

E. T. DRAKE,

TWENTY-SIXTH ISSUE



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ERRATA.

On page 179, last line of table, read "1,935" instead of "1,930," "4,689" instead of "4,682," "234,614" instead of "233,282," and "143,362" instead of "143,009."

On page 441 in the last two columns of the first table against Wangaratta read "9,588" and "165," in place of "6,793" and "135."

PREFACE.

THIS is the twenty-sixth issue of the Victorian Year-Book.

The work consists of eleven parts, and the plan of publishing each part as soon as completed has again been followed, so that the information collected might be disseminated at the earliest possible date. The parts were issued in the following order:—

Introductory Remarks and Constitution and				
Government ...	...	...	...	March
Population ...	...	...	...	April
Finance ...	...	...	...	May
Social Condition ...	...	...	...	June
Accumulation ...	...	...	...	„
Municipal Statistics ...	...	...	...	„
Vital Statistics ...	...	...	...	July
Law and Crime ...	...	...	...	„
Production ...	...	...	...	October
Interchange ...	...	...	...	„
Australasian Statistics ...	...	...	...	November

In the last part—Australasian Statistics—will be found the statistics of each State and of New Zealand upon all important subjects.

The late Government Statist, Mr. William McLean, retired from office on the 31st December, 1905, after being more than 40 years in the Public Service of Victoria, and I was appointed from 1st January, 1906.

This is, therefore, my first Year-Book, and I am indebted to my staff for valuable assistance rendered to me in its preparation.

E. T. DRAKE,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 2nd November, 1906.

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VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1905.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Records of early discoveries show a lamentable ignorance of the geography of the Southern and Indian Oceans, since the venturesome sailors who first attempted to explore these seas were not skilled in cartography, and their maps, or the maps plotted from their verbal narratives, were of necessity crude and inaccurate. A map published with the account of Frobisher's voyages in 1578 encircles the whole Southern Pole with a vast stretch of land, separated from South America by the Strait of Magellan, and stretching further north in those regions which we now know as Australia, indicating a belief and an assurance in the existence of our continent. It is an interesting fact that in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, published in 1621, references are made to this land as *Terra Australis Incognita*.

History of
early
discoverers
and
settlers.

Frobisher reports that the Portuguese and Spaniards in their voyages to the East Indies saw and touched on the north edge of the southern continent. In 1526 the trading vessels of the former nation reached New Guinea, though their masters were unaware of the existence of the Strait which separates it from Australia. After the discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama in 1497, the Portuguese began to trade with the East Indies, and were followed by the Spaniards and Dutch, the latter largely replacing the Portuguese traders in the East.

Frobisher.

In 1606 the Dutch Governor of the Moluccas, De Houtman, despatched an exploring party, who surveyed the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, but the report of Captain Jansen, the leader of the expedition, was unfavorable, and it was many years before the Dutch again visited this territory, which at the time they believed formed part of New Guinea.

De Houtman
and Jansen.

De Quiros.

De Quiros, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, made strenuous efforts to reach the Great South Land, as he was convinced that the rumours concerning its existence were true. In December, 1605, he set sail to discover it, with Torres as captain of the second vessel of his small fleet, but his efforts proved unsuccessful. De Quiros may be regarded as the last of the Southern European explorers, whose work was now taken up by the Dutch.

Dutch exploration.

In 1595 the Dutch East India Company was formed, with headquarters at Batavia, whence ten years later Jansen was sent on a voyage of discovery, when he surveyed the south coast of New Guinea, and the east coast of Cape York Peninsula, without, however, discovering the passage between the two.

Carstens and Poole.

In 1623 Carstens coasted part of the northern shores, and again, in 1636, Poole followed the coast line of the whole of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Van Diemen and Tasman.

In 1642 Anthony Van Diemen, Governor of the Dutch East India Colonies, selected Abel Jansen Tasman to make explorations in the South Seas. On 24th November, 1642, the west coast of Tasmania was discovered. Rounding this and the south coast, Tasman entered Storm Bay and Frederick Henry Bay, where he hoisted the Dutch flag. Naming the locality Van Diemen's Land, he sailed eastwards, and discovered New Zealand, returning afterwards to Batavia. In the following year Tasman surveyed portions of the north and west coasts of Australia, from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Sharks Bay.

Dampier.

In January, 1688, New Holland (so named by the Dutch) was visited near Roebuck Bay by Dampier, the first Englishman who sighted our shores. The description of his voyages includes his opinions respecting Australia and the people he found there, as well as of its flora and fauna. He was selected in 1699 to make further exploration of the place, to ascertain whether the land was a continent or a group of islands. He visited Sharks Bay, coasting northwards 9,000 miles, and then returned to England. His unfavorable report concerning the country suspended British exploration for many years.

Cook.

That our continent ever became a portion of the British Empire is due to the enterprise, skill, and courage of Captain James Cook. In 1768 the British Government sent a scientific expedition, under his command, to Tahiti, with permission to undertake exploration in the South Seas. Cook first visited New Zealand, and, sailing westward, land was sighted on 19th April, 1770, by Lieutenant Hicks, at a point which has since borne his name, on the Victorian coast. Cook sailed northwards, and, after seven or eight days on the water,

landed at Botany Bay, and further north at other places on the east coast, passed through Torres Strait, and, having thus demonstrated the fact that Australia was an island (although believed to be joined to Van Diemen's Land), returned home.

Cook's description of Botany Bay was so favorable that in 1787 ^{Phillip.} the British Government despatched Captain Arthur Phillip, in charge of a squadron of eleven vessels, to found a penal colony in Australia. Finding Botany Bay, which he entered on the 20th January following, unsuitable for settlement, he sailed northward to Port Jackson, where he formally took possession of the country on 26th January, 1788, in the name of His Majesty King George III.

The first landing effected in Victoria was in 1797, from a vessel ^{Clarke.} wrecked on Furneux Island, in Bass Strait. Mr. Clarke, the supercargo, and two sailors, out of a total of seventeen, reached Sydney overland, and these were probably the first white men who landed on Victorian shores.

Notable discoveries by sea were afterwards made by Flinders, ^{Flinders,} Bass, Grant, Murray, and others, the former of whom sailed through the strait separating Australia from Van Diemen's Land, and circumnavigated the latter island, thus demonstrating it to be an island. In 1802 Port Phillip Bay was discovered by Lieutenant Murray, sent from Sydney in the *Lady Nelson*, to survey the south coast. ^{Bass, Grant, Murray}

In 1803 an attempt was made to colonize Victoria, then known as ^{Collins.} the territory of Port Phillip, by means of a convict colony, which, luckily, proved abortive. A penal expedition, under Captain Collins, arrived in Port Phillip Bay on 7th October. It consisted of nearly 400 persons, of whom over 300 were convicts. A sandy site, chosen at Sorrento, proved to be unsuitable for the colony, chiefly because of the scarcity of fresh water, and Collins sent out an exploring party in search of a better place. The hostility of the blacks, preventing any satisfactory land exploration, and stormy weather in the bay, precluding efficient observation, combined to produce a gloomy report; and Collins applied to his chief at Sydney for permission to remove to Van Diemen's Land. Governor King readily assented, and after three months of wretchedness in Port Phillip, the colony crossed Bass Strait, and founded the settlement at the Derwent. Among the few children who had accompanied their parents in this expedition was John Pascoe Fawcner, who, 32 years later, led a party to the Yarra, and assisted in the foundation of Melbourne.

Hume and
Hovell.

In 1824, a young Australian-born explorer, Hamilton Hume, of Lake George, in company with Hovell, a sea captain, six convicts as servants, set out overland to found a settlement on the southern coast. After accidents by flood and field, swimming rivers, climbing mountains, and hewing their way with difficulty through rough forest country, they reached the river which now separates Victoria from New South Wales, and which they called the Hume. After much toil and many disappointments, they reached Corio Bay, near the site of the present town of Geelong. The expedition, having accomplished the object of their task, returned to Sydney. Two

Westernport
Settlement.

years later an expedition, under Captain Wright, settled at Westernport, Hovell, under the impression that it was an inlet of Westernport he and Hume had reached, accompanying it as guide. The place, after a year's struggle for existence, was abandoned, and the settlement withdrawn, lack of energy and general discontent being the apparent causes of failure.

Sturt and
Macleay, on
the Murray.

In 1829, Sturt and Macleay, with eight convicts, rowed down the Murrumbidgee, and reached the river which Hume and Hovell had crossed some years previously, and which Sturt, in ignorance of the fact that it was the same as that to which the name Hume was given, called the Murray. The party then continued their journey past the mouth of the Darling, the upper waters of which Sturt had himself previously discovered, until they reached the broad waters of Lake Alexandrina. Unable to cross the bar which blocked the passage to the open, they turned back, and, after a laborious and perilous journey, reached headquarters, having explored a thousand miles of new country, and navigated the greatest of Australian rivers.

Mitchell.

In 1836, Major Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, with 25 convicts, followed the Lachlan and Lower Murrumbidgee, and having crossed the Murray, beheld, from the summit of Mount Hope, a wide extent of good pasture land. Holding his course southward, with a declination slightly to the west, he crossed the verdant plains past the mountain-range, which he called the Grampians, and reached the southern coast of Discovery Bay. At Portland the party met the Henty family, who had, two years previously, established a sheep and cattle station there for the convenience of whalers, who made Portland Bay a place of resort. The expedition followed a north-east course home. The name applied by Mitchell to that part of our State which he traversed was *Australia Felix*.

Portland
Settlement.

Whilst these overland expeditions were being conducted toilsomely and with difficulty and danger, anxious eyes looked from Tasmania across the narrow straits. Whale and seal hunting prevailed in the waters of the Victorian coast, or on the rocky islets that studded them. As early as 1828 sealers had erected temporary dwellings upon suitable spots on the southern coast of Victoria. The principal traders were William Dutton, John Griffiths, and John and Charles Mills. The first-named of these, William Dutton, established a whaling station at Portland in 1832, and was followed a year later

Dutton.

by Edward Henty, who crossed in the *Thistle*, and with the servants, Henty. horses, cattle, and sheep, which he brought with him, became the first of that class of people who are now, to such a large extent, the backbone of our State, the agriculturists.

But it was the Bay of Port Phillip, after all, that was destined Port Phillip Settlement. to become the principal channel of the new district's commerce. Thither John Batman came in 1835, entering the Heads on 29th Batman. May in the *Rebecca*. After landing near Geelong, and with characteristic acumen, ingratiating himself with the natives, he proceeded Geelong. up the bay, and anchored off what is now Williamstown. He proceeded, with fourteen well-armed men, along the banks of the Lower The Yarra. Yarra and Saltwater as far as the site of Sunbury, and the natives, friendly because of Batman's favour in the eyes of the Geelong natives, were ready to treat with him. The famous barter, afterwards declared informal, by which the natives conveyed to him about 600,000 acres of rich grassy land for a quantity of knives, scissors, looking-glasses, blankets, and similar articles of native ambition, was drawn up by Batman near the site of Melbourne. Proceeding southwards, he came upon the main stream of the Yarra, and again boarded his vessel. Next day he ascended the river in a boat, and on reaching the Yarra Falls, entered in his diary the famous legend, "This will be the place for a village." Leaving a small party at Melbourne. Indented Head, Batman and his associates returned to Tasmania to prepare for the transportation of their households and worldly possessions, which speedily followed.

But Batman was not to have things all his own way. John Fawkner. Pascoe Fawkner, who was one of the children whose brightness had illumined for a time the gloomy Sorrento settlement of 1803, formed a small party, and sailed in the *Enterprise* from Launceston a few weeks after Batman's departure. After visiting Westernport, whose aspect was particularly discouraging to the settlers, the *Enterprise* entered Port Phillip on 15th August, 1835. Batman's party at Indented Head, speedily and in due form intimated that their master was the owner of all the western side of the bay and the noble river at its head. Fawkner appears to have been prepared for such a claim, presumptuous as he declared it to be, for the *Enterprise* proceeded up the South Channel, and moved slowly northwards along the coast, in order that an exploring party might land from time to time to view the country. In this way Dromana, Frankston, Mordialloc, Brighton, and St. Kilda were tried and found wanting, and eventually the vessel anchored in Hobson's Bay, near the river mouth. The Yarra was entered in a boat, and the site of the present Custom-house selected for the settlement. Next day, the *Enterprise* was towed up, and the landing of the colonists, with their horses, provisions, ploughs, grain, fruit trees, building material, and other necessities of a new settlement, accomplished the foundation of Melbourne. The settlement at Indented Head was removed to "the place for a village," and encamped quietly on the site of St. James's Cathedral, close beside the Fawkner settlement.

The Capital.

Thus arose the present capital of the State, which, under the name of Greater Melbourne, now comprises the cities of Melbourne, South Melbourne, St. Kilda, Footscray, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Hawthorn, Richmond, and Prahran; the towns of Malvern, Brighton, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Essendon, Brunswick, Northcote, Caulfield; the boroughs of Kew, Oakleigh, Coburg, and Camberwell and Boroondara; the shire of Preston; and parts of the shires of Moorabbin, Mulgrave, Nunawading, Doncaster, Templestowe, Heidelberg, Whittlesea, Epping, Broadmeadows, Keilor, Braybrook, Wyndham and Eltham. The total area of Greater Melbourne is 163,480 acres of which 5,332 acres are reserved as parks and gardens. At the census of 1901 there were 97,653 dwellings, containing 538,569 rooms, and housing 494,167 persons.

Port Phillip district.

Rapid progress was made by the new settlement. In little more than a year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, sent Captain Lonsdale from Sydney as Magistrate. He himself visited the place in 1837, and planned out the towns of Melbourne, Williamstown, and Geelong, to the last of which places Captain Fyans was appointed police magistrate in September of the year named. Up to 1851, the district formed a part of New South Wales, under the name of Port Phillip. On the 1st July of that year it became a separate Colony, and was called Victoria, after Her late Most Gracious Majesty.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

Gold.

An important element in the development and prosperity of the new Colony was the discovery of gold, which took place in 1851. The precious metal was first discovered at Clunes, then at Anderson's Creek, and soon after at Buninyong and Ballarat, afterwards at Mount Alexander, and eventually at Bendigo. Large and important fields were subsequently opened up in the districts around Ararat, Stawell, Beechworth, and Maryborough, and in Gippsland. The discovery brought about a large immigration from many parts of the world. All persons were allowed to dig for gold on payment of a licence-fee of £1 10s. per month, afterwards reduced to that amount per quarter. In the early days the diggers found no difficulty in paying this fee, as they were not very numerous, and were generally successful. As time went on, however, the gold-fields population increased largely, many men were unsuccessful, and the payment of the fee became burdensome. The mode of collecting it was objectionable. The outcome of the whole matter was dissatisfaction and discontent, which culminated in a riot at Ballarat towards the close of 1854, when the diggers erected a stockade at Eureka, and set the authorities at defiance. Troops were despatched to Ballarat, and the disturbance was speedily quelled. A Royal Commission was subsequently appointed, who made recommendations for the removal of the licence-fee, and for other concessions, the carrying out of which ultimately restored peace and harmony.

Since its discovery, the quantity of gold recorded for Victoria up to the end of 1905 is 68,367,403 ounces, valued at £273,236,500, this being slightly more than half the quantity recorded for the whole of Australia.

WOOL PRODUCTION.

Important as was the discovery of gold in aiding the early development of the Colony, wool production has been hardly less notable. It is to the Tasmanian flocks of sheep that the best Victorian stock owes its origin. The original Henty flock was formed at Sussex, England, towards the close of the eighteenth century, and brought by members of the family to Tasmania, whence it was transferred to Portland, at the time Edward Henty settled there. Good Merinoes were also overlanded from the Camden flock, established in New South Wales by Captain Macarthur in 1797, with Merinoes imported from England. This strain has been preserved pure in Victoria. The first official return of sheep in this State was in 1836, when the number was 41,332. At the end of 1842 the number recorded for the Port Phillip district was 1,404,333. The herds increased year by year, until at the census of 1891 the number was 12,692,843, which, owing to dry and disastrous seasons between that year and 1901, decreased to 10,841,790.

Wool was first exported in 1837, the quantity being 175,081 lbs., valued at £11,639; in the following year 320,383 lbs., valued at £21,631, were exported; in 1839, 615,603 lbs., valued at £45,226; in 1840, 941,815 lbs., valued at £67,902; and in 1841, 1,714,711 lbs., valued at £85,735.

Soon after this time the figures of the export trade of wool from Victoria include small returns from New South Wales; but it was not until 1864 that wool to any considerable extent was exported from that Colony through Victoria. In 1862 and in 1863 the export from Victoria was about 25,000,000 lbs.; in 1864 it was nearly 40,000,000 lbs.; the increase being mainly derived from the Riverina district, which was placed in communication with Melbourne by means of the Echuca railway. In 1904, the wool production was 75,786,176 lbs. Prior to 1890 no returns were prepared to show the average weight of fleeces. Since that year, however, records have been kept, and the average (sheep and lambs) for the whole period may be put down at 5 lbs. 8½ ozs. This may be taken as an indication of the suitability of Victoria in soil, climate, and natural pasturage for sheep-breeding.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The following table has been prepared to illustrate the advance made by the Colony since 1842, the year of the introduction of representative government into New South Wales, which then included the Port Phillip district. The years 1850 and 1855 have been chosen—the former as being the year immediately preceding the separation of the Colony from New South Wales, and the latter the date of

the introduction of responsible government for Victoria. The subsequent years are census years, except the last:—

	1842.	1850.	1855.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1904.
Population, 31st December ..	23,799	76,162	364,324	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,210,882	1,210,304
Revenue .. £	87,296	259,433	2,728,656	2,592,101	3,784,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	7,319,949
Expenditure from Revenue .. £	124,631	196,440	2,612,807	3,002,021	3,659,534	5,108,642	9,128,699	7,672,780	7,339,608
Public Debt .. £	..	..	480,000	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,638,897	49,546,275	51,519,962
Gold produced .. oz.	..	..	2,793,065	1,967,453	1,355,477	858,850	576,400	789,562	821,017
Wool produced .. lbs.	2,752,330	16,345,468	22,470,443	22,640,745	37,177,646	45,970,560	76,503,635	73,235,138	75,786,176
Butter produced .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,857,572	61,002,841
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation .. acres	8,124	52,341	115,060	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	4,175,614
Wheat .. bushels	55,360	556,167	1,148,011	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,382	21,092,139
Oats .. "	66,100	99,535	614,614	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	9,724,900	6,203,429
Wine .. gallons	..	4,621	9,372	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,831,475	1,832,386
Live Stock—Horses .. No.	4,065	21,219	33,430	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	372,397
" Cattle .. "	100,792	378,806	534,113	628,092	799,509	1,286,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,694,976
" Sheep .. "	1,404,333	6,032,783	4,577,872	6,239,258	10,002,381	10,267,265	12,928,148	10,841,790	10,167,691
" Pigs .. "	..	9,260	20,686	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	286,070
Imports—Value .. £	277,427	744,925	12,007,939	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	18,927,340	20,091,951
Exports—Value .. £	198,783	1,041,796	13,493,338	13,825,606	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,646,097	24,404,917
Shipping .. tonnage	78,025	195,117	1,133,283	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,902	4,715,109	6,715,491	7,835,541
Railways open .. miles	..	..	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,229	3,429
Telegraph wire .. "	..	..	..	2,586	3,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	16,240
Postal business—Letters .. No.	97,490	381,651	2,990,992	6,109,929	11,710,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	110,445,804
" Newspapers .. "	147,160	381,158	2,349,656	4,277,179	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,125,251	22,729,005	42,739,006
Savings Bank Deposits .. £	..	52,697	173,090	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,687	9,662,006	10,582,808

NOTE.—In a few instances in the earlier years, where it is not possible to give figures for the exact date or period shown, those for the nearest dates or periods are given. Gold was discovered in 1851, in which year the return was 145,137 oz. Butter figures were not collected prior to 1891.

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1904 it had increased to 1,210,304. Prior to 1851, the net immigration was 64,545; during the decennial period, ended 1861, it was 400,045; in that ended 1871 it was 41,789; in that ended 1881 there was a loss of 15,322 by emigration; between 1881 and 1891 there was an increase of 116,950; but during the period 1891-1901 there was a loss of 111,531, making a total gain by immigration up to the census of 1901 of 496,476.

During the period 1842-1904, the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to over £7,000,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855, the State indebtedness was £480,000, which steadily increased until, in 1904, the funded debt had reached £51,519,962. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to over 4,000,000; in the number of horses, cattle, and pigs increases are generally shown, but the severe drought of 1902 reduced the numbers of horses and sheep since the last census. The value of imports in 1842 was £277,427; in 1904 it was over £20,000,000. Exports amounted to £198,783 in 1842; and in 1904 to nearly £24,500,000. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, and 3,429 miles in 1904; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, 16,240 miles up to the end of 1904. Postal business in letters and newspapers shows a large increase and the deposits in savings banks rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £10,582,808 in 1904.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-east extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,309 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Area of
Victoria.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 145 deg. 26 min. E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray,

latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., or 242 geographical miles.

Climate.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the forty-eight years ended with 1905, the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory was 111.2 deg. Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.4 deg. Upon the average, on four days during the year, the thermometer rises above 100 deg. in the shade; and, generally, on about three nights during the year, it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178.5 deg., viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the 48 years ended with 1905, 29.94 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 132, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.61 inches.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

By T. S. Hall, Esq., M.A. (University of Melbourne).

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In shape, Victoria is roughly triangular, its breadth from north to south along its western border being about one-half its length from east to west. The highlands also form a triangle, but in this case the greatest north and south measurement is in the east, while the base stretches nearly to the western boundary. This area of high land attains its greatest elevation in the east, and gradually sinks towards the west. The elevated region consists of palæozoic, and perhaps older rocks, of various ages, with, in a few cases, as at Dargo High Plains, and at Bogong High Plains, patches of older-tertiary basalts.

There are thus constituted two main drainage areas. A series of rivers flows northwards from the highlands, forming the Murray and its southern tributaries, while another series flows southwards to the sea. At the western end the Glenelg taps streams which arise both on the northern and the southern slopes. The water-parting between the north and the south flowing streams is spoken of as the Main Dividing Range, and along its course are some of the highest mountains of the State, as Mount Cobberas 6,025 feet, Mount Hotham 6,100 feet, and several others nearly as high. The average elevation of the Divide is about 3,000 feet. The highest mountains in Victoria lie to the north of the water-parting, namely, Mount Bogong, 6,508 feet, and Mount Feathertop, 6,303

feet. On the higher mountains snow occasionally lies in sheltered localities throughout the year, but we have no permanently snow-clad mountains in Australia. The Divide, which is of considerable geological age, forms a well-marked boundary between two distinct zoological areas. The animals to the north are allied to those of Central Australia, while those to the south are almost identical with the Tasmanian.

The strike of the palæozoic rocks is, roughly, north and south, so that the direction of the Dividing Range is not due to the primary rock-folding. The Divide, owing to stream capture and general denudation, has doubtless shifted its position from time to time, but the existence of the highlands is probably, in part, due to an east and west series of folds, of which the "pitch" in the anticlines of our older rocks affords evidence.

Highlands also occur to the north of Cape Otway, rising to a height of over 2,000 feet, and also in South Gippsland. These districts are densely clothed with forests, and rich in fern gullies, the rocks consisting of fresh-water jurassic strata. Geographically isolated from the rest of the State is the rugged granitic area of Wilson's Promontory, which rises in places to about 2,500 feet.

The north-west of Victoria is occupied by a large plain which borders the highlands on the north, and sweeps west, and especially north far beyond the boundaries of the State. It represents in the main the flood-plain of the Murray and its tributaries. This area is for the most part covered by a dense growth of several dwarf species of Eucalyptus, known collectively as Mallee.

The south-west is occupied by another plain, consisting chiefly of recent basalts and tuffs. It is typically treeless, owing to the small depth of soil, and to poor subsoil drainage, but it is richly grassed, and contains some of the best and most easily worked agricultural land in the State.

As already indicated, the main river system consists of the Murray and its tributaries, the Murray itself being our only stream that is navigable for any distance, and forming an important highway. Owing to the building up of its flood plain by the river its western tributaries can no longer reach it, but spread out in times of flood into broad, shallow lakes which disappear in dry seasons.

Rivers and
lakes.

As regards the streams to the south of the Dividing Range, the south-westerly drift bars the mouths of all which debouch into the open sea, and long continued action has built up a ridge off the Gippsland coast behind which the rivers spread out to form large shallow lakes. The volcanic plains of the west are dotted with lakes and swamps owing to the imperfect drainage of the almost level expanse, the low barriers formed by the irregular flows of lava, and the distribution of the sheets of volcanic ash. Some of these lakes have been ascribed to sinking of the surface as a subsequent result of the volcanic outburst, while others, many of which are very deep, occupy the sites of volcanic vents. Many of the western lakes have no outlet, and are salt, while those with a permanent or occasional overflow are fresh.

Coastline.

From the Glenelg on the west as far eastward as the Gellibrand river, the western plains abut on the sea. Sometimes it is the volcanic rocks which reach the coast, but in most places the underlying marine tertiaries border the shore, with or without an intervening belt of sand dunes. Where the plain, as at its eastern end, reaches the height of 200 or 300 feet it is deeply eroded, and, as is the case in the area occupied by the Heytesbury forest, its essential character is not at first apparent, and the coast itself is bordered by vertical cliffs. East of the Gellibrand, and sweeping past Cape Otway to near Split Point, the highlands of the Otway Ranges with their forests, streams, and waterfalls afford a coast of great beauty. From Split Point, as far as Wilson's Promontory, the land shows no great elevation, rarely rising more than 200 feet. Sand dunes and cliffs of marine tertiaries, or of basalt, border it nearly all the way. At Cape Woolamai we have an isolated mass of granite, and about Cape Patterson the jurassic coal series forms the shore line. Near Cape Liptrap is a small, rugged outcrop of palæozoic rocks. Beyond Wilson's Promontory, with its beautiful scenery of small bays backed by lofty tree-clad ranges, and with its clusters of precipitous islets, comes the long, dune-fringed Ninety-mile-beach. Behind these dunes at their eastern end lie the Gippsland Lakes. Beyond Lakes' Entrance high ranges of palæozoic rocks and granite front the sea, and extend to Cape Howe, the most easterly point in the State.

The only good natural harbor is the land-locked basin of Port Phillip. Portland Bay, on the west, is formed under the lee of a projecting tongue of volcanic rocks. Lady Bay, Warrnambool Bay, Port Campbell, and it is said Apollo Bay and Loutit Bay, owe their main outlines to the fact that they are drowned valleys. Port Phillip has itself a similar origin, its eastern side being defined by a north and south fault. Western Port, Corner Inlet, and Malla-coota Inlet are also due to subsidence. The estuaries of the Curdie, Gellibrand, Aire, Barwon, and other smaller streams were formerly inlets of a similar nature, but are now more or less filled with river-borne material.

As regards islands, we are poorly off. Lady Julia Percy Island, near Portland, is volcanic. East of this, where hard bands occur at sea-level, in the marine tertiaries, the coast is fringed by stacks and precipitous islets carved out by the waves. These are absent along the Otway coast, where the jurassic rocks reach the shore. Phillip and French Islands, like those off Wilson's Promontory, are due to subsidence, the old hill tops standing above the sea, which now fills the intervening valleys.

GEOLOGY.

The triangular shape of the area occupied by the palæozoic rocks has already been pointed out. The stratified rocks of this age have a general north and south strike, and the older ones are acutely folded. The mesozoic and tertiary strata show no great crumpling, though considerable faulting has occurred in places. Their strike is in the main parallel to the coast, or east and west.

For details as to the distribution of the rocks reference may be made to the beautiful geological map of the State published a few years ago by the Department of Mines.

Scattered irregularly over the State are numerous outcrops of quartz-mica-diorites and granitoid rocks of various types. They are post-silurian, and intrude the older rocks. They range from Cape Howe to beyond the Glenelg, and from Wilson's Promontory in the south to near Swan Hill in the north. Older
Plutonic
rocks.

Another series of rocks, probably older and of basic composition, is found to the north of Heathcote, and in a few other localities.

In the extreme north-east in Benambra, and in the south-west in Dundas, are two large areas of crystalline schists. Their age is in dispute. By some they are regarded as archæan, and by others as altered ordovician. A few small patches occur elsewhere. Metamor-
phic.

At Heathcote fossils have been found, which have been referred to middle cambrian age, but this reference has been disputed in favour of ordovician. At Dookie and at Waratah Bay certain other beds have been thought to be cambrian, but fossils are wanting. Cambrian.

Slates and sandstones of ordovician age, all acutely folded, and more or less cleaved, occur. Limestones are practically absent. One large area is situated in the east, and the same rocks re-appear in the centre of the State. From Ballarat westward is a large mass of rocks having similar characters, but as no fossils have been found we cannot be certain of the age of the old rocks of even Ballarat itself, though they are generally regarded as ordovician. Recently many places which were thought to be occupied by silurian rocks have yielded ordovician fossils, as will be seen on comparing the last two editions of the geological map. Since then ordovician, in the place of silurian, has been proved on the Mornington Peninsula. Ordovician.

As regards fossils, the absence of calcareous beds greatly limits their variety. A few sponges and lower types of crustacea occur. No trilobites have been found, unless the Heathcote rocks be ordovician, and not cambrian. The dominant forms are graptolites, of which a large number are known. The series is divided into upper and lower. Of the former there is but little accurate information available. The rocks of the eastern area, a prolongation of similar beds in New South Wales, are of this age, as also are certain rocks near Matlock, Sunbury, and some other places north of Melbourne. The lower ordovician has been divided into four. These, in descending order, are typically developed at Darriwell, north of Geelong, and at Castle-maine, Bendigo, and Lancefield. Most of our auriferous quartz veins occur in the ordovician, but some are in younger, and perhaps some in older, rocks. The best studied gold-field is that of Bendigo, where the veins fill lenticular spaces arching over the anticlines. They have considerable extension along the strike, and several usually occur on the same anticline, one below the other. These veins are known as "saddle-reefs." "Pitch" of the strata, or undulation of the axis of the anticlines in a vertical direction, is a marked feature, and of considerable importance from its effect on mine working.

Silurian.

The older rocks round Melbourne, and for some distance to the north and east, are of this age. Sandstones, mudstones, and, at a few places, as at Lilydale, near Mansfield, and on the Thomson River, limestones occur. The rocks have not been subjected to the same amount of disturbance as the ordovician, and fossils are fairly common, though, except in the limestones, rarely well preserved. A large number have been recorded. Monograptus, corals, polyzoa, brachiopoda, mollusca, trilobites, and crustacea have been found. An apparent approach to a devonian facies is shown at some localities. In the neighbourhood of Melbourne the strata are much disturbed. There is an upper and a lower series, formerly known by names borrowed from British geology, though the local names, Melbournian for the lower or graptolite bearing series, and Yeringian for the upper, are now more suitably employed. The rocks are frequently auriferous.

Devonian.

A long and narrow belt of quartz-porphyrries, and allied rocks, running parallel to the Snowy River, and partly intersected by it, marks a volcanic axis. In places tuffs rest on the edges of the ordovician, and are in turn overlain by limestones rich in devonian fossils. The volcanic rocks have been referred to lower devonian, and the limestones to middle devonian. Several patches of these limestones occur widely scattered over the eastern parts of the State, the largest being at Buchan and at Bindi. Corals, brachiopods, and molluscs abound in them. A series of much-folded shales and quartzites of apparently the same age, judging by the fossils, is to be seen at Tabberabbera and Cobannah. In places overlying these highly-inclined, middle devonian beds are found nearly horizontal strata. These, as at Iguana Creek, yield plant remains. The Grampian sandstones, which form a bold range with an abrupt south-easterly fault-scarp over 2,000 feet in height, have yielded no fossils, but are provisionally regarded as upper palæozoic. The Cathedral Range, near Marysville, belongs probably to the same series.

Carboniferous.

Certain sandstones on the Avon with *Lepidodendron* are, it is considered, of this age. From here northward, across the Divide, a belt of similar rocks extends, forming very rugged mountains. A series of fossil fish from near Mansfield, at the northern extremity, has lately been critically examined, and declared to be of carboniferous age, and not devonian, as was formerly held.

Permian-Carboniferous.

At several localities occur beds of glacial origin, sometimes of considerable thickness. At Bacchus Marsh the boulder beds are associated with sandstones containing the fossil fern-like plant *Gangamopteris*, which affords a means of correlating them with beds elsewhere.

Jurassic.

About Coleraine and in the Otway district, and in South Gippsland, there are large areas of fresh-water shales and sandstones, in places conglomeratic. A few fish and fresh-water molluscs have been found; but the chief fossils are plants, of which a large number are now known, as *Baiera*, *Taeniopteris*, &c. Coal is worked in the beds in Gippsland, as at Jumbunna and Outtrim.

Tertiary.

The rocks hitherto spoken of are confined in the main to the highlands previously described. The lowlands are for the most part occupied by tertiary rocks of volcanic and marine origin, with, over

large tracts, a cover of fluviatile, or wind-formed source. They form a belt between the Dividing Range and the sea, or the jurassic rocks, where these occur, from near the mouth of the Snowy River to beyond the western boundary of the State. They sweep round the western end of the Divide, and underlie the greater part of the Mallee district in the north-west. Where they, or the fluviatile or the æolian deposits, overlie auriferous bedrock, the buried river channels usually contain gold. In other places lignite beds, sometimes of considerable extent and thickness, are formed, as at Deans Marsh, Altona Bay, Lal Lal, and several localities in South Gippsland. Both these types of deposit, the gold and lignite bearing, are of various ages, from oldest tertiary upwards.

The marine beds are extremely rich in fossils, and have been divided into three main groups. Owing to the difficulty, or perhaps the impossibility, of correlating them with the subdivisions of the northern hemisphere, local names are now generally applied.

Barwonian (? Eocene).—Sands, clays, and limestones composing beds of this age are widely spread, occurring about the Gippsland Lakes, and along the southern coast from Flinders to the Glenelg. Inland they underlie the western plains from Geelong to beyond Hamilton, and have been proved in bores from Stawell to beyond the Murray northwards. East of this line they appear to be bounded by a ridge of palæozoic rocks, extending northwards from the Divide, and only thinly mantled by non-marine beds. Associated with the marine beds is a series of basalts and tuffs, which are found more especially in the central and eastern parts of the State. It is claimed by some that acidic volcanic rocks were formed, as at Macedon and Mount Dandenong, at the close of the cretaceous period, and heralded an age of volcanic activity, which lasted down to quite recent times. The fauna of the marine beds is extremely rich and varied, all types being represented, and in number of species and excellence of preservation is scarcely anywhere surpassed.

Kalimnan (? Miocene).—These rocks are widely spread, though not so extensively as the Barwonian. They are well represented near Bairnsdale, Shelford, Hamilton, and, though the age is in dispute, at Beaumaris. As a rule they are more arenaceous than the lower beds, and ferruginous sands are typical. The fauna is fairly rich.

Werrikooian (? Pliocene).—Marine beds of this age are not common, but are found in the lower Glenelg district, overlying Barwonian. The fossils are almost all existing species.

After the deposit of these beds there occurred an extensive outpouring of basaltic lavas in the southern and south-western parts of the State, and large lava plains were formed, through which deep gorges have been cut by the creeks and rivers. Fine examples of volcanic cones in all stages of denudation are plentiful. In deposits, both immediately before and after this last volcanic outburst, there are found the bones of numerous extinct marsupials, such as Diprotodon, Nototherium, and gigantic kangaroos. Raised beaches point to an elevation of some twenty feet since the previous subsidence, which formed many of our harbors.

In conclusion, it may be stated that many of the writer's sins of omission are due to the small space allotted to him, and even that small space has been exceeded.

FAUNA.

The peculiarity of the Australian mammalian fauna has often been remarked upon. Nowhere else in the world do we find representatives of the three great groups into which the class is divided, namely, the eutheria, the marsupials, and the monotremes. The last group, containing the spiny anteater (*Echidna*) and the platypus (*Ornithorhynchus*), is confined to the continent and neighbouring islands, while the marsupials exist, nowadays, only in the Australian region and America.

Of the eutheria, which comprises all mammals above the marsupials, we have but a few terrestrial forms—the dingo, a few bats, and rats and mice. The seas afford a few more, such as whales and porpoises, seals, and in certain places the dugong (*Halicore*).

In Victoria itself we find the Australian fauna typically developed. The echidna ranges over the whole continent, while its ally, the platypus, is confined to the eastern side of Australia, from Tasmania to the tropics. Both are still common in certain parts of the State.

Among the marsupials the kangaroo family (*Macropodidæ*) is well represented, though the larger forms are rapidly disappearing. These comprise the red, grey, and the black-faced kangaroos. The smaller forms, such as wallabies and rat-kangaroos, are still plentiful in many of the more densely forested regions. The southern wallaby (*Macropus billardieri*) is identical with the Tasmanian one, and the other common one (*M. ualabatus*) ranges far to the north of our boundaries. A few other northern forms come down south as far as the Dividing Range. The small kangaroo-rats (*Bettongia*), dwelling in thick scrub, are hard to catch sight of, and still harder to shoot.

The Australian opossum family (*Phalangeridæ*) comprises our so-called opossums, flying squirrels, and the native bear—unfortunate names, but the only local ones in common use. The silver opossum and the Tasmanian brown are the same species (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), the island form being a little larger and of a darker hue. This species ranges over practically the whole of Australia. They form their nests in hollow trees, or, where these are absent, as on some of the islands in Bass Straits and in Central Australia, on the ground. The ring-tailed opossum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*) builds a hollow, ball-like nest of grass and bark in the dense scrub. The flying opossums, or, as they are sometimes called, flying foxes (*Petaurus*) and the flying squirrels (*Acrobates*) are represented by several species, ranging from the size of a cat to that of a mouse, and are very beautiful forms. They have not the power of true flight, but can glide for a considerable distance from a greater to a less height. The native bear (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) has a very restricted range. It does not occur in South Australia nor Tasmania,

but passes north up the eastern coastal region. Despite its name, it is a harmless vegetable feeder, and its valuable skin dooms it to early extermination.

Of the wombat family we have but one representative (*Phascolomys mitchelli*), which is still common in the eastern parts of the State.

In the native cat family we have three of the spotted species, the large tiger cat (*Dasyurus maculatus*) and the common native cat (*Dasyurus viverrinus*), which occur south of the Dividing Range, and dwell also in Tasmania. The third species (*Dasyurus geoffroyi*) occurs only to the north of the Divide. The weasels (*Phascologale*) and the pouched mice (*Sminthopsis*) are numerous in species and fairly common. Some are arboreal, others terrestrial. The pouched mice are fierce little cannibals, and a few years ago about fifty were sent down alive in a case to the University. Two days after there were two living, while a few rags of fur represented the other four dozen. The survivors engaged in mortal combat in the glass jar in which they were put to be chloroformed. Examples of these small forms and of their skeletons are desiderata in the National Museum. The jumping pouched mouse (*Antechinomys laniger*), which hops like a diminutive kangaroo, comes south only into North-western Victoria, and is not well known with us.

The bandicoot family is a small one, though three species of bandicoot (*Perameles*) are found in the State. They live in grass land. The rabbit-bandicoot, or bilbie (*Peragale*) and the pig-footed bandicoot (*Choeropus castanotis*) occur in the north-west, the latter being a rare animal.

In eutheria, the higher mammals, we are, as already stated, poorly off. The dingo, apparently, got here before man arrived, and its remains are found fossil. Bass Straits was a barrier to it, and it did not reach Tasmania.

Among bats the large flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) often does harm to the fruit in the northern parts of the State and in Gippsland. It is widely spread up the eastern sea-board of the continent. We have also several other small bats, but must pass them over.

Among rats, the golden water rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) is a large, handsome animal ranging all over Australia, and occurring also in Tasmania and New Guinea. There appears to be only the one species. The bush rats of the State (*Mus gouldi* and *Mus greyi*) are common, and probably others occur. They have not been satisfactorily worked out here, and specimens are needed in the Museum.

Only one species of seal, the Australian sea-bear (*Euotaria cinerea*) is now found in Bass Straits, and is protected. There are colonies on a few outlying islands and rocks. Other species occasionally stray up from the far south. The yellow-sided dolphin (*Delphinus novae-zelandiae*) is common in our waters, and whales of several species are occasional visitors.

As regards birds, we have only some two or three species practically confined to the State, the Victorian lyre-bird (*Menura superba*) being the best known. The emu is still common in the north-west. Wild fowl are plentiful, and occasionally great incursions are made

from the north. Our most striking birds are the lories and honey-eaters, which gather "the harvest of the honey-gums." Quail are common at times, and pigeons of various kinds occur. The mound-building lowan, or mallee-hen (*Leipoa ocellata*), and the bower birds (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* and *Chlamydodera maculata*) are remarkable for their habits, so often described, while the mutton bird (*Puffinus brevicaudus*) is of great economic value for its eggs, which are gathered, together with its young, in countless numbers. Field naturalists have investigated our birds more thoroughly than any other group of our fauna, and are now busy collecting data for the study of their migrations, an almost untouched subject here.

Turning to the reptiles, we have two tortoises, the short-necked (*Emydura macquariae*), found north of the Divide, and the long-necked (*Chelodina longicollis*) occurring both there and in South Gippsland.

As regards lizards, the most remarkable are the so-called legless forms of the family Pygopidae. They have no front legs, while the hind ones are represented by two scaly flaps usually fitting into grooves on the side of the body, and so escaping casual examination. They are the main source of the stories of snakes with legs which occasionally fill our newspapers. The large "goanna" (*Varanus varius*) derives its name from Iguana, a genus not found in Australia. It is common north of the Divide, and reaches a length of five or six feet. A smaller cousin (*Varanus gouldi*) ranges as far south as Gippsland, and as it frequents streams is dignified by the name of the Gippsland crocodile. Our other lizards are small and harmless, though some have such terrifying names as "bloodsucker" (*Amphibolurus*), and so on. Altogether we have some fifty species of lizards in the State.

Among snakes, we find the non-venomous blind-snakes (*Typhlops*), with bodies as smooth as glass, the green tree snakes (*Dendrophis*) and the carpet snake (*Python spilotes*). All these forms are commoner in the north of the State. We have about a dozen venomous species, though some from their small size are not dangerous to man. The tiger snake (*Notechis scutatus*), a handsomely marked species, is the most active and dangerous. Most of the others are timid, though quite as deadly when large. The deaf-adder of the drier parts of the State lies quite still till nearly or quite stepped on, and then strikes without warning. It is a short thick-set reptile, and to be dreaded on account of its habits.

We have about eighteen amphibians in Victoria, all of them being frogs and toads. The largest is the handsome green and gold "bull-frog" (*Hyla aurea*), very common in Southern Victoria. The sand frogs (*Limnodynastes*) are widely distributed, even far from water. All the frogs are great insect-eaters, and in their turn are a favorite food of the snakes.

In fresh-water fish we are not rich, owing mainly to our poor river development. There is a marked distinction between the forms found to the north of the Divide, and those to the south. In the Murray basin we have the Murray cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*), which occasionally reaches the weight of 100 lbs. This fish,

together with the cat-fish (*Copidoglanis tandanus*), the bony bream (*Chaetoesus richardsoni*), and a few others are absent from the southern waters. The southern forms are nearly all found also in Tasmania as well, and include the blackfish (*Gadopsis marmoratus*), and the eel (*Anguilla Australis*). The voracious little mountain trout (*Galaxias truttaceus*), which rarely reaches a quarter of a pound in weight, has a similar southern distribution, while the minnow (*Galaxias attenuatus*) is said to range into the Murray waters as well, though we need specimens in the Museum to settle the point. Most of our other southern river-fish occur in the sea as well, and only pass up into the rivers for a longer or a shorter distance. Lampreys are found in most of our streams, but are not often caught.

Want of space prevents any discussion of the marine fish, which are of considerable economic value, though fish-preserving is a very small industry with us.

The treatment of our invertebrate fauna must be brief, and confined to land and fresh water forms, though of some of the marine groups, as for instance the mollusca, we now know a good deal. In shell-fish we are poorly off. There is black-shelled snail (*Paryphanta atramentaria*), about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter in our southern fern-gullies, and another snail (*Panda atomata*) about the same size in Eastern Gippsland. Most of the other species are small, and attract the eye of the naturalist only. One water-dwelling form (*Bulinus tenuistriata*), which has its shell coiled in the opposite way to the ordinary—a left-handed screw—is the temporary host of the liver-fluke of the sheep, and this is the reason why wet ground is “fluky country.”

Scorpions are very common in the warmer parts, but none are very large. Amongst the spiders, we have only one harmful species, the katipo (*Latrodectes scelio*), which is identical with the New Zealand form. It is black with a scarlet, or deep orange spot on the hinder end of its back. The so-called “tarantula,” though hideous and terrifying to most people, is quite harmless, and could not bite a human being, if it wanted to. A spider with a much larger body is found in the northern districts, and spins a very strong web from bush to bush.

Among insects, the beetles, butterflies, and moths alone have been examined with anything like thoroughness. Many of our striking beetles, while in the larval stage, are injurious to vegetation, such as the buprestids, longicorns, cetonids, and cockchafers. The lady-birds (*Coccinellidae*), are carnivorous in the larval stage, and great foes of the scale insects. We have no large butterflies such as occur in Queensland, but possess some very fine moths, some of which, in their larval stage, are plant-eaters, and work considerable damage. We have a few fine stick-insects which mimic dead twigs, and are therefore not often detected, though when seen they always attract notice. Locusts and grasshoppers at times do considerable harm. Dragon-flies, white ants, and ant lions are common enough in certain districts. Our native bee is stingless, but is being starved out by the imported bee, which is now widely spread. The shrill deafening song of the cicada (*Cicada mærens*) in its countless thousands must be heard on a hot day to be appreciated. Hosts of other forms must

be passed unnoticed, though it may be said that our bull-dog ant is the largest ant known.

Of crustacea, we can mention only the fresh-water crayfish, of which we have several kinds. The Murray cray-fish (*Astacopsis serratus*) is a spiny form growing to the length of a foot, and occasionally seen in the Melbourne market. The yabbie, or pond crayfish (*Astacopsis bicarinatus*) is found in all suitable situations, and ranges widely over Australia. It is a small species, but is eaten.

Centipedes are common, especially in the warmer parts, but do not seem to do much harm to human beings.

We are rich in earthworms, though our native species are disappearing before the imported European ones, which are now found everywhere in the State. In the Gippsland giant earthworm we have by far the largest species known. A living specimen recently measured at the University was seven feet two inches long. Gorgeously coloured planarian worms, a few inches in length, abound in the moister parts of the State, being generally found under logs.

The same localities are the home of two or three species of land-leech, which are blood-thirsty, though small. A fresh-water leech (*Limnoddella quinquestriata*), used surgically, is common enough in ponds.

Pond life generally is actively studied by our field naturalists, but an attempt to deal with it would require a volume in itself, and appeal to professed naturalists alone. Suffice it to say that it is rich and varied, and presents us with many interesting problems.

As to the origin of our fauna, much has been said and written. Briefly, the marsupials, and, perhaps, some birds, the tortoises, certain frogs, fresh-water fish, many insects, earthworms, and other animals point definitely to a former land connexion with South America, where they find their nearest living relatives. The eutheria are of Malaysian origin, as also are most of our birds, some of our land mollusca, and the fresh-water crayfishes. This incursion is of later date than the Antarctic one. It may almost be said that the fauna and flora of the Queensland and New South Wales scrubs represent an invasion in force from the north.

In conclusion, one point may be noticed, and that is the popular names given to our animals and plants. The early settlers found themselves in a new world where nearly every thing alive differed from what they had been accustomed to. In their difficulties about names they adopted a few—far too few—from the aborigines, but in the main applied the names they knew to the fresh forms they found. Some of the names came from Britain, others from America, and a small number from other countries. So we have oaks and gum trees, box trees, and so on among plants. Among animals, we have bears, badgers, cats, bandicoots, opossums, squirrels, weasels, magpies, larks, wagtails, robins, turkeys, trout, cod, and a host of others, which are in no way related to their namesakes elsewhere. It must be confessed that many of the scientific names, when translated, are just as peculiar in their origin, and the scientist cannot afford to cast stones at the man in the street, or in the bush, who usually safeguards himself by prefixing the word "native" to his names.

THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.

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The flora of the State of Victoria is composed of three main divisions, the largest of which forms part of the South-Eastern Australian forest flora, and is considered to be an intermediate link between the Antarctic flora and that of the tropical East and North of the continent. The second division is formed by a part of the Central Australian desert flora, which penetrates the north-west corner of the State, constituting the "Mallee." The third and smallest division is the Alpine flora, which is restricted to the highest points of the Alpine mountains, in the north-east corner of our State. All these main divisions of course have their subdivisions, local floras, &c., but want of space will not permit enlargement on this point.

The number of species (*Phanerogamæ* and *Acotyledoneæ vasculares*) according to the *Key to the System of Victorian Plants*, by Baron Ferd. von Mueller, published 1887-88, is 1900, but others since recorded have not yet been compiled and embodied into a supplementary key. A work on the subject should certainly be undertaken at an early date.

In regard to the endemism (the confinement of a species, or a natural group within the limits of a particular botanical region), Victoria stands with 7.6 per cent. behind the floras of all the other Australian States, which fact may find its explanation in the prevailing climatic conditions, the south-east of Australia being favoured by a comparatively heavy yearly rainfall. The continuance of this condition since older geological periods made the duration of certain types possible, from which we may infer that the development of new forms, and with such development the endemism, has been greatly weakened. The Victorian flora shows in comparison to those of the other Australian States the greatest relationship to the floras of New Zealand and South America, and especially to that of Tasmania. Between it and the latter there is a general resemblance, particularly in those species occurring in the north-east of our State, in the high altitudes of our alpine regions, this being often looked upon as a proof of the former land connection of Tasmania with the continent.

Among the most noteworthy of our many highly interesting plant forms, the following may be mentioned:—

In the large order Dilleniaceæ, Victoria has only the genus *Hibbertia* represented, which however is almost entirely Australian, only a few species of this genus being represented in other parts of the Southern Hemisphere.

The five Victorian genera of the order Pittosporaceæ are all, with the exception of *Pittosporum* itself, limited to Australia.

The order Tremandraceæ, represented in Victoria by the genus *Tetratheca*, is strictly confined to our continent.

The order Rutaceæ, ranging over the hotter and temperate regions of the whole world, is fairly represented in Australia, and

comprises in Victoria the genera : Zieria, Boronia, Eriostemon, Correa, Geijeria, and Acronychia, all of which, with the exception of the last-mentioned, are entirely endemic to Australia. Among them are many beautiful plants, which might be cultivated with advantage in our gardens.

In the Leguminosæ, the largest order of phanerogamous plants, next to the Compositæ, twenty-eight genera occur in Victoria, seventeen of which are limited to Australia. This order, distinguished elsewhere by a considerable number of its species being of high economic value, has here, in this regard, with the exception of the genus *Acacia*, no commercial value whatever. Many genera of this order, such as *Pultenæa*, *Oxylobium*, *Dillwynia*, *Bossiaea*, *Kennedya*, and *Acacia* are admirably adapted for garden plants, but, like so many others of our native plants, have been hitherto greatly neglected.

The capsular genera of the order Myrtaceæ are chiefly Australian, but the fleshy-fruited genera which are universally distributed, appear only in one genus (*Eugenia*) in Victoria. By far the most important genus of this order, inasmuch as it comprises the largest portion of our forests, determines the characteristic aspect of our landscapes, and forms an important part of our national wealth, is the gum tree (*Eucalyptus*). Those species which have proved of highest economic value for timber purposes are chiefly the river redgum (*E. rostrata*), red ironbark (*E. leucoxylon*), grey box (*E. hemiphloia*), blue gum (*E. globulus*), spotted gum (*E. goniocalyx*), messmate (*E. obliqua*), yellow box (*E. melliodora*), and blackbutt (*E. amygdalina*), while the extraction of the essential oil contained in the glands of the foliage of this genus has created an industry of some importance. The genus *Eucalyptus* is almost exclusively Australian, only a few species being recorded from outside the continent.

The species of many other genera of this order, always aromatic, abundant in bloom, and frequently brilliant in colour, add largely to the beauty of our landscapes, though of no economic value.

In the order Proteaceæ, fairly dispersed throughout the Southern Hemisphere, the Victorian genera *Isopogon*, *Adenanthos*, *Conospermum*, *Orites*, *Hakea*, *Telopea*, and *Banksia* are entirely endemic to Australia. The remaining genera, *Persoonia*, *Grevillea*, and *Lomatia*, are, outside the continent, represented by only a few species. The Proteaceæ contain some of the most curious flowers in our flora, which, with their lovely and various tints, impart a special physiognomic character to certain portions of the country.

The order Compositæ, here in Victoria, as in all parts of the globe, boasts the greatest number of species, among which those of the genera *Helipterum*, *Helichrysum*, *Aster*, *Brachycome*, and *Senecio*, with their variously-coloured flowers, are numerous and highly ornamental.

The Goodeniaceæ are almost entirely restricted to this continent. Of its twelve genera Victoria alone possesses six. The genus *Goodea*, the richest in species, is entirely endemic to Australia.

The Candolleaceæ comprise in all four genera, which, with one exception, are also endemic to Australia. Only two, viz., *Candollea* and *Leewenhoekia*, are represented in Victoria.

The Myoporaceæ are more strongly represented in Australia than anywhere else. The order consists of only four genera, three of them Australian, two of these being represented in Victoria in *Myoporum* and *Eremophila*.

Although the order Ericaceæ is represented by only two species, *Gaultheria hispida* and *Wittsteinia vacciniacea*, both belonging to the Alpine flora, the Epacridaceæ take here the place of the heaths of the Northern Hemisphere. Among its six Victorian genera, five are entirely endemic to Australia.

Except in the long-settled districts, where foreign species have been introduced, the native members of the order Gramineæ form practically the entire bulk of our pastures, and their economic value is evidenced by the results of our dairying industry and the fine quality of our wool.

The beautiful order Filices, or ferns, abundant in all moist climates, hot or cold, and which contain a considerable number of genera and species, is represented in Victoria by twenty-two genera. The most noticeable are our tree ferns, *Cyathea*, *Alsophila*, and *Dicksonia*, the most attractive ornaments of our mountain gullies.

As the sea forms a natural border to phanerogamous plant life, let us consider first of all a type of our coastal flora which occurs on the sandy coast of Port Phillip, whose plants are composed of species which are admirably adapted to weather the inclemency of wind and wave, and, so to speak, form the outposts of the inland flora.

Perhaps the most characteristic examples of this coastal flora are the white flowering "tea-tree" (*Leptospermum leavigatum*), which usually forms a belt of dense scrub, having for companions *Acacia longifolia*, *Casuarina quadrivalvis*, *Myoporum insulare* and *viscosum*, *Banksia integrifolia*, and certain Eucalypts, while in its shade various salsolaceous plants and many orchids, more especially *Caladenia*, *Pterostylis*, *Diuris*, &c., find the necessary conditions for their existence. Within this belt of tea-tree the vegetation is composed of entirely different species, which naturally do not accept the shelter which the tea-tree offers them close by. The prevailing species are more or less stunted in habit, having the surface area of their leaves greatly reduced, as may be observed in genera such as *Hakea*, *Acacia*, *Ricinocarpus*, *Isopogon*, *Epacris*, *Casuarina* and others. Here we also meet with *Banksia marginata*, different bright yellow flowering species of *Hibbertia*, *Dillwynia*, and *Goodenia*, the purple *Pater-sonia glauca* and white flowering *Pimeleas*. Where the soil is free from bushes or shrubs, *Hypoxis*, *Brachycome*, *Microceris*, and *Craspedia*, &c., all contribute their share to the general colour harmony.

In following the numerous water-courses which run from the mountains towards the ocean, we cross in the eastern part of our State through more or less hilly country, covered chiefly with forests of *Eucalyptus globulus*, *E. goniocalyx*, *E. virgata*, and *E. Muellieriana*. Here *Casuarinas* develop their beautiful and interesting forms, there the gracefully symmetrical *Exocarpus* stretches its slender branches. Between the high and slender stems of the forests, the soil is covered with various kinds of bushes, among which the members of the genus

South-
Eastern
Australian
forest
flora.

Acacia prevail. The declivities burst forth in splendour under the crimson-flowered *Tetratheca ciliata* and the pink-flowering *Bauera rubioides*. Everywhere charming thickets of *Melaleuca*, *Leptospermum*, *Hakea*, *Grevillea*, *Cryptandra*, and *Pultenæa* are festooned with the white-flowered *Clematis aristata* and the purple *Kennedyia monophylla*. All of interest, either from their pleasant forms, the lovely green of their leaves, or the peculiar formation of their flowers.

The water frontages of our rivers, which bear a number of trees of commercial value, are also the homes of *Prostanthera lasiantha*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Hymenanthera Banksii*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Cryptandra*, *Pomaderris*, *Coprosma*, and many others. All these, by means of the network of their roots, fulfil a most useful function in maintaining the banks of the rivers. By the wanton destruction of these trees, and the denuding the banks of their undergrowth, their constant erosion takes place, and with this many species of our native flora are likely to entirely disappear. It would be therefore highly advisable that all water frontages be reserved throughout the State, and the destruction of shrub life on or near the edges of the rivers strictly forbidden.

In the lower slopes of the Australian Alps the timber increases much in height and girth, and magnificent forests are met with. The banks of the innumerable gullies and creeks exhibit such a luxuriant growth of fern trees that their broad, light green fronds often completely canopy the mountain streams. Here we also find the Australian beech (*Fagus Cunninghamii*), a tree of considerable economic value. Scattered throughout the forest are blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), Sassafras (*Atherosperma moschatum*), and dogwood (*Pomaderris apetala*). On moist, shadowy places, which are specially favoured by ferns of various kinds, are to be found *Lomatia Fraseri*, *Senecio Bedfordii*, *Aster argophyllus*, *Hedycaria Cunninghamii*, and *Pittosporum bicolor*.

Vast forests extend along the sources of the mountain rivers, which flow towards the south and south-east. In many of them the axe of the wood-cutter has not begun the work of devastation, and it is to be hoped that these remnants of our once extensive forests may be reserved before their destruction.

The northern plains of Victoria, extending westwards from the Alps towards the Grampians, are thinly covered with open forest, with belts of *Eucalyptus rostrata*, the river redgum, following the course of the Murray River and its tributaries, grey box and Murray pines also being scattered at intervals along their banks.

The Grampians, frequently alluded to as "the garden of Victoria," possess a most interesting flora, especially conspicuous by the great variety and brilliant colouring of its flowers. The principal trees, which are dispersed over this mountain country, are *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *E. viminalis*, *E. rostrata*, *E. leucoxylon*, *E. goniocalyx*, and *E. Gunnii*, *Acacia pycnantha*, *A. melanoxylon*, and *A. decurrens*. In ascending the different gorges and gullies of the mountains a dense and luxuriant growth of fern trees, *Aspidiums*, *Lomarias*, &c., is to be met with. Along the creeks occur *Leptospermums*, *Melaleucas*,

Cryptandras, Grevilleas, and Hakeas. The declivities are covered with Correas, Dillwynias, Daviesias, the dense white-flowering Conospermum Mitchellii, Thryptomene Mitchelliana, the Epacris impressa, with flowers ranging from dark red to the purest white, the greenish yellow Styphelia adscendens, and in contrast to this the bright red flowering Styphelia Sonderi, with the lovely Marianthus bignoniaceous. Besides these, nature has favoured this charming locality with Acacias, Baueras, Boronias, Bossiaes, and many myrtaceous plants. On the highest points are Boronia pilosa, Leptospermum lanigerum var., grandiflorum, and our only pink flowering Puttenæa, P. rosea.

The second main division of our flora, which extends over the arid north-west corner of the State, covers an area of about 18,000 square miles, and has, owing to the want of sufficient natural irrigation, developed a flora which differs in appearance entirely from the well-watered forest flora of the south and south-east, trees of large dimensions being entirely absent. They are replaced by shrubs, chiefly of Eucalyptus gracilis and Eucalyptus dumosa, mixed with other myrtaceous shrubs, about forty different species of Acacia, Cassias, and the Murray pine (*Callitris verrucosa*). Mallee flora.

The general effect of monotony that characterizes the mallee scrub as a whole is individually seen in the foliage of its constituents; yet the scrub is very far indeed from being destitute of charms. At the fall of the first rain the barren, dusty plains become, as by magic, covered with a green carpet, gaily decorated with a wealth of flowers.

Where a permanence of water exists Juncus, Luzula, Xerotes, and Neurachne are frequently found. Under the scattered, upward striving gum trees, many shrubs, such as Eremophila Brownii, with its reddish brown flowers, the small pink-flowering Bækea crassifolia, Thryptomene ciliata, Halgania cyanea, and lavandulacea, with deep blue blossoms, and the scarlet-flowering Prostanthera coccinea, find a congenial home.

On the sandy ridges, which are natural flower gardens, Goodenias, Pimeleas, Swainsonias grow luxuriously; typical mallee genera, such as Asters, Helichrysums, and Helypterums, with their flowers of varied colours cover the soil over immense areas. Right and left the plains are covered with grasses, such as Panicum, Agrostis, Stipa, Poa, Festuca, and Anthistiria.

Among the thick, dull scrub are frequent areas, varying in size, sparsely covered with Santalum, under which the valuable salt-bushes, such as Atriplex, Kochia, Chenopodium, and Salsola, cover the ground. It is these low shrubs whose bluish green leaves form a valuable and often the only fodder for cattle and sheep in time of need. Even after years of drought, when all other signs of vegetation have disappeared, the leaves and branches of these extraordinary shrubs remain fresh and green.

The tree line in the Victorian portion of the Australian Alps is at about 5,300 feet above sea level. On the western side of the mountains it is somewhat lower, the growth of the trees there being more limited by the prevailing cold westerly winds during the winter months. Above this tree line extends our true alpine flora, principally Alpine flora.

composed of genera which also occur in Tasmania. The only striking difference between the two floras is the want of endemic conifers in our Alps.

The transition from the forest to the alpine region is by no means an abrupt one. In every case a considerable overlapping of the alpine and lowland flora may be noticed. In the shade of the forest of this transition area grow numerous bushes, such as the white flowering *Helichysum rosmarinifolium*, the beautiful Proteace, *Grevillea Victorice*, and *Orites lancifolia*, with its cream-coloured flowers, which represent a strong contrast to the dark-blue coloured flowers of *Dianella Tasmanica*. The water-courses are lined with the white flowering *Epacris heteronema* and *E. mucronulata*, *Nageia alpina*, one of our few Victorian Conifers, among which sway the cream-coloured headlets of the pompous *Pimelea ligustrina*. Where the forest is interrupted by grassy hills and plains its edges are bound by numerous bushes of the bright yellow flowering *Bossia foliosa*; the delicate *Goodenia hederacea* flourishes amidst stones and rocks.

The highest parts of our Alps are covered with meadows, which in their general appearance may be compared with those of the European Alps, although they are composed of entirely different genera. On Mount Bogong, the monarch of the Victorian Alps, on Feathertop, Mount Hotham, and many other mountains above 5,000 feet, a rich variety of colours in flowering plants is to be found. The small *Herpolirion Novae Zelandiae* associated with *Scaevola Hookeri*, the white flowering *Helipterum incanum*, *Veronica nivea*, with its sky-blue flowers, the crimson red *Candollea serrulata*, the pink and white flowers of *Boronia alga*, and the yellow bushes of *Oxylobium alpestre*, form a picture which must be seen to be appreciated. Fairly common in these alpine regions are *Aster celmisia*, the white and pink flowering *Helichrysum leucopsidium*, *Westringia senifolia*, *Richea Gunnii*, and *Prostanthera cuneata*. Large white patches are formed by the almost stalkless flowers of *Claytonia australasica*. Occasionally, in places where the springs are percolating the soil, *Pimelea axiflora* var. *alpina*, *Grevillea australis*, and *parviflora*, *Aciphylla glacialis* and *simplicicaulis* and the fern *Lomaria alpina* are met with. At the summit of the mountains, between patches of grasses, grows a small shrub, the branches of which attain a length of three to five feet, but do not rise higher than a few inches above the soil. This is the yellow flowering and pleasantly odorous *Kunzea Muelleri*, one of our myrtaceous plants, which has there in its company the Australian "Edelweiss" (*Leontopodium catipes*).

Victoria, with its great variety of plant life, offers to the botanical student an exceedingly interesting and beautiful flora. Even to the visitor, by way of recreation, the innumerable floral specimens which abound in this country cannot fail to prove a source of interest, and this will be found specially so in the high Alps, for when summer is reigning in the lower parts of the country, in these lofty elevations the vegetation is still luxuriating in the fullness of spring, and one is thus able to compare the different stages in the growth of such plants as occur in both these regions.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the history of Victoria since the establishment of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. For principal events prior to that year the reader is referred to previous issues of this work:—

Principal events.

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| 1901. January | 1st—Proclamation and inauguration of the Commonwealth at Sydney, and swearing in of the Rt. Hon. E. Barton, first Prime Minister, and other members of the Ministry. State departments of Customs and Excise transferred, whilst those of the Post and Telegraph and Defence followed on 1st March. |
| „ January | 22nd—Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. His Majesty's Coronation took place on 9th August, 1902. |
| „ March | 31st—Eleventh census of Victoria, and third simultaneous census of Australia and New Zealand. |
| „ May | 9th—Opening of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, in Melbourne, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, Heir-Apparent to the Throne, under commission from His Majesty King Edward VII. |
| „ October | 8th—Inter-State free-trade established by the introduction of a provisional tariff by resolution of the Commonwealth House of Representatives. |
| 1902. January | 20th—Conference of Statisticians of all the Australian States and New Zealand, convened for the purpose of securing uniformity in the preparation of statistical returns, met in Hobart. Conference closed 12th February. This was the first Conference of the kind since 1875. |
| „ September | 16th—The Commonwealth Tariff finally passed. |
| 1903. January | 2nd—Death of Lieut.-Col. Sir Fredk. Sargood, Senator, |
| „ April 15th to 22nd | —Conference of Premiers, held at Sydney. Temporary settlement, pending appointment of the Inter-State Commission, of the rival claims to the waters of the River Murray. The question of taking over of States' debts by the Commonwealth and several other matters were also considered. |
| „ July | 24th—Resignation of Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, Minister of Trade and Customs, from the Commonwealth Ministry |
| „ September 12th | —Death of the Hon. Duncan Gillies, Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly, and Premier of the colony from 18th February, 1886, to 5th November, 1890. |
| „ September 18th | —Preferential trade. Resignation of Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain from the Imperial Ministry. |
| „ October | 6th—Inauguration of the Federal High Court, and the swearing-in of Sir Samuel Griffith, late Chief Justice of Queensland, as Chief Justice, and of the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, K.C., late Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, and the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., as judges. |
| „ November 24th | —Departure of the State Governor, Sir Geo. Sydenham Clarke, he having been appointed as one of a committee of three to advise the Imperial authorities as to the re-organization of the War Office. |
| „ December | 16th—Commonwealth elections. Female franchise exercised for the first time in Victoria. |

1904. January 25th—Death of the Hon. Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G., Premier of Victoria in 1875, 1877, and 1880.
- „ February 1st—The British Government decided on important changes in the British Army, including the establishment of an Army Council, on the lines of the Board of Admiralty.
- „ February 5th-12th—Conference of States and Federal Treasurers at Melbourne to consider the question of the taking over by the Commonwealth of the States' debts.
- „ February 8th—War between Russia and Japan commenced.
- „ March 17th—Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The deceased peer was a grandson of King George III., and first cousin of the late Queen Victoria.
- „ April 8th—Signing of Convention adjusting foreign and colonial questions at issue between Great Britain and France.
- „ April 27th—Opening of Royal Commission to inquire into the conduct of the butter export trade.
- „ May 29th—Dedication of memorial of 5th Victorian Contingent to South Africa, situated on St. Kilda-road.
- „ July 13th—Death of Paul Kruger, ex-President of the Transvaal.
- „ August 9th—House of Representatives chose Dalgety as site for Federal Capital.
- „ August 10th—Senate agreed to Dalgety site.
- „ September 29th—First case opened in the Industrial Appeal Court, under provisions of the *Shops and Factories Act 1903*.
- „ November 8th—Theodore Roosevelt elected President of the United States. By virtue of his election to the Vice-Presidency in 1900, he had held the Presidential Office since the death of William McKinley, on 14th September, 1901.
- „ November 14th—Presentation of King's colours by His Excellency the Governor-General, by command of His Majesty, to representatives of the Australian Light Horse, the Royal Australian Artillery, and the Australian Army Medical Corps.
- „ December 12th—Appointment of Tariff Commission, in Federal House of Representatives, to inquire into the effect of the operation of Customs Tariff of the Commonwealth of Australia upon Australian industries, and into the working of the Tariff generally.
- „ December 17th—Death of the Hon. Wm. Shiels, ex-M.L.A. The deceased statesman was born in Ireland in 1849, and came to Victoria at a very early age. A barrister by profession, he entered Parliament in 1880, and as a private member secured the passage of a very important divorce act. He took office as Attorney-General and Minister of Railways in the Munro Government in 1890. In February, 1892, he became Premier, uniting with the leadership of the Government, the offices, first of Treasurer, and afterwards of Attorney-General. Subsequently he was a member of the McLean and Irvine cabinets.
1905. January 28th—Exhibition of Australian manufactures opened by His Excellency Sir Reginald Talbot at Melbourne.
- „ February 1st—Beginning of the poundage system in English mail contracts.
- „ February 6th—Conference of Premiers and other Ministers (State and Commonwealth) at Hobart opened.

1905. February 15th—Tariff Commission opened at Melbourne.
- „ February 15th—Opening of the Continuation School, Melbourne. The purpose is to give an advanced education to those who wish to qualify as teachers. Details are furnished in part “Social Condition” of this work.
- „ February 16th—R.M.S. *Orizaba* ashore at Garden Island, near Fremantle.
- „ March 12th—Soldiers’ Memorial at St. Kilda unveiled.
- „ April 24th—Nature Study Exhibition at Geelong opened.
- „ April 25th—Royal Letters Patent for the Constitution of the Transvaal colony issued. There is to be a Legislative Assembly, to be re-elected every four years, the franchise being extended to every burgher of the late Boer Republic who was entitled to vote for its first Volksraad; and all white Britishers earning £100 per annum, or occupying a house with a rental of £10 per annum. Power of initiating taxation bills is withheld from the chamber. Members are to receive £2 per day during the session, but not more than £200 per annum. The House comprises the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, between six and nine official members, and between thirty and thirty-five elected members. The debates will be conducted in English, but, with the President’s consent, the Dutch language may be used by members. The Orange River Colony has not yet been given a new Constitution.
- „ May 15th—Broadmeadows Sanatorium for Consumptives (a Government institution) opened.
- „ May 16th.—Agreement signed between the Butter Export Committee and the White Star, Lund, and Aberdeen lines of steamers, for the carriage of butter. The freight reduction effected by the contract is 50 per cent. on former rates, and the temperature of the butter in transit is not to exceed 20 deg.
- „ May 24th—Empire Day—first observation in Melbourne.
- „ June 6th—Mr. Gully, M.P., retired from Speakership of House of Commons.
- „ June 27th—Opening of 2nd session of 20th Parliament of Victoria.
- „ June 28th—Opening of 2nd session of 2nd Parliament of Australia.
- „ June 30th—Reid Ministry (Federal) defeated on the Address-in-Reply. Resignation followed on 4th July, and on the following day the Deakin Ministry was formed.
- „ August 12th—Treaty signed between Great Britain and Japan, renewing, for ten years, the old treaty, and adding thereto.
- „ August 29th—Peace arranged between Japan and Russia.
- „ September 26th—Text of the English-Japanese treaty made public. The preamble states that the Governments have agreed upon articles having for their object:—First, the consolidation, maintenance, and general peace of the regions of Eastern Asia and India; second, the preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China, by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the principle of equal opportunities in commerce and industry to all nations in China; third, the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties, and the defence of their special interests, in the said regions.
- „ October 30th—Annexation under an Order-in-Council, of Town of North Melbourne and Borough of Flemington and Kensington, with City of Melbourne.

1905. October 31st—Death of Sir Bryan O'Loghien, Bart. The deceased statesman was born in Ireland in 1828, and called to the Irish bar in 1856. He came to Victoria in 1862. In 1878 he entered Parliament as representative for West Melbourne, taking office in the Berry Government as Attorney-General, and acting as Premier during Mr. Berry's absence on the embassy to England respecting the reform of the Constitution. In 1881 he became Premier of the Colony. Subsequently he held office in the Patterson Government.
- „ November 9th—Mr. H. Weedon installed Lord Mayor of Melbourne.
- „ November 13th—Presentation of King's Colours by His Excellency the Governor-General, by command of His Majesty the King, to representatives of the Victorian Rangers.
- „ December 5th—Balfour Ministry (Imperial) having resigned, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman undertook to form a Cabinet. Five days later the new Ministry was submitted to the King, and on 11th December the seals of office were transferred.
- „ December 12th—Prorogation of State Parliament.
- „ December 12th—Death of Mr. E. G. FitzGibbon, C.M.G. The deceased gentleman was Town Clerk of Melbourne from very early times, and was the first Chairman of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which position he occupied at the time of his death.
- „ December 20th—A.N.A. Exhibition of Australian Manufactures, opened by His Excellency the Governor-General at Sydney.
- „ December 21st—Prorogation of Federal Parliament.
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CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Prior to the first day of July, 1851, the district known as Port Phillip formed part of the Colony of New South Wales. This district was, under the provisions of an Imperial Act of 5th August, 1850, entitled "An Act for the Better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies," separated from New South Wales, and constituted into a self-governing colony under the name of Victoria, its territories being defined as those "comprised within the said District of Port Phillip, including the town of Melbourne, and bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia."

Separation
from New
South
Wales.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Imperial Act the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victorian Electoral Act in 1851, which provided that a Legislative Council be constituted for Victoria, consisting of thirty members, ten to be nominated by the Crown, and twenty to be elected by the inhabitants of the new colony. This Act also divided Victoria into sixteen electoral districts, as follow :

1. Northern Division of Bourke County.
2. Southern Bourke County, Evelyn, and Mornington.
3. County of Grant.
4. Counties of Normanby, Dundas, and Follett.
5. Counties of Villiers and Heytesbury.
6. Counties of Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth.
7. Counties of Talbot, Dalhousie, and Anglesey.
8. Pastoral District of Gippsland.
9. Pastoral District of Murray, except that part included in Anglesey.
10. Pastoral District of the Loddon, formerly Western Port, except parts included in Dalhousie, Bourke, Anglesey, Evelyn, Mornington, and Talbot.
11. Pastoral District of the Wimmera.
12. City of Melbourne.
13. Town of Geelong.
14. Town of Portland.
15. United towns of Belfast and Warrnambool.
16. United towns of Kilmore, Kyneton, and Seymour.

Amongst these constituencies, the twenty members were distributed thus :—Melbourne, three members ; Northern Bourke and Geelong, two each ; and each other electorate, one member ; the areas comprised within the towns having separate representation being excluded from the county franchise.

On 1st July, 1851, the Governor-General of the Australian possessions issued writs for the election of members to the newly constituted Victorian Council, and proclaimed the District of Port Phillip to be separated from New South Wales, and to have been erected into a separate colony, designated the Colony of Victoria, of which

Mr. C. J. Latrobe, the superintendent, was raised to the Governorship. The qualifications for electors were: (1) ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £100; (2) householding resident occupation of dwelling-house value £10 per annum; (3) holding of a pasturing licence; (4) ownership of a leasehold estate in possession, with three years to run, of the value of £10 per annum.

Steps
leading
up to
responsible
government.

In December, 1852, the Secretary of State for the Colonies invited the Legislative Council of Victoria to take steps to pass a Bill more nearly assimilating the form of the colony's institutions to that prevailing in the mother country, particularly in reference to the creation of a second Chamber. This invitation was acted upon without delay, and on 24th March, 1854, a Bill was passed to establish a Constitution for Victoria. This Bill received the Royal assent on 16th July, 1855, and the new Act, denominated The Constitution Act, became law when proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd November, 1855.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

Responsible
government.

When the change to responsible government was made, the bicameral and cabinet systems were introduced. In the new Parliament, which met on 21st November, 1856, the members of the Legislative Council numbered 30, who were elected for ten years, and represented six provinces. This House was not to be dissolved, but five of its members were to retire every two years. The Legislative Assembly consisted of 60 members, representing 37 districts, liable to dissolution at the end of five years, or earlier, at the discretion of the Governor.

Certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom were to have seats in Parliament, were to be deemed "Responsible Ministers," and any member of either House accepting a place of profit under the Crown was required to vacate his seat, but was capable of being re-elected.

Qualifica-
tions of
Members

The qualifications for members of the Council were, having attained the age of 30 years, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £5,000, or £500 annual value; for members of the Assembly, having attained the age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for five years, having resided in Victoria for two years previous to the election, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £2,000, or £200 annual value.

Council
franchise.

The Council franchise was attainment of age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for three years, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral province valued at £1,000, or £100 annual value, or a leasehold of five years' duration in the province of £100 annual value, residing in province, or being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or a barrister or solicitor on the roll, or a medical practitioner, or an officiating minister, or an officer or retired officer of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

The Assembly franchise was attainment of the age of 21 years, being natural-born or naturalized, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral district valued at £50, or £5 annual value, or leasehold in the district of £10 annual value, or being a householder occupying premises of £10 annual value, or having permissive occupancy of Crown lands for which payment was made to the Crown, or receiving salary of £100 per annum. Assembly franchise.

Immediately preceding the inauguration of the Constitution of 1855, it was provided that electors recording their votes should do so by secret ballot. Victoria is thus the first country where, in modern times, elections were carried out on this principle. All Parliamentary and other public and quasi-public elections are now conducted by ballot. Vote by ballot.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The first alteration made by the Victorian Parliament in the Constitution was the abolition of the property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly on 27th August, 1857, and the establishment of universal manhood suffrage on 24th November of the same year. On 17th December, 1858, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 78, to be returned for 49 electoral districts. It was not until over ten years later, viz., on the 1st January, 1869, that another change was made, when the property qualification of members of the Legislative Council was reduced from £5,000 capital value or £500 annual value to half those amounts respectively, and that of electors from £1,000 capital value or £100 annual value to an annual value of £50, if the lands were rated to that amount in some municipal district or districts. On 2nd November, 1876, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 86, and the districts to 55. The property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council was further reduced, on the 28th November, 1881, to a freehold of the annual rateable value of £100, free of all incumbrances, in the case of a member, and to freehold of the annual rateable value of £10, or a leasehold originally created for not less than five years, or occupying tenancy of the rateable annual value of £25, in the case of an elector. By the same Act the number of members of the Council was increased from 30 to 42, the number of provinces from six to fourteen, whilst the tenure was reduced to six years. The final increase in the number of members was made on the 22nd December, 1888, when the number for the Council was increased to 48, and that for the Assembly to 95 for 84 districts.

On the 30th August, 1899, plural voting was abolished, it being provided that no person should on any one day vote in more than one electoral district at an election for the Assembly. Plural voting is still, however, permissible in elections for the Upper House, but owing to the large area of the provinces, it is improbable that the right is exercised to any extent. Plural voting abolished.

Voting by
post at
elections.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on the 17th October, 1900. This measure enables any elector, who is resident, or is likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who is prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and was to continue in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1906. The first experience of the working of this Act was at the Commonwealth Elections held in March, 1901, at which 1,269 postal ballot papers were used in eighteen out of the nineteen contested districts for the House of Representatives, being about 1 per cent. of the total votes recorded. The number of electors who voted by post for the Senate throughout the whole State was 1,227, or one in every 144 who voted. Voting by post is also provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Act.

Voters'
certificates.

In cases where a person is entitled to become an elector and his name does not appear on the Ratepayers' or General Roll, such person could, by an Act passed in 1898, take out a Right at any time before the day of election, after giving seven days' notice, and apply to a Court of Petty Sessions for a Certificate enabling him to vote. The "Reform Act of 1903" has now, however, restricted the issue of these certificates. No certificate shall now be granted between the day of dissolution and the day of polling in the case of a Parliament dissolved before its expiry by effluxion of time; nor between 30 days before the time at which the Assembly would expire by effluxion of time, if not sooner dissolved, and the day of polling; nor between the day on which any member's seat becomes vacant and the day of polling.

Constitutional
difficulties
experienced.

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for necessities, sanctioning also the expending of money in payment of salaries. The Governor then communicated these facts to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, who replied that his acts had been illegal. Meantime Parliament had been dissolved, and the electors returned a large majority in favour of the Government's protective Tariff. Great indignation was manifested on

account of Mr. Cardwell's missive, and the Cabinet resigned on the ostensible ground that the opposition of the Council made it impossible to carry on the Government. Attempts to form a new Ministry were unsuccessful. The old Cabinet resumed office, and the difficulty was finally met by a separation of the two Bills. Sir Charles Darling was recalled in 1866.

In consideration of the late Governor's services, the Assembly in 1867 voted £20,000 to Lady Darling, and fearing the rejection of the grant by the Council, again included the amount in the Appropriation Bill. On the Council's rejection of this Bill, the Ministry suggested a short prorogation to enable negotiations to be carried on. The new Governor, Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, proposed the resignation of Ministers, that he might communicate with the leaders of the other side. He found that none of these would give him such an assurance of ability to remove the deadlock which had occurred as would justify him in asking them to become Ministers.

The Government therefore returned to office, and the Governor granted a short prorogation. When the Parliament re-assembled, the Governor dissolved it at the request of Ministers, and in 1868 the new Parliament met with a strong Ministerial following—the issue before the electors having been the independence, in matters of finance, of the Legislative Assembly. Before the meeting of Parliament, a despatch was received from Mr. Cardwell, revealing the view of the Colonial Office as to relations between the Houses and the Governor and the Home authorities, disapproving of the Darling grant being tacked to the Appropriation Bill, as tending to prevent discussion in the Council, and advising the Governor not to approve of such a grant without an assurance that the Ministry would give the Council full opportunity of discussion. Ministers complained that Imperial interference endangered responsible Government. The Governor, holding himself responsible to the Home Government, regarded his instructions, and insisted on the grant being separated from the Appropriation Bill. The Ministry resigned, and Mr. Sladen accepted office, only to be almost immediately defeated. The former Ministry returned, and the difficulty was overcome by Sir Charles Darling refusing the grant.

Again, in 1877, the Houses were in conflict. The first part of the proceedings was like the preceding cases. Payment of members had been adopted by two temporary Acts, the latter of which was about to expire, and the Government of Mr Graham Berry included the grant (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill, thus purposing to provide the money as an ordinary form of expenditure. The Council laid the Bill aside, and the Government proceeded to raise supplies for their service by collecting the duties voted by the Assembly in the Appropriation Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, who were therefore unable to enforce their demands. Reductions and dismissals in the Civil Service were made. A crisis ensued, and both Houses addressed the Crown. In March, 1878, the disputed item was withdrawn from the Appropriation Bill, and the Council

accepted a separate Payment of Members Bill. The question of the removed civil servants remained. Ministers said that the Service was overmanned, and only a sufficient number would be reinstated, and the rest pensioned or compensated.

The position in regard to these constitutional difficulties has now been met by Section 30 of *The Constitution Act 1903*.

Steps
leading
up to
Federation.

On 14th August, 1885, a very important Act was passed, constituting the Federal Council of Australasia. The first session of the Council took place at Hobart on 25th January, 1886. Seven additional sessions were held, the last at Melbourne on 24th January, 1899. The Acts passed by the Council had force only in those States which were specially legislated for, until repealed by the Federal Council. The labours of this body led up to and culminated in the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Division of
Govern-
mental
functions.

Victoria is now one of the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia; and is still, except as regards matters dealt with by the Federal Parliament, a self-governing colony under the British Crown, empowered generally "to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever." The powers of the Victorian Parliament have been considerably curtailed by the federation of the Australian Colonies, and the transfer of various functions to the Commonwealth Parliament. Although the matters which will ultimately be dealt with by that body will remove from the State Parliament many of its present functions, the internal development of the State still depends upon the local Parliament; the power of taxation for State purposes (other than by Customs and Excise) is retained; Crown lands, agriculture, mining, and factory legislation also remain; neither the State railways nor the public debts have yet been taken over by the Commonwealth, though their transfer has been discussed in conferences of Federal and State Ministers; and it will probably be many years before that Parliament will be able to assume all the multifarious functions assigned to it, and which must in the interim be dealt with by the States. The Victorian Parliament has delegated to municipalities, mining and land boards, fire brigade boards, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board, irrigation and water supply trusts, the Melbourne Harbor Trust, the Tramways Trust, and other bodies, power to deal with the immediate local and special necessities of their districts. This decentralization of Government functions is generally permitted and exercised in regard to the minor affairs of each particular district, whose representatives deal with the matters within their jurisdiction.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Reform Act
1903.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became abundantly evident that the representation of the States in the States' Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States' Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and reserved for the Royal assent on the 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on the 26th November, 1903. This

Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provides for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; in the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but an increase in the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68—including two to be specially elected by the railway officers, and one by the State public servants, and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65.

Both Houses were prorogued on 24th December, 1903, being several weeks after the Royal assent to the Act had been proclaimed, Acts having been passed determining the boundaries of the new constituencies. Power is given to any Minister who is a member of the Assembly to sit in the Council—or *vice versa*—in order to explain the provisions of any measure connected with any department administered by him. The Council is empowered to suggest alterations in any Appropriation Bill once at each of three stages of the Bill, viz.—(a) when in Committee, (b) on the Report of the Committee, (c) on the third reading. The remedy provided to meet disagreements between the two Houses is the simultaneous dissolution of both after a Bill has been twice submitted to, and rejected by, the Council—viz., once before, and once after, a dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of such first rejection.

The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal assent certain Bills already described. The only matters in which the exercise of any discretion is required on the part of the Governor are the assenting to or dissenting from, or reserving, of Bills passed by the Parliament; the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; or the appointment of a new Ministry.

When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, its members tender their resignations to the Governor, whose duty it is to announce his intention of accepting them. The outgoing Premier generally suggests to the Governor, as his successor, the name of the most prominent of his opponents, generally the leader of the Opposition. Thereupon the Governor “sends for” the individual suggested, who, if he feels in a position to carry on the Government, endeavours to form a Ministry. If he fails, he informs

The Governor.

Forming a new Ministry.

the Governor of the fact and some one else is applied to. The distribution of portfolios is first arranged by the proposed Ministers themselves, and submitted to the Governor for approval, who always adopts it, unless the list should contain the name of any one against whom very serious objections exist, or propose a new and revolutionary arrangement.

Granting a
dissolution.

When a Ministry finds that it is unable to carry on the affairs of the country in the manner it deems essential for the well-being of the community, or when it is defeated on a measure which it considers vital, or when it has not a proper working majority, the Premier may, instead of advising the Governor to "send for" some one else, ask for a dissolution; and the principle which decides a Governor in granting or refusing such a request is the probability of success for the Ministry in the event of its being granted. In regard to these matters, however, the instructions issued to the Governor are elaborate and definite; and it is very rarely that any personal exercise of discretion is necessary. In other matters the Governor acts on the advice of the Executive Council.

The Execu-
tive
Council.

The Executive Council consists of two classes of members, viz.:—(a) Members forming the Ministry of the day, whether salaried or honorary; (b) all ex-Ministers who have not actually resigned or vacated their seats. These Executive Councillors take no active part, as such, in the deliberations of the Ministry, the title being merely an honorary distinction. The expression "Governor in Council," occurring so frequently in Victorian Acts, means the Governor by and with the advice of such members of the Executive Council as are included in the former category mentioned above. Even in its active phase, that of the existing Ministry, the Executive Council has two shapes, the formal and the informal. The latter, which is spoken of as the "Cabinet," is the real core and essence of the Government. In its private meetings at the Premier's office no one is admitted but the actual Ministry of the day, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is ever taken of the proceedings. The former is presided over by the Governor, and attended by the Clerk of the Council, who keeps a formal record of its proceedings and deliberations, which are frequently published, with the names of its members prefixed. Here the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form.

Responsible
Ministers.

The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and the salaries to £8,400; and four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Upon accepting salaried office a Minister vacates his seat in Parliament, but he is re-eligible, and a subsequent change from one office to another does not necessitate his re-election. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—almost invariably fills the office either of Treasurer or Chief Secretary, but may occupy any

office. The Hon. W. H. Irvine, the last Premier, during the greater portion of the last Parliament held the position of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.

The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly." By Section 56 of The Constitution Act it was provided that—"All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria, and for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, return, or impost shall originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected, but not altered by the Council." There was great difference of opinion as to the interpretation of this section, it being held by many that the words "all Bills for appropriating" (revenue) "and for imposing" (taxes) signified Bills having for their principal object the authorizing of payments or the granting of supply; whilst others contended that legislation which merely incidentally or consequentially authorizes the collection of money or the payment of officials may be dealt with as ordinary legislation by the Council. This matter has now been dealt with by Section 30 of the Reform Act of 1903, which declares that a Bill shall not be deemed for appropriating, &c., or for imposing, &c., by reason only of its containing provisions "for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under such Bill." In regard to the latter portion of Section 56, providing that Money Bills must originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, the new Act provides, as in the Commonwealth Constitution, that the Council may suggest alterations as mentioned previously.

The Parliament.

It is also provided by Section 57 of The Constitution that Appropriation Bills must have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly before they can be introduced. The Governor, of course, acts in this matter on the advice of the Ministry.

The Council—called the Upper House—now consists of 35 members, one of whom is a representative of the State public officers and railways officers. The State is now divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. The member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the highest number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members will thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, either a natural-born subject or naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. The following male persons aged 21 or over, if they are natural-born subjects or naturalized for three years and resident in Victoria for twelve

The Legislative Council.

months, are entitled to vote for the Council in that electoral division on the rolls of which their names appear:—The owner of a freehold rated at an annual value of £10; the owner of a leasehold, created originally for five years, or the occupying tenant of land rated at £15 annual value; graduates of a British University, matriculated students of the University of Melbourne, barristers and solicitors, legally-qualified medical practitioners, duly appointed ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, naval and military officers, active and retired. All voters, except those claiming in respect of property, must take out electors' rights in the division in which they reside.

The Legis-
lative
Assembly.

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 68 members, two of whom are special representatives of the railway officers, and one of whom is a special representative of the State public service proper, including the police and teachers of State schools. Officers employed under the Commonwealth, and temporary officers under the State still retain the ordinary franchise. Provision is also made for the reduction of the railways representation to one member in the event of the number of officers not exceeding the quota by one-half. The quota is determined by dividing the total number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly by 68. For the other 65 seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, and may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal manhood suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all males over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote if they hold an elector's right, and their names are on a general roll, and are resident in the State twelve months and in the district one month. If a person is on a ratepayers' roll it is unnecessary to take out an elector's right or to reside in the district, although the occupying tenant is entitled to be entered as the ratepayer in priority to the owner, and is in most cases so entered. Where a tenant finds that his landlord has paid the rates in his own name, and is consequently entered as the ratepayer in respect of the premises occupied by the tenant, an elector's right must be taken out. Even where the tenant is entered on the ratepayers' roll in respect of the premises occupied

by him, and the property is of the capital value of £50 or the annual value of £5, the owner may take out an elector's right in respect thereof. There are, consequently, a large number of persons on the rolls for several districts who were formerly entitled to vote in all of such districts; but, in August, 1899, plural voting was abolished in respect of the Assembly, and now a vote is allowed in only one constituency, although the elector may, if on the roll for more than one district, choose which district he shall vote in. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on the 24th December, 1903, it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses of a candidate in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the matters in respect of which such sums may be expended. No electoral expenses shall be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate except in respect of:—(1) The expenses of printing, advertising, publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices, and purchase of rolls. (2) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams. (3) The expenses of holding public meetings, and hiring halls for that purpose. (4) The expenses of committee rooms. (5) One scrutineer at each polling-booth, and no more. (6) One agent for any electoral province or district.

Limitation
of election
expenses.

STATE ELECTIONS, 1904.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the General State Election held on 1st June, 1904, under the Reform Act of 1903, the number of provinces in which elections were contested was ten—in seven no contest took place—and the public and railway officers returned one representative. Each of the provinces returns two members, which, with the special representative of the Government service makes a House of 35 members. The total number of electors on the rolls for the electoral provinces was 172,526, of whom 5,696 were public and railway officers. The number of electors on the rolls in contested provinces was 104,865, of whom 66,182, or 63 per cent., voted. For the public officers' representative 4,800, or 84 per cent. of those entitled exercised the franchise. Excluding public servants, the proportion was about

General
Election—
Votes
polled, &c.

62 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors in each province, as well as of those who voted:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1904.

Electoral Provinces.	Number of Electors on the Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.
Bendigo	8,911	6,161
East Yarra	12,899	7,077
Gippsland	9,154	5,579
Melbourne	13,410	(Uncontested)
Melbourne East	10,904	5,891
Melbourne North	11,783	6,036
Melbourne South	12,843	7,767
Melbourne West	12,422	6,667
Nelson	7,467	5,210
Northern	8,438	(Uncontested)
North-Eastern	8,757	"
North-Western	9,506	4,994
Southern	9,212	(Uncontested)
South-Eastern	10,037	"
South-Western	8,716	"
Wellington	8,976	6,000
Western	9,091	(Uncontested)
	172,526	
Less uncontested provinces (7) ..	67,661	
Total	104,865*	61,382

PUBLIC AND RAILWAYS OFFICERS.

	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Electors who voted—	
		Number.	Percentage to Number on Rolls.
Public Officers and Railways Officers ..	5,696	4,800	84.27

* Including Public and Railways Officers.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

For the Legislative Assembly there were contests in 53 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. In addition, the public and railways officers were entitled to return three members, thus constituting a House of 68. The number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly, including voters' certificates issued by the court, was 264,709 (of whom 41,109 were in uncontested districts), and of these 149,192 voted, being 66.72 per cent. of the number entitled. The number of electors on the roll of public officers was 3,928, of whom 3,393, or 86.38 per cent., voted; the number on the roll of

railways officers was 6,336, of whom 5,672, or 89.52 per cent., voted. All these officers voted by post, and the percentage of votes recorded by them was much higher than in any other electorate in the State. The number of electors (less public and railways officers) entitled to vote in contested districts was 213,336, of whom 140,127, or 65.68 per cent., went to the poll. The following table shows the number of electors and the votes polled in the different electoral districts, the public and railways officers being included in the various constituencies, as there is no record of their numbers in each electorate :—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1904.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Period of General Election, including Voters' Certificates Issued by Court.	Number of Electors who Voted.
Abbotsford	4,458	(Uncontested)]
Albert Park	5,056	3,468
Allandale	3,815	2,776
Ballaarat East	4,650	2,708
Ballaarat West	4,450	3,298
Barwon	3,788	2,423
Benalla	3,448	1,896
Benambra	2,786	(Uncontested)
Bendigo East	3,809	2,519
Bendigo West	4,459	2,939
Boroondara	5,016	2,771
Borung	3,207	2,233
Brighton	3,581	2,095
Brunswick	4,787	2,927
Bulla	3,894	(Uncontested)
Carlton	4,775	2,964
Castlemaine and Maldon	3,904	2,842
Collingwood	4,571	2,642
Dalhousie	3,986	2,591
Dandenong	4,146	(Uncontested)
Daylesford	3,333	"
Dundas	3,043	"
Eaglehawk	3,892	2,587
East Melbourne	4,545	2,067
Essendon	5,193	2,576
Evelyn	3,213	1,508
Fitzroy	4,642	2,953
Flemington	4,736	2,358
Geelong	4,728	2,857
Gippsland East	3,045	1,941
Gippsland North	2,995	2,054
Gippsland South	4,139	2,588
Gippsland West	3,375	(Uncontested)
Glenelg	3,367	2,224
Goulburn Valley	3,319	2,428

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL
ELECTION ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1904—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.					Number of Electors on Rolls at Period of General Election, including Voters' Certificates Issued by Court.	Number of Electors who Voted.
Grenville	..	..	..	..	3,940	2,771
Gunbower	..	..	..	..	3,131	(Uncontested)
Hampden	..	..	..	..	4,244	2,697
Hawthorn	..	..	..	..	5,736	3,420
Jika Jika	..	..	..	..	4,644	2,583
Kara Kara	..	..	..	..	3,529	2,752
Korong	..	..	..	..	2,787	(Uncontested)
Lowan	..	..	..	..	3,029	"
Maryborough	..	..	..	..	4,401	3,206
Melbourne	..	..	..	..	5,820	3,154
Mornington	..	..	..	..	4,231	2,256
North Melbourne	..	..	..	..	5,247	3,158
Ovens	..	..	..	..	3,351	2,506
Polwarth	..	..	..	..	3,589	(Uncontested)
Port Fairy	..	..	..	..	3,782	2,656
Port Melbourne	..	..	..	..	5,344	3,482
Prahran	..	..	..	..	4,980	3,282
Richmond	..	..	..	..	5,282	3,292
Rodney	..	..	..	..	3,906	2,704
Stawell and Ararat	..	..	..	..	3,674	2,438
St. Kilda	..	..	..	..	5,024	2,850
Swan Hill	..	..	..	..	3,294	1,724
Toorak	..	..	..	..	4,934	3,029
Upper Goulburn	..	..	..	..	3,825	2,467
Walhalla	..	..	..	..	2,817	1,517
Wangaratta	..	..	..	..	3,775	2,686
Waranga	..	..	..	..	3,381	2,306
Warrenheip	..	..	..	..	3,600	2,508
Warrnambool	..	..	..	..	3,538	(Uncontested)
Williamstown	..	..	..	..	5,723	3,450
Less uncontested districts (12) ..					264,709	140,127
					41,109	
Total					223,600*	140,127

PUBLIC AND RAILWAYS OFFICERS.

		Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Electors who Voted.	
				Number.	Percentage to Number on Rolls.
Public Officers	..	1	3,928	3,393	86·38
Railways Officers	..	2	6,336	5,672	89·52

* Including Public and Railways Officers.

The following are the proportions who voted at the last sixteen general elections of the State Lower House in districts in which the elections were contested:—

Proportion
of votes
polled,
1866 to
1904.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1904.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.
	Per cent.		Per cent.
1866	55.10	1886	64.70
1868	61.59	1889	66.58
1871	65.02	1892	65.12
1874	61.00	1894	70.99
1877	62.29	1897	70.33
1880 (February) ...	66.56	1900	63.47
1880 (July)	65.85	1902	65.47
1883	64.96	1904	66.72

The first session of the twentieth Parliament (the first Parliament elected under the Reform Act) was opened on the 29th June, and prorogued on the 30th November, 1904. The second session was opened on 27th June, 1905, and prorogued 12th December.

Twentieth
Parliament.

There were on 31st December last, 267,783 electors on the rolls for the Assembly, and 175,947 for the Council.

Electors on
the rolls.

The following is a statement of the duration of each Parliament since the establishment of responsible government, the number of days in session during each Parliament, and the percentage of the latter to the former:

Duration of
Parlia-
ments and
sessions.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1905.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
1st	1856-8	991	691	69.7
2nd	1859-60	637	566	88.8
3rd	1861-4	1,091	728	66.7
4th	1864-5	378	366	96.8
5th	1866-7	686	391	57.0
6th	1868-70	1,048	734	70.0
7th	1871-3	1,049	639	60.9
8th	1874-6	1,072	700	65.3
9th	1877-9	993	684	68.9
10th	1880	49	46	93.9
11th	1880-2	926	802	86.6
12th	1883-6	1,088	543	49.9
13th	1886-9	1,091	653	59.9
14th	1889-92	1,093	636	58.2
15th	1892-4	845	524	62.0
16th	1894-7	1,089	684	62.8
17th	1897-00	1,088	586	53.9
18th	1900-02	671	358	53.4
19th	1902-3	436	300	68.8
20th (First and Second Sessions)	1904-5	..	324	..

Long
sessions
and
recesses.

It will be seen that there was a greater percentage of working days during the nineteenth Parliament than any other since 1882. Excluding the nineteenth Parliament, the tendency of late years seems to be, according to the above figures, towards shorter sessions than formerly. The longest continuous sessions were—one of 376 days, from July, 1880, to August, 1881; 368 days, during the first session of the first Parliament in 1856-7; 366 days in 1864-5; 341 days in 1859-60; 322 days in 1877-8; 321 days in 1869; 317 days in 1875-6; and 308 days in 1862-3; whilst at no time since 1880-1 has a session lasted 300 days. The longest sessions since 1881 were—295 days in 1892-3, 284 days in 1882-3 and 1895-6, and 275 in 1886; the longest since 1895-6 being 239 days in 1899-00, 188 days in 1901, 185 days in 1896, 176 days in 1898, and 175 days in 1902-3, during the last Parliament. The session of 376 days in 1880-1 was followed by another of 142 days, with only a recess of one day, thus making an almost continuous sitting extending over 518 days, or almost eighteen months. The first session of the present Parliament extended over 155 days. The second lasted 169 days. The longest recess was in 1866-7, when 230 days elapsed between the closing of the second and the opening of the third session of the fifth Parliament; the next longest being 220 days in 1883-4, 214 in 1878-9, 208 in 1904-5, 205 in 1893-4, 189 in 1897-8 and 1898-9, 185 in 1888-9, 181 in 1896-7, 173 in 1890-1 and 1886-7, and 169 in 1871-2.

STATE ACTS PASSED, 1905.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed during 1905 by the Victorian Parliament:—

- | Act. No. | Date. | |
|----------|--------------|---|
| 1963. | July 18th. | —This Act applies £1,298,754 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1905-1906. |
| 1964. | August 1st. | —This Act applies £59,481 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1904-1905. |
| 1965. | August 15th. | —The <i>Marine Act</i> 1905 amends the Act of 1896, so as to include boats let for hire or valuable consideration. |
| 1966. | August 29th. | —The <i>Registration of Deeds Act</i> 1905 provides that where, for the purpose of registering any deed or instrument, a memorial has been delivered for registration in the office of the Supreme Court or of the Registrar-General, such deed is not to be regarded as incompletely registered solely because after the signing of the memorial corrections necessary to make the same agree with the deed may have been made, or particulars required for the registration filled in, before the verification thereof. This Act also provides for memorials being written upon parchment only, by the repeal of the words "or paper," in section 185 of the <i>Real Property Act</i> 1890. |
| 1967. | August 29th. | —The <i>Friendly Societies Act</i> 1905 provides for the restriction of transfer of bonds and debentures (Government, Municipal, Metropolitan Board, and Savings Banks) held by the trustees of friendly societies or branches thereof, a note of ownership on the face of the bond, signed by one or more trustees, rendering it non-transferable. |

Act No. Date.

1968. August 29th.—The *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act* 1905 authorizes the borrowing of a further sum of £30,000 by the issue of debentures by the Board, for the purpose of paying the loan falling due on 1st October, 1905. If the Board fails to pay any money secured by these debentures, the Minister shall be entitled to receive moneys due to the Board from the Treasurer, the municipalities, and the insurance companies, and to pay the amount in default.
1969. August 30th.—The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1905 applies £508,117, surplus revenue of the year 1904-5, to purposes set out in the schedule. £40,000 is provided for the erection and repair of lunatic asylums, and for the erection of a receiving-house for supposed lunatics, and a retreat for inebriates; £147,000 to pay trust fund trustees (in reduction of the unfunded debt of the State); £20,000 to credit the Licensing Act fund, representing the amount taken from the fund in 1898 for charitable purposes; £20,000 toward forming a dock at Port Melbourne; £51,517 (£9,433 and £42,084) to make good shortages in the railway stores, caused by depreciation, &c.; £60,000 to credit the rolling stock replacement fund towards making good the deficiency in the inventory of rolling stock; and various amounts for other public works and purposes, and for loans to waterworks trusts.
1970. September 12th.—The *Probate Charges Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1903, further defining the professional charges for obtaining probate or letters of administration.
1971. September 12th.—The *Malvern Loan Act* 1905 authorizes the town of Malvern to construct and provide certain permanent works, in lieu of certain others, for which money was raised on loan, subject to the debenture-holders consenting.
1972. September 12th.—The *Municipal Grounds Act* 1905 gives municipalities power to make by-laws regulating charges for use of land belonging to them. These by-laws must be published in the Government Gazette, and may be disallowed and annulled by the Governor in Council.
1973. September 26th.—The *St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway Extension Act* 1905 authorizes the construction of a line of electric railway in St. Kilda. £8,000 is the limit of expenditure, and the line is to be a railway within the meaning of the railways Acts.
1974. October 6th.—The *Secret Commissions Prohibition Act* 1905 makes the receipt or solicitation of secret commission by an agent, or the gift or offer of secret commission to an agent, a misdemeanour. Valuable consideration given or offered to the parent, wife, child, partner, clerk, or employé of any agent are deemed gifts or offers to the agent; and valuable consideration received or solicited by such people are deemed receipts or solicitations by the agent. Giving to agent, or agent receiving, using, or giving to principal, a false or misleading receipt or account, is a misdemeanour. Offering or receiving secret commission for advice given, and aiding or abetting to deeds in contravention of the Act, are also misdemeanours. The penalty on conviction of a misdemeanour is very heavy. The burden of proof that a gift is not a secret commission is cast upon the accused.

Act No. Date.

1975. October 6th.—The *Factories and Shops Act* 1905 consolidates the law relating to the supervision and regulation of factories, work-rooms, and shops. The Acts so consolidated are Nos. 1091 of 1890, 1445 and 1476 of 1896, 1518 of 1897, 1597 of 1898, 1634 of 1900, 1804 of 1902, 1857 of 1903, and 1955 of 1904. See also Act No. 2008 (12th December, 1905).
1976. October 10th.—The *Artificial Manures Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1904, in regard to the analysis of samples, and the compilation and publication of lists.
1977. October 23rd.—The *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1905 further amends the Act of 1890, placing the roads at Pentall Island under the care and management of the Municipal Council of the Shire of Swan Hill.
1978. October 23rd.—This Act applies £705,139 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1905-1906.
1979. November 22nd.—The *Audit Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1890 by shortening the time within which accounts of the financial year are payable, July being substituted for August.
1980. November 22nd.—The *Municipal Endowment Reduction Act* 1905, dating from 1st July of that year, reduces the municipal endowment to £50,000 for the year 1905-6.
1981. November 22nd.—The *Dairying Companies Act* 1905 amends the Companies Acts regarding dairying companies. Any dairying company may by a special resolution include as one of its objects the acquisition and holding of shares in dairy produce, storage, or export companies.
1982. November 22nd.—The *Treasury Bonds Act* 1905 provides for the issuing of Treasury bonds bearing interest, at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. when required for paying off, repurchasing, or redeeming Government securities, or for exchanging defaced bonds. Bonds lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed may be replaced upon a Supreme Court Judge being satisfied as to their loss.
1983. November 22nd.—The *Victorian Railways Motor Act* 1905 enables the Victorian Railway Commissioners to construct, acquire, and use motor carriages or cars for passenger traffic.
1984. November 22nd.—The *Administration and Probate Duties Act* 1905 relates to probate duties. Part V. of the 1890 Act as amended by the Probate Duties Acts of 1903 is to apply to the estates of persons dying between 31st December, 1905, and 1st January, 1907.
1985. November 22nd.—The *Income Tax Act* 1905 declares the rates for the year 1906 on incomes earned in 1905. The minimum income taxable is £157, the exemption being £100 on incomes from £157 to £500, no exemption being made for companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. for every pound of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence to £1,500, 5d.; over £1,500, 6d. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. The tax on the income of life assurance companies is 8d.; and that for other companies liable to tax, 7d. for every pound of the taxable amount.
1986. November 22nd.—The *Poisons Act* 1905 further amends the Act of 1890, setting out in fuller detail the conditions under which certain poisons and medicines, which that Act exempted from its operation, may be sold.

Ac No. Date.

1987. November 22nd.—The *Friendly Societies' Gardens Act* 1905 authorizes the revesting in the Crown of the Friendly Societies' Recreation Gardens, at East Melbourne, and the cancelling of the Crown grant and certificate. No compensation is payable, but existing debts and liabilities are taken over by the Crown.
1988. December 5th.—This Act provides a superannuation allowance to Paul Anthony McNulty.
1989. December 5th.—The *Melbourne and Geelong Married Women's Municipal Franchise Act* 1905 enacts that married women are not disqualified by coverture for voting at Melbourne and Geelong municipal elections.
1990. December 5th.—The *Treasury Bonds Conversion Act* 1905 authorizes the raising of money for (1) the redemption or payment of certain Treasury bonds issued under Act No. 1847; and (2) for irrigation works and water supply.
1991. December 5th.—The *Land Act* 1905 amends the Land Acts. The Minister is empowered to cancel or modify expenditure for improvements on swamp or reclaimed lands. The conditions of bee farm sites' licences are set out.
1992. December 5th.—The *Water Supply Loans Application Act* 1905 sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money (not to exceed £287,488) available under loan Acts for water supply in country districts.
1993. December 12th.—The *Voting by Post Act* 1905 continues in full force and effect during 1906, the Voting by Posts Acts of 1900.
1994. December 12th.—The *Carrum Drainage Works Act* 1905 provides for the extension of the Carrum Trust's district, and for the construction of new works to replace and augment those damaged by floods in April, 1904, and sets out how the money therefor is to be provided.
1995. December 12th.—The *Oakleigh Mechanics' Institute Act* 1905 empowers the trustees to borrow money for the purposes of erecting a Mechanics' Institute and Free Library.
1996. December 12th.—The *Victorian Stock and Debentures Conversion Act* 1905 repeals the Act of 1872, and gives further facilities to the holders of Victorian Government stock or debentures. It also permits the conversion of Government debentures into Government stock, and, generally, makes these stocks more convenient securities than they were formerly.
1997. December 12th.—The *South Africa Contingents Pensions Act* 1905 provides pensions to certain members of Victorian contingents after active military service in South Africa, and also to certain relatives of deceased members. The rates of pension and dates of commencement are set out in schedules.
1998. December 12th.—The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1905 (No. 2) allots the surplus revenue of the years 1904-5, together with certain balances not now required for the purposes for which they were originally appropriated, and the proceeds of sale of land and material at Elwood, amounting in all to £32,860. The principal items authorized are £3,500 for Consumptive Sanatorium at Greenvale; £3,000 for a hospital for epileptics; £3,400 for building and repairing hospitals and charitable institutions; £1,000 for Yarra improvements; £1,000 for Mallee roads; £6,544 for improvements at Elwood Swamp and Point Ormond; £2,040 for new railway station at Footscray; £2,326 for works and improvements at Carrum Swamp; and £1,000 for technical education at the Working Men's College.

Act No. Date.

1999. December 12th.—The *Railway Loan Application Act* 1905 sanctions the issue and application of £271,112 out of loan funds and moneys in the Railway Loans Repayment Fund for railways and works.
2000. December 12th.—The *Eaglehawk Land Act* 1905 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of portion of the site for reservoir storm-water channel and public park at Eaglehawk.
2001. December 12th.—The *Stock and Debentures Registers Act* 1905 provides for the transfer of Victorian Government inscribed stock, or consolidated inscribed stock, or debentures from London registers to Melbourne registers.
2002. December 12th.—The *Drainage Areas Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1898 in some minor details.
2003. December 12th.—The *Opium Smoking Prohibition Act* 1905, to date from 1st May, 1906, enacts that no person shall smoke opium, or sell or traffic in, or prepare or possess opium suitable for smoking. Opium in a form not suitable for smoking, but which may be made suitable, may only be retained in possession by a permit issued by the Governor in Council. Premises may be searched for opium by the police under special warrant.
2004. December 12th.—The *South Melbourne Land Act* 1905 authorizes the sale by the Crown to the city of South Melbourne for £23,500 of about 15 acres of land for market and storage purposes.
2005. December 12th.—The *Education Act* 1905 amends the 1901 Act. The attendances required under the compulsory clauses are remodelled, children having now to attend a greater number of times than previously. Reasonable excuses for non-attendance are set out.
2006. December 12th.—The *Teachers Act* 1905 amends the law relating to State school teachers. The provisions of the new legislation are detailed in the part "Social Condition," dealing with education in the State.
2007. December 12th.—The *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act* 1905 amends prior Acts. The Crown, the Railways Commissioners, and municipalities are to pay for sanitary services. Additional borrowing power is conferred upon the Board. An increase is made in the metropolitan general rate, and the rate on unsewered properties in the less thickly populated parts of the metropolis is continued till 1911. A maximum rate of 8d. in the £1, and a minimum total of 10s. per annum, are declared for water supply for domestic purposes where the water is not measured, and where measured the minimum quantity to be charged for is that which at 1s. per 1,000 gallons would produce an amount equal to the rate which would be payable if the water were supplied otherwise than by measure. The rates as amended by the Act are to operate from 1st July, 1906. A new schedule of the unsewered area is substituted for the one in the 1897 Act.

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- 2008 December 12th.—The *Factories and Shops Act* 1905 (No. 2), to operate as from 1st March, 1906, amends the Act, passed earlier in the session, which consolidated factories legisla- tion, to the extent of removing some anomalies which judicial decisions had shown to exist. Other provisions introduce early closing and a compulsory half-holiday for shops in the metropolitan district, exceptions being made in the case of certain classes of shops.
2009. December 12th.—The *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1890. The powers of the Council are exercisable by the Minister, and the Council's acts may even be superseded by him.
2010. December 12th.—The *Pure Food Act* 1905, to be read with the *Health Act* 1890, is principally to prevent the adulteration of food. Inspections may be made by officers authorized in that behalf, of animals, carcasses, articles of food or drugs, intended for human consumption; samples may be taken; and if, upon analysis, the goods are proved to contain prohibited substances, they may be seized, and are to be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of contravention of the Health Acts. All reasonable facilities are to be afforded to the health officers, to inspect and sample goods, and penalties are provided in cases of obstruction. Articles of food in packages are to be labelled as to weight or volume, and the name of the vendor, maker, or agent. The person so named is liable in case of contravention of the law, unless it is shown to be due to the person on whose premises the package was found, or to deterioration or other uncontrollable causes. An article is deemed adulterated or falsely described when it contains any substance to the prejudice of the purchaser, or any preparation which diminishes its food value or nutritive properties, or any substance of lower value than itself; or when it does not comply with any standard for such article, as prescribed by regulation; or when it contains any prohibited substance; or when it bears on the package any false or incorrect label, purporting to indicate its nature, purity, or strength. The use of injurious utensils or appliances in manufacture is forbidden. Injurious substances are forbidden in toys, textile articles, leather, beer, and wine. Adulterated food must not be stored or sold. The sale of substances as disinfectants, germicides, antiseptics, or preservatives, is stringently conditioned. A "food standards committee" is instituted, to frame regulations for adoption by the board, prescribing standards and methods of analysis, and prohibiting deleterious substances and appliances in manufacture. Ice cream and aerated water factories must be registered. The board controls the appointment of analysts, and the Government analytical laboratory is available for the purpose of carrying out analyses.

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2011. December 12th.—The *Milk and Dairy Supervision Act* 1905 regulates the production and sale of milk and dairy produce. Inspectors and supervisors are to be appointed to visit and examine dairies, dairy farms, and factories, the owners of which must be licensed. Owners of diseased cows must notify a supervisor or police constable of the disease, and the sale of milk from such animals is prohibited. Dairy produce deemed by a supervisor unfit for human consumption must be seized. Restrictions regarding health are imposed on persons engaged or employed in dairying. Dairy buildings, additions, and alterations thereto must be constructed as prescribed. Onus of proof in cases of prosecution rests on the defendant. Employers are exempted from penalties on conviction of actual offenders. The Board is empowered to make regulations regarding licences, licence-fees, examination and isolation of diseased animals, prevention of infection, sale of milk which has been treated, and maintaining cleanliness and wholesomeness of farms, dairies, and factories. Milk areas are defined; and in those of the metropolis, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong, the Act is to operate as from 1st July, 1906; in other areas, on dates to be fixed by the Governor in Council. There is provision for the establishment of model dairies and dairy farms by the State or municipal councils.

2012. December 12th.—The *Geelong Harbor Trust Act* 1905 provides for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong. Three Commissioners are to be appointed, to have the usual rights and duties of corporations. They are to appoint officers to carry on the business of the Trust. The port of Geelong and certain lands (described in the schedules) are vested in them, and their powers include the making of regulations for the facility and convenience of navigation. Four-fifths of the tolls, rates, and charges authorized, and all moneys borrowed under the authority of the Act are to form the Geelong Harbor Trust Fund, to be applied in the administration of the Act. The other fifth is to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue. Power is given to the Trust to borrow up to £200,000, and to issue debentures, which may be made payable either in London or Melbourne.

2013. December 12th.—The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 provides for the registration of teachers and schools. A Board, made up of three representatives of the Education Department, four of schools other than State schools, two nominated by the University Council, and one as a representative of State-aided technical schools—is to be appointed, to make and keep a register of teachers and of schools, and to make regulations for teachers' courses of study and examinations, and the certification of persons as teachers in primary, secondary, or special schools. Persons who had been engaged in teaching in any school or who had been for three months teaching privately, at the passing of the Act, and who within six months register themselves, may be admitted to the

Act No. Date.

- roll of teachers without other qualification. All others will have to prove themselves qualified. Un-registered persons are not to teach in schools. Provision is also made for the inspection of school buildings.
2014. December 12th.—This Act applies £2,247,914 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1905-6, and appropriates the supplies granted in the parliamentary session, amounting to £4,311,288, to the service of the Government.
2015. December 12th.—The *Talbot Colony for Epileptics Act* 1905 provides for the incorporation and Government of the Talbot colony for epileptics.
2016. December 12th.—The *Water Act* 1905 consolidates and amends the laws relating to the conservation and supply of water, and declares the law relating to certain rights in natural waters, and the property in the beds and banks containing the same. The main provisions of this important Act are detailed in part "Production" of this work.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The following return shows the names and periods of office of Governors and Acting Governors of the State, since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839 :—

Governors
of Victoria.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th Sept., 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	11th Sept., 1863 ...	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd Feb., 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th Feb., 1879 ...	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, f G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	8th March, 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	18th October, 1889 6th Nov., 1886 ...	15th Nov., 1889 12th March, 1889

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 ...	17th October, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	16th Nov., 1889 ...	27th Nov., 1889
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	27th March, 1895	24th October, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	27th September, 1897	10th October, 1897
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	23rd March, 1898	21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
Major-General Hon Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
	25th April, 1904 ...	Still in office

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir John Madden appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1899.

Ministers of,
the Crown
1851 to
1855.

The following list shows the names of Ministers who held office from the separation of the Colony from New South Wales in 1851, up to the establishment of responsible government in 1855:—

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
William Lonsdale ..	Colonial Secretary ..	15th July, 1851
Alastair Mackenzie ..	Colonial Treasurer ..	
Charles Hotson Ebdon ..	Auditor-General ..	
Robert Hoddle ..	Surveyor-General ..	
Alexander McCrae ..	Chief Postmaster ..	
William Foster Stawell ..	Attorney-General ..	13th April, 1852
Redmond Barry ..	Solicitor-General ..	
James Horatio Nelson Cassell	Collector of Customs	
Edward Eyre Williams ..	Solicitor-General ..	
James Croke ..	Solicitor-General ..	
Frederick Armand Powlett	Colonial Treasurer ..	30th September, 1852
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Auditor-General ..	11th October, 1852
Andrew Clarke ..	Surveyor-General ..	1st July, 1853
John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster	Colonial Secretary ..	20th July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collector of Customs	5th December, 1853
Edward Grimes ..	Auditor-General ..	8th December, 1853
Robert Molesworth ..	Solicitor-General ..	4th January, 1854
William Clark Haines ..	Colonial Secretary ..	12th December, 1854

In the following list will be found the names of the Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the present date:—

Ministries,
1855 to 1904.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859 ...	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860 ...	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861 ...	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869 ...	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875 ...	74
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt.	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886 ...	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890 ...	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892 ...	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893 ...	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894 ...	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899 ...	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900 ...	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901 ...	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902 ...	483
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904 ...	616
32. Thomas Bent ...	16th February, 1904	Still in office	

On the 16th February, 1904, the Irvine Ministry resigned, the Premier, Mr. Irvine, and the Minister of Railways, the late Mr. Shiels, retiring on account of ill-health. The Lieutenant-Governor intrusted the formation of a new Government to the Hon. Thos. Bent, who held office in the Irvine Ministry as Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Health. The task was undertaken successfully. Mr. Bent took the offices of Treasurer and Minister of Railways in the new Ministry; Messrs. Davies, Sachse, Taverner, Murray, and Pitt retained the same positions that they held in the previous Ministry; Mr. Cameron was placed in charge of the departments of Public Health and Public Works in lieu of the Mines and Water Supply Departments then under his control; Mr. McLeod,

Formation
of new
Ministry.

an honorary Minister in the Irvine Government, was appointed Minister of Mines, and Mr. Thos. Langdon was selected as an honorary Minister. On the 18th February Mr. Mackey was appointed honorary Minister. On the 19th February Mr. Taverner resigned the portfolios of Minister of Lands and Agriculture (subsequently being appointed Agent-General), which were taken by Mr. Murray, then Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour, the latter offices being filled by Sir Samuel Gillott. On the 10th March Mr. McLeod was appointed Minister of Water Supply pending the arrival from England of Mr. George Swinburne, who assumed administration on the 26th April. On the 8th November Mr. Murray resigned the office of Minister of Agriculture, retaining that of Minister of Lands, and Mr. Swinburne took up the duties in addition to those of the Water Supply Department. On the same date Mr. McLeod was appointed Minister of Mines and Forests instead of Minister of Mines.

The following were the names of, and the offices held by, the members of the State Ministry at the end of 1905 :—

The State
Ministry
and depart-
ments.

STATE MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Bent, Thomas ...	Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Davies, John Mark, M.L.C.	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General.
Murray, John ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Gillott, Sir Samuel ...	Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour.
Sachse, Arthur Otto, M.L.C.	Minister of Public Instruction, Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Cameron, Ewen Hugh ...	Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McLeod, Donald ...	Minister of Mines and Forests.
Swinburne, George ...	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.
Pitt, William, M.L.C.	Honorary Minister.
Langdon, Thomas...	Honorary Minister.
Mackey, John Emanuel	Honorary Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1905.

(Elected under the Reform Act of 1903.)

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. J. Sternberg	1910
	Hon. A. Hicks	1907
East Yarra ..	Hon. J. Balfour	1910
	Hon. E. Miller	1907
Gippsland ..	Hon. E. J. Crooke	1910
	Hon. W. Pearson	1907

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1905—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*continued.*

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Melbourne ..	Hon. W. Cain	1910
	Hon. J. M. Davies (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1907
Melbourne East ..	Hon. W. Pitt (Honorary Minister)	1910
	Hon. A. McLellan	1907
Melbourne North..	Hon. D. Melville	1910
	Hon. F. Stuart	1907
Melbourne South..	Hon. T. H. Payne	1910
	Hon. T. Luxton	1907
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. G. Aikman	1910
	Hon. W. H. Edgar	1907
Nelson ..	Hon. Hans W. H. Irvine	1910
	Hon. J. D. Brown	1907
Northern ..	Hon. W. L. Baillieu	1910
	Hon. M. Cussen	1907
North-Eastern ..	Hon. A. O. Sachse (Minister of Public Instruction)	1910
	Hon. W. Little	1907
North-Western ..	Hon. R. B. Rees	1910
	Hon. J. M. Pratt	1907
Southern ..	Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling	1910
	Hon. N. FitzGerald (Chairman of Committees)	1907
South-Eastern ..	Hon. J. C. Campbell	1910
	Hon. D. E. McBryde	1907
South-Western ..	Hon. T. C. Harwood	1910
	Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C., (President)	1907
Wellington ..	Hon. Sir Henry Cuthbert, K.C.M.G., K.C. ..	1910
	Hon. J. Y. McDonald	1907
Western ..	Hon. W. S. Manifold	1910
	Hon. R. B. Ritchie	1907
State Employés ..	Hon. W. J. Evans	1910

Clerk of Parliaments and of the Legislative Council: Sir G. H. Jenkins.

Clerk Assistant: J. M. Pitts.

Usher and Accountant: R. W. V. McCall.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: The Hon. Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford ..	... Wm. D. Beazley.
Albert Park ..	... Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allendale ..	... Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.
Ballarat East ..	... Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballarat West ..	... H. S. Bennett.
Barwon ..	... Hon. J. F. Levien.
Benalla ..	... J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra ..	... A. W. Craven (Chairman of Committees).
Bendigo East ..	... A. S. Bailes.
Bendigo West ..	... D. Smith.
Boroondara ..	... Hon. Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borung ..	... W. Hutchinson.
Brighton ..	... Hon. Thomas Bent (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways).
Brunswick ..	... F. Anstey.
Bulla ...	... A. R. Robertson.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1905—LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Carlton ...	... F. H. Bromley.
Castlemaine and Maldon ...	... H. S. W. Lawson.
Collingwood ...	... E. Wilkins.
Dalhousie ...	... R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong ...	... W. S. Keast.
Daylesford ...	... Hon. D. McLeod (Minister of Mines and Forests).
Dundas ...	... J. Thomson.
Eaglehawk ...	... H. Kirkwood.
East Melbourne ...	... Hon. Sir Samuel Gillott, Kt. (Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour).
Essendon ...	... Hon. W. A. Watt.
Evelyn ...	... Hon. E. H. Cameron (Minister of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Works).
Fitzroy ...	... J. W. Billson.
Flemington ...	... E. C. Warde.
Geelong ...	... W. H. Colechin.
Gippsland East ...	... J. Cameron.
Gippsland North ...	... H. P. Keogh.
Gippsland South ...	... T. Livingston.
Gippsland West ...	... Hon. J. E. Mackey (Honorary Minister).
Glenelg ...	... E. Cameron.
Goulburn Valley ...	... Hon. George Graham.
Grenville ...	... D. C. McGrath.
Gunbower ...	... J. Cullen.
Hampden ...	... D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn ...	... Hon. George Swinburne (Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture).
Jika Jika ...	... H. E. Beard.
Kara Kara ...	... P. McBride.
Korong ...	... Hon. Thos. Langdon (Honorary Minister).
Lowan ...	... Hon. W. H. Irvine.
Maryborough ...	... Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne ...	... J. A. Boyd.
Mornington ...	... A. Downward.
North Melbourne ...	... G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens ...	... A. A. Billson.
Polwarth ...	... C. L. Forrest.
Port Fairy ...	... J. F. Duffus.
Port Melbourne ...	... G. Sangster.
Prahran ...	... D. Mackinnon.
Richmond ...	... G. H. Bennett.
Rodney ...	... H. McKenzie.
St. Kilda ...	... R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat ...	... R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill ...	... J. Gray.
Toorak ...	... G. Fairbairn.
Upper Goulburn ...	... T. Hunt.
Walhalla ...	... A. Harris.
Wangaratta ...	... J. Bowser.
Waranga ...	... Hon. J. Morrissey.
Warrenheip ...	... G. F. Holden.
Warrnambool ...	... Hon. John Murray (Minister of Lands).
Williamstown ...	... J. Lemmon.
Railway Service ...	... { R. H. Solly. M. Hannah.
Public Service ...	... D. Gaunson.

Clerk of the Assembly: T. G. Watson.

Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills: H. H. Newton.

Clerk of the Papers and Accountant: J. H. Bowman.

Chief *Hansard* Reporter: E. B. Loughran.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

The following is a return of Consuls of foreign countries for Victoria during the year 1905:—

CONSULS-GENERAL.					Countries Represented.
Name.					
Bosschart, W. L.	...	...	...	...	Netherlands.
Lyle, M.	...	...	...	...	Colombia.
Were, F. W.	...	...	...	...	Denmark
Bray, John P.	...	...	...	...	United States.
Sanders, Lewis	...	...	...	...	Liberia
Huylebroeck, F.	...	...	...	...	Belgium
Moore, Frederick H.	...	...	...	...	Hawaii.
Ryan, Dr. Charles	...	...	...	...	Turkey.
Smith, William Lamb	...	...	...	...	Paraguay.
Oustinoff, M.	...	...	...	...	Russia.
Bertola, Cav. C.	...	...	...	...	Italy.
Bonnard, E.	...	...	...	...	San Salvador
Waddell, G. W.	...	...	...	...	Peru
Pinnard, A.	...	...	...	...	France
Amora, J. H.	...	...	...	...	Costa Rica & Nicaragua
Iwasaki, K.	...	...	...	...	Japan
Walsh, F.	...	...	...	...	Honduras
Gundersen, H.	...	...	...	...	Norway
Buri, P. von	...	...	...	...	Germany
Tillock, Don Diego T.	...	...	...	...	Argentine Republic
O'Carroll, Baron von H.	...	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary
Love, J. R.	...	...	...	...	Greece

CONSULS.					
Pinschof, Carl A.	...	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary.
Weindorfer, G. (Chancellor)	...	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary
Meyer, S. (Chancellor)	...	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary
Brahe, William Alexander	...	...	...	...	German Empire.
Martin, Charles	...	...	...	...	Swiss Confederation.
McEacharn, Sir Malcolm D.	...	...	...	...	Japan.
Langdon, Charles P.	...	...	...	...	Hawaii.
Pfaff, Alfred	...	...	...	...	Peru.
Jack, W. L.	...	...	...	...	Portugal.
Webster, A.	...	...	...	...	Chile.
Gundersen, H. J.	...	...	...	...	Sweden and Norway.
Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.)	...	...	...	...	Turkey.
De Possel, H.	...	...	...	...	Bolivia.
Curtain, R.	...	...	...	...	Greece.
Walters, H. A.	...	...	...	...	Uruguay.
Passek, N.	...	...	...	...	Russia
Corte, Cav. Pasquale	...	...	...	...	Italy
Vanderkelen, F.	...	...	...	...	Belgium.
Paxton, J. M.	...	...	...	...	Venezuela
De Bavay, A.	...	...	...	...	Guatamala
Cave, Henry	...	...	...	...	Spain.
Oldham, J.	...	...	...	...	Servia.
Assche, O. Van	...	...	...	...	Netherlands.
Medina, R.	...	...	...	...	Nicaragua.

DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL.					
Bouton, W. K.	...	...	...	...	United States.

VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL.					
Merrill, A. P.	...	...	...	...	United States.

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

VICE-CONSULS.

Gollin, Alfred	...	...	...	...	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, P. J.	...	...	...	...	Denmark.
Maistre, L. P.	...	...	...	...	France.
Belcher, George Frederick	...	...	...	...	Sweden and Norway.
Gundersen, G.	...	...	...	...	Sweden and Norway.
Moore, A. E.	...	...	...	...	Liberia.
Sheppard, H. A.	...	...	...	...	Brazil, United States of
Drion, Mon	...	...	...	...	Belgium.
Behr, W.	...	...	...	...	Russia
Pirandello, A.	...	...	...	...	Italy

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Appended is a list of the principal officers in the Public Service of Victoria, including the judiciary, and other officers not under the provisions of the Public Service Acts. Officers of Parliament are given above, in conjunction with members of the Houses. Those in the Departments of Trade and Customs, Posts and Telegraph, and Defence are given under the section dealing with the Commonwealth, to which those Departments are now attached:

Chief Justice	...	...	The Hon. Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges	...	...	Sir E. D. Holroyd, Kt., K.C. Thomas A'Beckett. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood.
County Court Judges	...	...	H. Molesworth. A. W. Chomley. W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes	...	...	T. P. Webb, K.C.
Commissioner of Titles	...	...	E. T. de Verdon, K.C.
Public Service Commissioner	...	...	C. A. Topp, I.S.O.
Inspector-General of the Insane	...	...	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	...	...	Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Auditor-General	...	...	F. H. Bruford.
Chief Commissioner of Police	...	...	T. O'Callaghan
Registrar of Friendly Societies	...	...	G. B. Vasey, B.A., LL.B.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary's Office	...	...	Under Secretary, G. C. Morrison. Chief Clerk, W. A. Callaway. Chief Electoral Inspector, H. E. Macdowell.
Aborigines	...	...	General Inspector, F. A. Hagenauer.
Audit Office	...	...	Chief Inspecting Officer and Chief Clerk, E. T. Drake.
Executive Council, &c.	...	...	Clerk to the Council and Secretary to Premier, R. S. Rogers.
Explosives, &c.	...	...	Chief Inspector, C. N. Hake.
Friendly Societies	...	...	Actuary, E. F. Owen.
Government Medical Officer	...	...	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Shorthand Writer	...	...	H. E. Wade.
Government Statist	...	...	W. McLean (E. T. Drake, from 1st January, 1906).

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Inspection of Factories	Chief Inspector, H. Ord.
Inspection of Stores	Inspector, A. Roche.
Marine Board	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine	Superintendent, C. A. Parsons.
Neglected Children and Reform- atory Schools	Secretary and Inspector, Captain W. Davis (retired, 31/12/05).
Observatory	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gao's	Inspector-General, E. C. Connor.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner ...	Secretary, J. D. Merson.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer	H. W. Meakin.
Accountant	(Vacant).
Chief Clerk	C. H. Wheatland.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne	J. W. Stranger.
Inspector of Charities	Inspector, F. T. Short.
Tender Board	Secretary, T. M. Callan.
Income Tax	Deputy Commissioner, V. E. Hender- son.
Government Printer	R. S. Brain.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	Dr. T. F. Bride.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O.
Chief Inspector	S. J. Swindley.
Assistant Chief Inspector...	W. Hamilton, B.A.
Training College	Principal, John Smyth, M.A., D. Ph.
Secretary	C. W. H. James.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	M. Byrne.
Parliamentary Draftsman ...	E. Carlile, K.C.
Crown Solicitor	E. J. D. Guinness.
Chief Crown Prosecutor	C. B. Finlayson, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court ...	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Police Magistrates	J. A. Panton, C.M.G., and 18 others.
Chief Clerk and Accountant ...	P. Cohen.
Master-in-Equity's Office	Chief Clerk and Officer for Assessing Duty, J. F. Poole.
Prothonotary	Registrar of Probates, W. McDonald.
Sheriff	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c. ...	W. S. A. Ponsford.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c. ...	J. Davidson.
Chief Examiner of Titles	D. C. Rees.
Registrar-General	T. Byrne.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	J. W. Skene.
Surveyor-General	J. M. Reed, I.S.O.
Director of Botanic Gardens and Domain, &c.	W. R. Guilfoyle.
Closer Settlement	J. E. Jenkins.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	...	D. Martin, I.S.O.
Inspector-General of Public Works	...	W. Davidson.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	R. I. Cullen.
Architects	...	J. H. Marsden and 3 others.
Engineer Ports and Harbors	...	C. W. Maclean.
Engineer Roads, Bridges, and Harbor Works	...	C. Catani.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

Secretary for Mines and Water Supply	...	W. R. Anderson.
Chief Engineer of Water Supply	...	S. Murray, C.E.
Director of Geological Survey	...	E. J. Dunn.
Chief Clerk	...	P. Cohen.
Chief Draughtsman and Mining Surveyor	...	G. Groube.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	...	Dr. W. P. Norris.
Secretary	...	J. W. Colville.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director of Agriculture	...	T. Cherry, M.D., M.S.
Secretary for Agriculture	...	E. G. Duffus (acting).
Government Analytical Chemist	...	W. P. Wilkinson.
Entomologist	...	C. French, sen.
Inspector of Food for Export	...	Dr. A. A. Brown.
Government Botanist	...	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
Chief Inspector of Stock	...	J. R. Weir.
Dairy Expert	...	R. Crowe.
Fruit Expert	...	J. Knight.
Vegetable Pathologist	...	D. McAlpine.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

Commissioners	...	T. Tait (Chairman), W. Fitzpatrick, C. Hudson.
Secretary	...	L. J. McClelland.
Engineer-in-Chief	...	M. E. Kernot.
General Passenger and Freight Agent	...	E. B. Jones
General Superintendent of Transportation	...	S. Jones.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	...	J. A. Robertson.
Superintendent Goods Train Service	...	John Richmond.
Chief Accountant	...	Lt.-Col. J. W. Hacker, V.D.
Auditor of Receipts	...	W. G. Ritchie.
Chief Mechanical Engineer	...	T. H. Woodroffe.
Chief Engineer of Ways and Works	...	C. E. Norman.
Telegraph Superintendent	...	W. A. Holmes.

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

Deputy Master	...	E. S. Wardell.
Superintendent of Bullion Office	...	Major M. L. Bagge.
First Assayer	...	F. R. Power.
Registrar and Accountant	...	A. M. Le Souëf.
First Clerk	...	W. M. Robins.

COMMISSIONERS OF LAND TAX.

C. A. Topp, Public Service Commissioner (Chairman); J. M. Reed, Surveyor-General; and D. Martin, Secretary for Public Works.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1905 :—

PROFESSORS.			Office.	Name.
Mathematics	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
History and Political Economy	Elkington, J. S., M.A., LL.B.
Anatomy and Pathology	Allen, H. B., M.D.
Engineering	Kernot, W. C., M.A., M.C.E.
English	Vacant.
Classical Philology	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	Laurie, H., LL.D.
Chemistry	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Biology	Spencer, W. B., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy	Lyle, T. R., M.A., D.Sc.
Law	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.B.
Music	Peterson, Franklin S., Mus. Bac.
Physiology and Histology	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.

LECTURERS.				
Equity	...	...	...	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts	...	...	...	Duffy, F. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs	...	...	...	Woinarski, C. J. Z., M.A., LL.M.
Law of Property	...	...	...	Guest, W. C., M.A., LL.B.
Classics and Philology	...	...	...	Allen, H. W., M.A.
Mathematics	...	...	...	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
French	...	...	...	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B.ès L.
German	...	...	...	von Dechend, W.
Surgery	...	...	...	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine	...	...	...	Jamieson, J., M.D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women...	...	...	...	Adam, G. R. W., M.B., C.M.
Forensic Medicine	...	...	...	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	...	...	...	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D.
Anatomy	...	...	...	Rennie, G.C., M.D.
Physiology of Special Senses	...	...	...	Barrett, J. W., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Bacteriology	...	...	...	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining	...	...	...	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Metallurgy	...	...	...	Mills, A. L.
Surveying	...	...	...	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Civil Engineering	...	...	...	Fowler, T.W., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Education	...	...	...	Smyth, J., M.A., D. Ph.
English	...	...	...	Murdoch, W. L., M.A.

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.				
Chemistry	...	...	...	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Steele, B. D., D.Sc.
Biology	...	...	...	Hall, T. S., M.A.
Natural Philosophy	...	...	...	Love, E. F. J., M.A.
Physiology and Histology	...	...	...	Fielder, W., F.R.M.S.

DEMONSTRATORS.				
Anatomy	...	...	...	Kilvington, B., M.D., M.S.
"	...	...	...	Mackenzie, W. C., M.D.
Pathology	...	...	...	Ellis, Constance, M.D., B.S.
Bacteriology	...	...	...	Sayce, O. A.
Drawing	...	...	...	Lupson, J. T.

OFFICE STAFF.				
Registrar	...	...	...	Cornwall, W. E., M.A.
Librarian	..	...	...	Bromby, E. H., M.A.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman (temporary) ... Major W. I. C. Riddell.

Commissioners—

Hon. Sir S. Gillott, J.P., M.L.A.,	Sir A. Snowden, M.L.C.,	W. Strong, J.P.,	W. Cook, A. Tait, Jacob Marks, J.P.,	Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.
J. Baragwanath, J.P.,	J. S. White, J.P.,	John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, representing the City of South Melbourne.		
E. Naylor, Hon. T. Luxton, M.L.C.,	H. Upton, representing the City of Prahran.			
J. Gahan, J.P.,	W. Cody, representing the City of Collingwood.			
J. G. Yager, J.P.,	George R. Jeffries, J.P.	"	"	Pitzroy.
E. Crawcour, G. W. Freeman, J.P.	"	"	"	Richmond.
S. Jacoby, G. Connibere, J.P.	"	"	"	St. Kilda.
F. E. Shillabeer	"	"	"	Footscray.
J. S. Riddell	"	"	"	Hawthorn.
T. Wilson, J.P.	"	"	"	Town of Brighton.
Thos. Passfield	"	"	"	Brunswick.
Major W. J. C. Riddell	"	"	"	Caulfield.
A. E. Young	"	"	"	Essendon.
Alex. Cameron	"	"	"	Malvern.
Chas. Mitchell	"	"	"	Northcote.
G. Carter	"	"	"	North Melbourne.
Henry N. Edwards, J.P.	"	"	"	Port Melbourne.
W. H. Treganowan	"	"	"	Williamstown.
Jas. Raisbeck, J.P., representing the	Borough of Flemington and Kensington.			
E. A. Atkins	"	"	"	Kew.
Robert Beckett	"	"	"	Shire of Camberwell and Boroondara.
A. Voice, J.P.	"	"	"	Coburg.
T. Latham, J.P.	"	"	"	Heidelberg.
C. T. Crispe, J.P.	"	"	"	Preston.
Secretary	...	...	...	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer	...	...	...	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	...	W. Thwaites, M.A., M.C.E.
Superintending Engineer of Sewerage	...	...	...	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.
" " Water Supply	...	...	...	W. Dowden.
Designing Engineer	...	...	...	C. Kussmaul.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Commissioners appointed by—

Governor-in-Council	...	...	J. S. White; Hon. W. Pitt, M.L.C. (Chairman); J. B. Tucker; Hon. D. Melville, M.L.C.; D. Methven.
Corporation of Melbourne	...	...	W. Strong, T. J. Davey.
Municipality of South Melbourne	...	...	W. J. Mountain.
" Port Melbourne	...	...	T. N. Tarver.
" Williamstown	...	...	W. H. Treganowan.
" Footscray	...	...	J. Stewart.
Shipowners registered at Melbourne	...	...	H. C. Pigott H. B. Howard Smith. E. Northcote.
Merchants of Melbourne	...	...	C. Duckett. G. Lush. W. M. McPherson.
Secretary	...	...	R. P. Rudd.
Treasurer	...	...	J. H. McCutchan.
Engineer	...	...	John Halliday.
Harbor Master	...	...	Thos. Sanderson.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman and Medical Inspector	...	Wm. Perrin Norris, M.D., D.P.H.
Members	...	W. Burton, City of Melbourne. J. Johnston, M.D., North Yarra Group. F. G. Wood, J.P., South Yarra Group. J. H. Gearing, Eastern Country Boroughs. C. C. Shoppee, J.P., Western Country Boroughs. A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires. H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Port Health Officers	...	J. C. Johnston, M.B., Quarantine Sta- tion, Portsea. H. R. Maclean, M.B., Port of Mel- bourne. H. Howard, M.B., Port of Melbourne. W. B. Docker, M.B., Portland. W. H. Orchard, M.B., Port Fairy. T. J. M. Kennedy, M.B., Geelong. T. J. Fleetwood, M.B., Warrnambool.

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

President	...	Archibald Currie.
Vice-President	...	W. D. Garside.
Members	...	C. W. Maclean, A. Agnew, R. Dickins. D. Y. Syme, C. F. Orr, J. McK. Corby, G. W. Lilley, J. G. Little, H. Belfrage, J. Ogilvie.
Examiner in Navigation and Seaman- ship	...	H. Goodrham.
Examiner in Pilotage	...	G. Bevis.
Counsel	...	E. J. D. Guinness.
Secretary	...	J. G. McKie.

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

President	...	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	...	J. A. Roberts, J. F. Anderson, A. Dun- bar, V. E. E. Gotch, J. Garson, G. Bevis, A. McCowan, D. Elder, J. Tozer, H. W. H. Chatfield.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales, was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils, with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853 establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General, and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in

country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1859 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been from time to time made in the Acts dealing with local government, and it is now practically universal throughout Victoria, all but about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the latter shires.

The laws relating to local government have lately been amended and consolidated by the *Local Government Act* 1903, passed on 24th December, 1903. The councils of municipalities have power to levy rates, which, together with licence-fees, subsidies received from the State, market dues, rents, and sanitary charges, form their chief sources of income. Their principal functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic, regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Cities,
towns,
boroughs,
and shires.

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 62 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 146 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

Townships.

On petition by twenty-five ratepayers resident in any portion, not exceeding three square miles in extent, of any shire, and distant more than ten miles from the City of Melbourne, the Governor in Council may proclaim such portion a township.

Municipal
councillors.

Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act—now incorporated in the Act of 1903—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number

must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or more tenements, are qualified to hold the office of councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.

Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, in respect of which all rates, made before 10th March of the year, have been paid, shall be entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Plurality of votes is allowed upon the following scale:—

Municipal electors.

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £50 ...	One vote.
" " " " "	£50 to £100 ...	Two votes.
" " " " "	£100 and upwards ...	Three votes.

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £25 ...	One vote.
" " " " "	£25 to £75 ...	Two votes.
" " " " "	£75 and upwards ...	Three votes.

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under £5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the one property, the former having the prior right to enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. The *Voting by Post Act* 1900 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality, local governing body, or commissioners under the Water Acts; land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of

Rateable property.

Land and Works, Harbor Trust Commissioners, and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The expression land includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon.

Rates—
general,
separate,
&c.

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in every year by the council of every municipality, and shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or public or local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision; but where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, "a separate rate" may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The rates to be levied may be differential according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or sinking fund for, the loan raised on the security of such rate.

Improve-
ment
charge.

Where under any Act a council is empowered to execute any work at the cost of the owners, or to require such owners to do so, a special improvement charge may be made on the properties affected, on the security of which money may be borrowed for the carrying out of such work.

Incorpora-
tion of
Melbourne
and
Geelong.

Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which was for many years of second importance in the colony, having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the colony, are not subject to the Local Government Acts, except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was ordained a city in 1847. Geelong was incorporated as a town in 1849.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1905—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth of Australia comprises the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Its area is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles; but that area, added to the area of New Zealand, amounts to nearly three million one hundred thousand square

miles. The following are the areas of the different States, as officially computed :—

AREA OF STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.						Sq. Miles.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	87,884
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	310,700
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	668,497
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	903,690
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	975,920
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	26,215
Total Australia	...	...	...	...	...	2,972,906
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	104,471
Total Australasia	...	...	...	...	...	3,077,377

The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australian States and New Zealand, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth :—

Position of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

POSITION OF STATES CAPITAL CITIES.

State or Colony.	Capital City.						
	Name.	Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
Victoria	Melbourne	37	49	53	144	58	32
New South Wales	Sydney	33	51	41	151	12	23
Queensland	Brisbane	27	28	0	153	1	36
South Australia	Adelaide	34	55	34	138	35	4
Western Australia	Perth	31	57	24	115	52	42
Tasmania	Hobart	42	53	25	147	19	57
New Zealand	Wellington	41	16	25	174	46	38

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

By section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act it was site. decreed that the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth should be in New South Wales, distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Until such time as the Federal Government should meet at the seat of government, Parliament was to sit at Melbourne. In August, 1904, the Parliament of the Federation proceeded to fix the permanent seat of government, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1904* :—

It is hereby determined that the seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be within seventeen miles of Dalgety, in the State of New South Wales.

The territory to be granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth, within which the seat of government shall be, should contain an area not less than nine hundred square miles, and have access to the sea.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

The Act constituting the Commonwealth was passed by the Imperial Parliament and proclaimed in Australia on 1st January, 1901. Its leading features are as follow:—

Parliament.

Constitution indissoluble, and to come in force by Imperial Proclamation. The Parliament is to consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. Governor General appointed to act for the Queen.

Senate.

Senate to consist of six members from each State; number may be increased or diminished, but so that equal representation of the States be maintained. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as that of House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives shall have twice the number of members of the Senate and the number of members for each State shall be in proportion to population, but not less than five for any State. Qualification of electors to be that of the more numerous House in each State. Each elector to vote only once. Qualifications of a member—(a) 21 years of age, (b) to be an elector or entitled so to be, (c) resident three years, (d) natural born or naturalized five years.

Powers of Parliament.

The general powers of the Parliament are 39 in number, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, statistics, currency, banking, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, railways, &c. Exclusive powers in regard to the seat of Government, State departments transferred, are other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

Money Bills.

Money Bills not to originate in, nor to be amended by the Senate, which House may, however, return the Bill requesting any omission or amendment: Equal power in all other matters. Tacking Bills prohibited.

Dead-locks.

Provision for Dead-locks.—Joint dissolution, and if again passed in lower House and rejected in Senate, a joint sitting to be held, and if passed by an absolute majority of the total members of both Houses, disputed Bill to become law.

Executive.

A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor-General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill, or return it and recommend amendments.

Departments transferred.

Executive power vested in Queen and exercisable by Governor-General in Council who may appoint Ministers of State.

Judicature.

State departments of Customs and Excise transferred to Commonwealth on its establishment. Departments of posts and telegraphs, defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine, on a date or dates to be proclaimed.

Finance and Trade.

High Court of Australia established; appellate and original jurisdiction. Collection of Customs to pass. Customs and Excise duties to be uniform, and intercolonial free-trade established within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, after which the Federal Government shall have exclusive power to levy such duties as well as bounties in the production or export of goods.

Water rights.

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision is liable to variation or repeal after 10 years from the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Inter-State Commission.

Right of States to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation reserved.

State Debts.

Inter-State Commission established to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State.

Protection to States.

Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over.

Federal Capital.

Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence.

Alteration of Constitution.

Seat of Government to be fixed by the Parliament at some place in New South Wales, but at least 100 miles from Sydney, and to be federal territory.

Constitution may be altered by an absolute majority of both Houses; or of one House if passed twice successively with three months interval; subject to the approval of a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, and in the whole Commonwealth.

An important change is pending in the representation of New South Wales and Victoria. The members of the House of Representatives are to number, as nearly as practicable, twice the senators, and their distribution among the States is to be in proportion to population, except that no State shall have less than five. The number of members to be chosen in each State at the first Commonwealth elections was fixed in the Constitution Act on this basis as follows:—New South Wales, 26; Victoria, 23; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. By the Representation Act, No. 11 of 1905, the Chief Electoral Officer is charged with the duty of ascertaining (for the purpose of determining each State's representation), the population of the Commonwealth, and of the several States. The census of 1901 being taken as a standard, increases of population due to births and arrivals are to be added, and decreases due to deaths and departures are to be deducted, races disqualified from voting being of course excluded from consideration.

The Registrar-Generals' returns are to be accepted for births and deaths. In the case of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, 10 per cent. is to be added to the Railways Departments' returns as allowance for unrecorded migration by land. The sea migration is to be fixed, for the purposes of the Act, by taking the figures of the Trade and Customs Department of arrivals and departures by sea, plus an allowance for unrecorded departures, equal in the case of New South Wales and Victoria, to 9 per cent. of the recorded departures by sea, 10 per cent. for Queensland, 7 per cent. for South Australia, 5 per cent. for Western Australia, and 12½ per cent for Tasmania. The population being thus ascertained, the Chief Electoral Officer is to determine the allotment of members of the House of Representatives of the several States, by dividing twice the number of senators into the population of the Commonwealth, thus obtaining the quota. This quota is then divided into the population of each State, and the result gives the number of members for that State, except that no State is to get less than five, and an additional member is to be given to those States where the remainder from the division is greater than one-half of the quota—in other words, the number of members for those States which get more than five is to be the nearest whole number to the ratio of population to quota.

The Chief Electoral Officer, under the authority of the Act, fixed 11th December, 1905, as the day for enumeration, and ascertained the effective population (*i.e.*, the population exclusive of full-blooded aborigines, and of aliens disqualified under section 25 of the Constitution Act) as on that day, as follows:—

New South Wales	...	...	1,483,393
Victoria	...	...	1,214,098
Queensland	...	...	506,935
South Australia	...	...	372,768
Western Australia	...	...	247,072
Tasmania	...	...	178,627
Total	...	...	4,002,893

This number divided by 72 (twice the number of senators) gives the quota as 55,596. The quotients and remainders obtained by dividing the quota into the States' populations are:—

State.	Quotient.	Remainder.
New South Wales	26	37,897
Victoria	21	46,582
Queensland	9	6,571
South Australia	6	39,192
Western Australia	4	24,688
Tasmania	3	11,839

The representation is, therefore, allowing the additional member to New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, whose respective remainders are greater than 27,798 (half the quota), and bringing the number for Western Australia and Tasmania up to five:—

New South Wales	27
Victoria	22
Queensland	9
South Australia	7
Western Australia	5
Tasmania	5
Total members, House of Representatives	75

The provisions of the Representation Act are to apply to the next general election, unless the States concerned have not been redistributed into electoral divisions, as indicated above, on a population basis. New South Wales will thus gain, and Victoria lose, one member from the House as at present constituted. Commissioners have been appointed to effect the redistribution, and are now (February, 1906) engaged upon the work. Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B., Public Service Commissioner, is the Commissioner for Victoria.

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

Opening of
the first
Common-
wealth
Parliament.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was opened in Melbourne on the 9th May, 1901, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.V.S., who was authorized as His Majesty's High Commissioner by letters patent. Besides the Duke and Duchess and suite, the Governor-General, and Members of Parliament, there were present at this memorable function an assemblage of 12,000 people—embracing official representatives from other British Colonies, the Foreign Consuls, Admirals and Captains of visiting war ships (British and Foreign), Commonwealth and State Government officials, representatives of Provincial bodies, societies, and institutions, as well as leading Australian citizens and visitors.

ELECTIONS, 1903.

The Commonwealth elections, held on 16th December, 1903, are notable by reason of the fact that female franchise was, on that occasion, universal throughout the Commonwealth.

All persons 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, shall be entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, shall be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the number of electors, votes polled, and percentage of the latter to the former, for the Senate and the House of Representatives:—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1903.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors who Voted.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In contested districts for House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Victoria ..	612,472	488,223	313,487	262,789	51·18	53·83
New South Wales	687,049	578,017	324,364	282,514	47·21	48·88
Queensland ..	227,080	202,925	124,507	115,731	54·83	57·03
South Australia ..	167,775	49,645	54,785	20,122	32·65	40·53
Western Australia	116,942	69,824	33,148	21,233	28·35	30·41
Tasmania ..	82,268	82,268	37,021	37,013	45·00	44·99
Commonwealth	1,893,586	1,470,902	887,312	739,402	46·86	50·26

It will be seen that the greatest activity was displayed by voters in Queensland and Victoria, which were the only two States in which more than half the votes were polled; but in Western Australia the polling was abnormally low, less than one-third of the votes being polled. At the first Commonwealth elections, held in March, 1901, the polling was higher in every State, the percentage of electors who voted in contested districts for the House of Representatives being 66·38 in New South Wales, 60·35 in Queensland, 56·04 in Victoria, 46·99 in Tasmania, 40·76 in South Australia, and 36·95 in Western Australia.

Males and
females—
votes
recorded.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of December, 1903:—

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1903.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	302,069	310,403	171,839	141,648	56·89	45·63
New South Wales	360,285	326,764	189,877	134,487	52·70	41·16
Queensland ..	127,914	99,166	79,938	44,569	62·49	44·94
South Australia	85,947	81,828	35,736	19,049	41·58	23·28
Western Australia	74,754	42,188	26,878	6,270	35·96	14·86
Tasmania ...	43,515	38,753	23,729	13,292	54·53	34·30
Commonwealth	994,484	899,102	527,997	359,315	53·08	39·96

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1903.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	302,069	310,403	241,134	247,089	142,460	120,329	59·08	48·70
New South Wales	360,285	326,764	303,254	274,763	164,133	118,381	54·12	43·08
Queensland ..	127,914	99,166	114,550	88,375	74,042	41,689	64·65	47·17
South Australia	85,947	81,828	23,856	25,789	12,394	7,728	51·95	29·97
Western Australia	74,754	42,188	41,500	28,324	16,824	4,409	40·54	15·56
Tasmania ...	43,515	38,753	43,515	38,753	23,729	13,284	54·53	34·28
Commonwealth	994,484	899,102	767,809	703,093	433,582	305,820	56·47	43·50

It will be seen, by comparing the percentage of males who voted with the percentage who voted in State elections previously given, that a greater amount of interest is aroused in State elections than in elections for the Commonwealth, the percentage of votes recorded in the former fluctuating from 60 to 70 per cent. at various times. The above figures show that the female vote was exercised to a greater extent in Victoria and Queensland than in the other States, New South Wales being next in this respect; but only about one female in every seven entitled to vote in Western Australia took the trouble to do so.

Female franchise is in force in New Zealand, and in all the Australian States except Victoria and Queensland, for the State as well as the Commonwealth elections.

Informal votes are included in the votes recorded, set out in the two preceding tables. The following were the number and percentage of votes which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament:—

INFORMAL VOTES, ELECTIONS, 1903.

State.	Senate.		House of Representatives.	
	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.
Victoria	7,003	2·23	4,818	1·83
New South Wales ..	15,796	4·87	7,834	2·77
Queensland	4,612	3·70	3,057	2·64
South Australia ..	1,208	2·20	542	2·69
Western Australia ..	2,001	6·03	1,251	5·89
Tasmania	1,441	3·89	1,164	3·15
Commonwealth ..	32,061	3·61	18,666	2·52

No general election has taken place since that of 1903. There were, on 30th September last, 1,907,896 electors on the rolls—999,537 males and 908,359 females.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED.

The following is a short synopsis of the principal Acts passed from the inauguration of the Commonwealth to the end of 1904 and of all Acts passed during 1905:—

1901.

- No. 2. 12th July.—The *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901 details the methods of interpreting Acts of Parliament, and of shortening their language.
- No. 4. 7th August.—The *Audit Act* 1901 makes provision for the collection and payment of the public moneys, the audit of the public accounts, and the protection and recovery of public property.
- No. 5. 5th September.—The *State Laws and Records Recognition Act* 1901 provides for the recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States.
- No. 6. 3rd October.—The *Customs Act* 1901 regulates the customs, and deals with the importation, exportation, and warehousing of goods, the administration and control of the customs, duties and drawbacks, ships' stores, the coasting trade, agents and officers, forfeitures and penalties, prosecutions and settlement of cases by the Minister. This is a machinery Act, and does not impose any duties.

1901.

- No. 7. 5th October.—The *Beer Excise Act* 1901 regulates the excise on beer, the licensing of brewers, and regulation of breweries, excise supervision, duty stamps, computation and payment of duty and refunds, removal of beer from breweries, powers of officers, and prohibition and penalties. The Act does not impose the rate of duty.
- No. 8. 5th October.—The *Distillation Act* 1901 regulates distillation, stills, licences, vigneron, excise supervision, removal of spirits, computation and payment of duty, powers of officers, and prohibitions and penalties.
- No. 9. 5th October.—The *Excise Act* 1901 regulates excise generally, and deals with administration, producers, and dealers, licensing of manufacturers and regulation and supervision of factories, payment of duty and excise control, drawbacks, officers, disputes, prohibitions, and penalties.
- No. 11. 16th October.—The *Service and Execution of Process Act* 1901 provides for the service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process, and the judgments of the courts of the States and of other parts of the Commonwealth, and matters connected therewith.
- No. 12. 16th November.—The *Post and Telegraph Act* 1901 relates to the postal and telegraphic services of the Commonwealth, which were transferred from the States on 1st March, 1901, and deals with the appointment, powers, and privileges of officers, arrangements and contracts for the carriage of mails, newspapers, and packets, arrangements for money orders and postal notes, the control of telegraphs and protection of telegraph lines, prohibitions and penalties, legal proceedings, and notice of limitation of actions.
- No. 13. 12th December.—The *Property for Public Purposes Acquisition Act* 1901 provides for the acquisition of property for public purposes, for dealing with property so acquired, and for other matters connected therewith.
- No. 14. 17th December.—The *Punishment of Offences Act* 1901 makes provision for the punishment of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, by enacting that the laws of each State respecting the arrest and custody of offenders, and the procedure for their summary conviction, or for their examination and commitment for trial on indictment or information, and for holding accused persons to bail, shall apply generally to persons charged with offences committed within that State against the Commonwealth laws.
- No. 16. 17th December.—The *Pacific Island Labourers Act* 1901 provides for the regulation, restriction, and prohibition of the introduction into the Commonwealth of labourers from the Pacific Islands. No Pacific Islander is to enter Australia after 31st March, 1904, nor, except under a licence, before that date.

1901.
No. 17. 23rd December.—The *Immigration Restriction Act* 1901 places restriction on immigration of undesirables, and provides for the removal from the Commonwealth of prohibited immigrants. The persons whose immigration is prohibited are persons likely to become a charge upon the public, lunatics and idiots, persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, convicted criminals, persons living on prostitution, persons who fail to pass a prescribed education test, and persons under a contract or agreement to perform manual labour within the Commonwealth (subject to exemptions for special skill, or for crews of coasting vessels, if the wages are on a par with those ruling in the Commonwealth), and for others specially exempted by the Minister.
1902.
No. 5. 5th May.—The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1902 regulates the public service. It deals with the Commissioner and the inspectors, and their respective duties; the division of the service into administrative, professional, clerical, and general, and the officers included in each; salaries and wages; appointments, transfers, and promotions; dismissals and removals; life assurance; leave of absence, holidays, and furlough.
No. 8. 12th June.—The *Commonwealth Franchise Act* 1902 provides for a uniform Federal franchise. Persons above 21 years of age of both sexes, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, are natural-born or naturalized, and who are enrolled for any electoral division, are entitled to vote for both the Federal Houses, and only one vote is permitted to each adult. Persons of unsound mind, attainted of treason, convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable for one year or longer, are disqualified from voting.
No. 11. 26th July.—The *Excise Tariff* 1902 declares the time of the imposition of uniform duties of excise, and validates the collections made under tariff proposals, and imposes the rates of excise duty on beer, spirits, starch, sugar, and tobacco.
No. 14. 16th September.—The *Customs Tariff* 1902 declares the time of the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and validates the collections made under tariff proposals, and declares the rates of duties on imports.
No. 19. 10th October.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1902 regulates Parliamentary elections, dealing with the appointment and duties of electoral officers, the partition of each of the States into electoral divisions, the fixing of polling places, the preparation of electoral rolls, the constitution and jurisdiction of special courts of revision, the issue and return of the writs, nomination of candidates, voting by post, elections, scrutiny, limitation of electoral expenses, offences and punishments, and disputed returns.
1903.
No. 2. 15th July.—*Senate Elections Act* 1903 provides that the election of Senators to fill periodical and casual vacancies shall be conducted as one election, and for a casting vote by the Commonwealth electoral officer of the State in the case of an equal number of votes. The powers of the Court of Disputed Returns are added to, and other formal matters dealt with.

- 1903.
- No. 3. 30th July.—*Sugar Rebate Abolition Act* 1903 abolishes as from the date of this Act, the rebate of excise on sugar, provided for in the Schedule to the *Excise Tariff* 1902.
- No. 4. 30th July.—*Sugar Bounty Act* 1903 provides for a bounty to every grower of sugar-cane or beet in the production of which white labour only has been employed, at the rate of 4s. per ton on cane giving 10 per cent. of sugar, or in the case of beet, at the rate of 40s. per ton on the sugar-giving contents of the beet. Ancillary provisions are included, and regulations may be made by the Governor-in-Council.
- No. 6. 26th August.—*Judiciary Act* 1903 provides for the establishment of the High Court of Australia, to consist of a Chief Justice and two other justices, to be appointed by Commission. The seat of Government shall be the principal seat of the Court, but district registries may be established in each State, where the Court shall sit when required. Chamber business, interlocutory proceedings, &c., may be dealt with by a Judge of the High Court, and (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a Judge of the Supreme Court of a State. Provision is made for a Full Court to hear appeals, and to grant appeals to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction, original and appellate, is fully defined and regulated. Provision is made for officers of the Court, and in regard to barristers and solicitors, those of any State being entitled to practise in any Federal Court. Suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States are regulated; and the criminal jurisdiction in regard to offences against the laws of the Commonwealth is fully regulated.
- No. 7. 28th August.—*High Court Procedure Act* 1903 relates to the procedure of the High Court, and formulates rules.
- No. 8. 28th August.—*Naval Agreement Act* 1903 ratifies an agreement entered into between the British Admiralty and the Governments of the Commonwealth and New Zealand relating to the naval force on the Australian station. The Commonwealth is to pay the Imperial Government five-twelfths and New Zealand is to pay one-twelfth of the total annual cost of maintaining the naval force on the Australian station, not to exceed £200,000 and £40,000 respectively in any year.
- No. 9. 11th September.—*Electoral Divisions Act* 1903 retains the electoral divisions determined under the State laws for the first elections.
- No. 11. 13th October.—*Naturalization Act* 1903. Any resident of the Commonwealth, not being a British subject, and not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, who intends to settle in the Commonwealth, has resided there continuously for the preceding two years, or has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, may, at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council, be naturalized. Provision is also made as to the naturalization of women by marriage, and of children of naturalized persons; and for the recognition of persons previously naturalized under State laws; and as to the exclusive power of the Commonwealth in regard to naturalization.

- 1903.
- No. 12. 21st October.—*Extradition Act* 1903 relates to the extradition of criminals from the Commonwealth and from foreign States.
- No. 13. 21st October.—*High Court Procedure Amendment Act* 1903 relates to the transfer of applications to a registry where the court is sitting.
- No. 18. 22nd October.—*Rules Publication Act* 1903. This Act regulates the manner in which any rules authorized to be made under any Statute, shall be made and published.
- No. 20. 22nd October.—*Defence Act* 1903. For the purposes of administration the Governor-General in Council may appoint a General Officer Commanding the Military Forces of the Commonwealth, a similar Naval Officer, and Commanding Officers of Districts, apportion the forces amongst the districts and sub-districts, and generally appoint and promote officers, and issue commissions. The powers, duties, and tenure of certain officers is provided for; and also seniority, promotion, and reserves. A Naval and Military College may be established to impart education in the various branches of naval and military science. The defence force is to consist of the permanent and citizen forces, the latter of which is divided into Militia, Volunteer Forces, and Reserve Forces, and provision is made for the raising of the force. The permanent forces are at all times liable to be employed on active service, and the citizen forces may be called out in time of war by proclamation. The military forces are not liable to serve beyond the Commonwealth, but the naval forces are. Where the Governor of a State proclaims that domestic violence exists therein, the permanent forces may be called out. All male inhabitants (except persons specially exempt from service) aged 18 to 60 years, who are British subjects and resident six months, shall, in time of war, be liable to serve in the Militia forces. Other general provisions of a comprehensive character are also included.
- No. 21. 22nd October.—*Patents Act* 1903 provides for the transfer of the administration of the State Patent Acts and for the establishment of a new system, with the saving of rights accrued under State Acts. State patents in existence may be extended to the Commonwealth. A Commissioner of Patents is to be appointed, and a Patent Office established, and the mode of registration and procedure is fully dealt with.
- 1904.
- No. 7. 15th August.—The *Seat of Government Act* 1904 determines that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be within seventeen miles of Dalgety, in the State of New South Wales.
- No. 12. 9th December.—The *Defence Act* 1904 is to be read with the *Defence Act* 1903. The positions of "General Officer Commanding" and "Naval Officer Commanding" are abolished, and, in their stead, those of Inspector-General of the Military Forces and Director of the Naval Forces are created, the duties appertaining to the new offices being defined. A Council of Defence is substituted for the Board of Advice, and Boards of Administration for the Military and Naval Forces are constituted. Provision is also made for the appointment of commanding officers in time of war.

1904.
No. 13. 15th December.—The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 provides for the prevention of lock-outs and strikes in relation to industrial disputes. It constitutes a Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration having jurisdiction for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, and for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court by conciliation, with a view to amicable agreement between employers and employé. In default of such amicable agreement, the Court is to exercise its jurisdiction by equitable award. States may refer industrial disputes to the Court, and the Court may call up cases under review by State industrial authorities, and may override such authorities. Its awards and orders are to prevail over theirs, and are to be binding on all parties to the dispute who appear or are represented before the Court, on all parties who have been properly summoned to appear, on all organizations and persons on whom the award is at any time declared by the Court to be binding, and on all members of organizations bound by the award. The organization of representative bodies of employers and employés, and their submission of industrial disputes to the Court is facilitated and encouraged, such organizations being registered, and preference being given to their members where other things are equal. Provision is made for the enforcement of orders and awards, and for their registration in the principal registry and in the district registry, which may be inspected by any person on payment of a fee of sixpence.

No. 14. 15th December.—The *Sea Carriage of Goods Act* 1904, to come into operation on 1st January, 1905, declares to be null and void all clauses in bills of lading which relieve ship masters and owners from liability for loss or damage caused through negligence in loading or carelessness in stowage and custody of goods; or which lessen or destroy the obligations of ship-owners to properly man the ship, make and keep her seaworthy, and make and keep all parts of the ship where goods are carried fit and safe for their reception and preservation; or which lessen or destroy the masters' and agents' obligations to carefully handle and stow, and to preserve and properly deliver, all goods. Clauses thus declared illegal are not in future to be inserted in bills of lading. In bills of lading, a clause that the ship is seaworthy and properly manned and equipped is to be implied; as also a clause whereby, if the ship is seaworthy and properly manned and equipped at the beginning of the voyage, owners and masters are not responsible for damage resulting from errors in navigation, perils of the sea, acts of God or the King's enemies, inherent defect of the goods, or their faulty packing, or their seizure under legal process, or for omission of owner of goods or his agent, or saving or attempting to save life or property at sea.

1905,

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED DURING 1905.

No. 1. 8th July.—The *Supply Act* (No. 1) 1905-6 grants and applies £418,751 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1905-6.

1905.

- No. 2. 17th August.—The *Jury Exemption Act* 1905 exempts certain persons holding public positions in the Commonwealth from serving as jurors, viz., the Governor-General, the members of the Federal Executive Council, the Justices of the High Court and of other courts created by the Parliament, the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, the members of the Inter-State Commission, Federal Public Service officers, and members of the permanent Naval and Military Forces.
- No. 3. 25th August.—The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1905-6 grants and applies £363,283 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1905-1906.
- No. 4. 25th August.—The *Evidence Act* 1905 relates to the law of evidence, directing all courts to take judicial notice of the seal of the Commonwealth, and of the official signatures and seals of the Governor-General and other high officers, and defining how evidence of proclamations, commissions, orders, &c., by the Governor-General or a Minister, or of public documents, or of the Government Gazette, or of votes and proceedings of Parliament, may be given.
- No. 5. 25th August.—The *Service and Execution of Process Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1901, providing for the issue of a provisional warrant by Justices of the Peace.
- No. 6. 28th September.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1905-6 grants and applies £416,911 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1905-6 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 7. 28th September.—The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1905-6 grants and applies £660,185 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1905-6.
- No. 8. 18th October.—The *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1905 gives to the Postmaster-General the exclusive privilege of establishing and using stations and appliances for the purposes of wireless telegraphy. The Minister may grant licences on fulfilment of prescribed conditions, and payment of prescribed fees. The Act does not apply to ships belonging to the King's Navy.
- No. 9. 16th November.—The *Papua Act* 1905 provides for the acceptance of British New Guinea as a territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, and for the Government thereof. The Act is to come into operation by proclamation of the Governor-General.
- No. 10. 16th November.—The *Secret Commissions Act* 1905 applies to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and to agencies and contracts with the Commonwealth or any department or officer thereof. Under very heavy penalties, the following offences are defined :—Accepting by, or offering to, an agent, secret gifts as inducement or reward; giving an agent, or, being an agent, receiving and using, false documents or accounts, with intent to deceive the principal; being an agent, secretly buying from or selling to himself. Aiding and abetting offences under the Act, are declared to be punishable as the offence itself. The principal may recover the amount of secret gift.

1905.

- No. 11. 23rd November.—The *Representation Act* 1905 relates to the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives. The determination of the number of members of the House of Representatives, and of the representation of the States, is to be made by the Chief Electoral Officer, according to population, ascertained by an enumeration conducted as prescribed in the Act.
- No. 12. 23rd November.—The *Life Assurance Companies Act* 1905 relates to assurance on the lives of children, limiting the amount which life assurance companies may contract to pay in cases of deaths of children, to the sums set out in the schedule.
- No. 13. 23rd November.—The *Amendments Incorporation Act* 1905 directs the incorporation of amendments in reprints of Acts, a reference to the enactment by which each amendment is made being inserted in the margin or a footnote.
- No. 14. 30th November.—The *Appropriation Act* 1905-6 grants and applies £2,569,151 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1905-6, and appropriates the supplies granted in the Parliamentary session, amounting together to £4,011,370, to the service of the Government.
- No. 15. 8th December.—The *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 relates to the census and statistics of the Commonwealth. The appointment of a Commonwealth Statistician is authorized, and arrangements may be made with the States in regard to the collection of statistics. The census is to be taken in the year 1911, on a day to be appointed for that purpose by proclamation, and in every tenth year thereafter. The particulars required to be furnished in householders' schedules include the name, sex, age, condition as to, and duration of, marriage, relation to head of the household, profession or occupation, sickness or infirmity, religion, education, birthplace, length of residence in Australia (where person born abroad), and nationality of every person aliding in the dwelling during the night of the census day, as well as the material of the dwelling, and the number of rooms, and any other matters that may be prescribed. Annual statistics, similar to those now collected by States' Statisticians, are to be collected and compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, and published by him according to Ministerial direction. No person is bound to state his religion.
- No. 16. 8th December.—The *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act* 1905 relates to commerce with other countries, and is incorporated with the *Customs Act* 1901. Customs officers may enter any ship, wharf, or other place, and inspect imports and exports, and take samples of them, for the purposes of the Act. Imports and exports of articles used for food or drink, or in the preparation thereof; medicines, manures, apparel (including boots and shoes), jewellery, and seeds and plants, not bearing the prescribed trade description, may be prohibited under the regulations. Importation and exportation of falsely-marked goods are forbidden.

1905.

No. 17. 21st December.—The *Immigration Restriction Amendment Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1901. Several machinery clauses are more exactly defined. Subjects or citizens of a country with which an arrangement has been made are exempted from the dictation test, and a person who has resided five years in Australia may, on leaving the Commonwealth, obtain a certificate excepting him from the test on his return. The master, owners, &c., of a vessel bringing a prohibited immigrant to the Commonwealth must provide a return passage for him.

No. 18. 21st December.—The *Queen Victoria Memorial Act* 1905 grants and applies £25,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which is appropriated accordingly, for the purpose of enabling the Commonwealth to join with Great Britain and British countries throughout the world, in the erection of a memorial in honour of the late Queen Victoria.

No. 19. 21st December.—The *Contract Immigrants Act* 1905 relates to immigrants under contract to perform manual labour in the Commonwealth. The provisions of the *Immigration Restriction Act* 1901, which prohibit the immigration of persons under a contract or agreement to perform manual labour are repealed. Such a person may, unless otherwise prohibited by law, land in the Commonwealth, provided that the contract is in writing, and the Minister has approved of its terms.

No. 20. 21st December.—The *Trade Marks Act* 1905 relates to the registration, &c., of trade marks. A trade marks office, with a registrar, is instituted, and a register, open to the inspection of the public, is to be kept. Rights and duties which have accrued under State Acts are continued, but their administration is transferred to the Commonwealth, otherwise they cease to operate. The Common Law of England applies generally. The essential and additional particulars which constitute a trade mark, which must be for particular goods, are set out. The machinery to be used in registering a trade mark, including the methods of application and opposition, is defined. Registration is for fourteen years, and may be renewed. It gives to the registered proprietor power to use and assign the trade mark; and the use of a mark substantially identical, or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to deceive, is an infringement of the trade mark. Falsely applying to goods for trade or sale a trade mark registered by an Australian worker or workers, or knowingly trading in or importing goods so marked, is prohibited. A Commonwealth trade mark, consisting of a distinctive device, or label, bearing the words "Australian labour conditions," is provided for, and the authority of the Minister may be given for its use in regard to goods made under those conditions. Protection of trade marks is also provided for, and heavy penalties are enacted for importing, selling, &c., goods with false marks.

- 1905.
- No. 21. 21st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation Act 1903-4 and 1904-5*, appropriates £6,768 and £84,414, which sums have been issued from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the years 1903-4 and 1904-5 respectively.
- No. 22. 21st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act 1903-4 and 1904-5* appropriates £50,017 for the service of those years, for purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 23. 21st December.—The *Sugar Bounty Act 1905* provides for a bounty, to be paid after 1st January, 1907, to growers of sugar cane and beet on plantations where white labour only is employed.
- No. 24. 21st December.—The *Excise Tariff 1905* amends the Tariff of 1902 in regard to the excise duty on sugar, which, after 1st January, 1907, is to be 4s. per cwt. of manufactured sugar.
- No. 25. 21st December.—The *Copyright Act 1905* relates to the registration, &c., of copyright. A Copyright Office, with a registrar, is instituted, and registers of literary copyrights, of fine arts copyrights, and of international and State copyrights are to be kept, and are to be open to the inspection of the public. The machinery of registration is defined. State copyright Acts are not to apply to copyright under this Act, but rights acquired under them are conserved, and the transfer of their administration to the Commonwealth may be declared by proclamation. The Common Law of England applies generally. Copyright in a book, performing right, lecturing right, and artistic copyright, are defined, and decreed to subsist for forty-two years or for the author's life and seven years, whichever shall last the longer. The Minister may grant permission to translate a book into a particular language after ten years, if the owner of the copyright fails to make arrangements for translation. A lecture may be reported in a newspaper if no notification of prohibition to do so has been made. Protection of copyrights is also provided for, and heavy penalties are enacted for dealing with pirated books, and for other infringements. Importation of pirated works is forbidden. Provision is made for the protection in Australia of international and State copyright, and for registration of the former. If a copyright owner refuses, after the author's death, to have the work republished, and such refusal withholds it from the public, the Governor-General may grant a licence for its republication to any person applying for it.
- No. 26. 21st December.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1905*, to be read with the Act of 1902, relates to parliamentary elections, and incorporates the *Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902*, the *Senate Elections Act 1903*, and the *Electoral Divisions Act 1903*. This Act modifies the provisions for appointment and duties of electoral officers, redistribution of the States into electoral divisions, and fixing of polling places, preparation of electoral rolls, and appeals to magistrates concerning them; nomination of candidates, voting by post, elections, scrutiny, limitation of electoral expenses, offences and punishments, and disputed returns.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.S., was on the 29th October, 1900, appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th December. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on the 1st day of January, 1901, in the presence of representatives of most of the principal countries of the world, and of a vast assemblage from all parts of the Commonwealth and elsewhere. The Governor-General continued in office until the 9th May, 1902, when he was, at his own request, recalled. On 17th July, 1902, the Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Acting Governor-General; and on 16th January, 1903, he was appointed as Lord Hopetoun's successor. Lord Tennyson retired on 21st January, 1904, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, C.B., who was in occupation of the office on the 31st December, 1904.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth

The names of the present Governors of the States and New Zealand and the dependencies, and the dates of their assumption of office, are as follow:—

Governors of Australasian States

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25 April, 1904
	The Hon. Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 April, 1899
New South Wales ...	Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, K.C.B.	27 May, 1902
	The Right Honorable Sir Fred. M. Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Queensland ...	The Right Honorable Frederick I. N. Thesiger Lord Chelmsford	30 Nov., 1905
South Australia ...	Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, K.C.M.G.	1 July, 1903
	The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia ...	Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, K.C.B.	24 March, 1903
Tasmania ...	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count Della Catena, K.C.M.G.	28th Oct., 1904
New Zealand ...	The Right Honorable William Lee, Baron Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	20th June, 1904
Fiji ...	Sir Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., K.C.M.G., C.B.	11th Oct., 1904
New Guinea (British)	Captain Francis Rickman Barton, C.M.G.	16 June, 1904

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

First
Common-
wealth
Ministry.

At the Proclamation ceremony the members of the first Commonwealth Ministry were sworn in. The following were their names and the respective offices filled by them:—

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs: The Right Hon. Edmund Barton, P.C.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. Alfred Deakin.
 Treasurer: The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.
 Minister of Home Affairs: The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.
 Minister of Trade and Customs: The Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, P.C., K.C.
 Minister of Defence: The Hon. Sir James Robert Dickson, K.C.M.G. Died January, 1901, succeeded by Sir John Forrest.
 Postmaster-General: The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G. Succeeded in January, 1901, by Hon. J. G. Drake (re-arrangement of portfolios).
 Honorary Ministers: Richard Edward O'Connor, Esq., K.C. (Vice-President of the Executive Council), The Honorable Neil Elliott Lewis, succeeded by the Hon. Sir Philip Fysh, K.C.M.G.

Changes
in the
Ministry

Consequent upon the resignation of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston from the Ministry, and the subsequent appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., and Mr. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., to the bench of the newly-constituted High Court of Australia, several changes have been made in the Ministry. The following were the members of the Ministry at the beginning of the first session of the second Commonwealth Parliament, in 1904:—

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs: The Hon. Alfred Deakin.
 Minister of Trade and Customs: The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.
 Treasurer: The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.
 Minister of Home Affairs: The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. James George Drake.
 Postmaster-General: The Hon. Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, K.C.M.G.
 Minister of Defence: The Hon. Austin Chapman.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. Thomas Playford.

On 27th April, Mr. Deakin's Ministry resigned, and was succeeded by a Ministry with Mr. J. C. Watson as Prime Minister. This Ministry consisted of the following members:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer: The Hon. John Christian Watson.
 Minister of External Affairs: The Hon. William Morris Hughes.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. Henry Bournes Higgins, K.C.
 Minister of Home Affairs: The Hon. Egerton Lee Batchelor.
 Minister of Trade and Customs: The Hon. Andrew Fisher.
 Minister of Defence: The Hon. Anderson Dawson.
 Postmaster-General: The Hon. Hugh Mahon.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. Gregor McGregor.

On 18th August, Mr. Watson's Ministry resigned, and was succeeded by a Ministry with the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C., as Prime Minister, constituted as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs: The Right Hon. George Houston Reid, P.C., K.C.
 Minister of Trade and Customs: The Hon. Allan McLean.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. Sir Josiah Henry Symon, K.C.M.G., K.C.
 Treasurer: The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.
 Minister of Home Affairs: The Hon. Dugald Thomson.
 Minister of Defence: The Hon. James Whiteside McCay.
 Postmaster-General: The Hon. Sydney Smith.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. James George Drake.

On 4th July, 1905, Mr. Reid's Ministry resigned, and Mr. Deakin again became Prime Minister, with the following Ministers:—

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs: The Hon. Alfred Deakin.
 Minister of Trade and Customs: The Hon. Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. I. A. Isaacs, K.C.
 Treasurer: The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.
 Minister of Home Affairs: The Hon. L. E. Groom.
 Minister of Defence: The Hon. T. Playford.
 Postmaster-General: The Hon. Austin Chapman.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. T. T. Ewing.
 Honorary Minister: The Hon. J. H. Keating.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1905.

THE SENATE.

President: The Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Victoria—

Best, Hon. Robert Wallace
 Findley, Hon. Edward
 Fraser, Hon. Simon
 Styles, Hon. James
 Trenwith, Hon. William Arthur
 Zeal, Hon. Sir William Austin,
 K.C.M.G.

Queensland—

Dawson, Hon. Anderson
 Drake, Hon. James George
 Givens, Hon. Thomas
 Higgs, Hon. William Guy
 Stewart, Hon. James Charles
 Turley, Hon. Henry

South Australia—

Baker, Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey,
 K.C.M.G., K.C.
 Guthrie, Hon. Robert Storrie
 McGregor, Hon. Gregor
 Playford, Hon. Thomas
 Storr, Hon. William Harrison
 Symon, Hon. Sir Josiah Henry,
 K.C.M.G., K.C.

New South Wales—

Gould, Lt.-Col. Hon. Albert John
 Gray, Hon. John Proctor
 Millen, Hon. Edward Davis
 Nield, Lt.-Col. Hon. John Cash
 Pulsford, Hon. Edward
 Walker, Hon. James Thomas

Western Australia—

Croft, Hon. John William
 de Largie, Hon. Hugh
 Henderson, Hon. George
 Matheson, Hon. Alexander Perceval
 Pearce, Hon. George Foster
 Smith, Hon. Miles Staniforth Cater

Tasmania—

Clemons, Hon. John Singleton
 Dobson, Hon. Henry
 Keating, Hon. John Henry
 Macfarlane, Hon. James
 Mulcahy, Hon. Edward
 O'Keefe, Hon. David John

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker: The Hon. Sir Frederick William Holder, K.C.M.G.

Victoria.

Member.	District.	Member.	District.
Cook, J. N. H.	Bourke	McColl, Hon. J. H.	Echuca
Crouch, R. A.	Corio	McLean, Hon. A.	Gippsland
Deakin, Hon. A.	Ballarat	Phillips, Hon. P.	Wimmera
Gibb, James	Flinders	Quick, Sir J., LL.D.,	Bendigo
Harper, R.	Mernda	K.B.	
Higgins, Hon. H. B.,	Northern Melb.	Robinson, A.	Wannon
K.C.		Ronald, Rev. J. B.	Southern Melb
Isaacs, Hon. I. A.,	Indi	Salmon, Hon. C. C.	Laanecoorie
K.C.		Skene, Thos.	Grampians
Kennedy, Thos.	Moira	Tudor, F. G.	Yarra
Knox, Wm.	Kooyong	Turner, Right Hon. Sir	Balaclava
Maloney, Wm.	Melbourne	G., P.C., K.C.M.G.	
Mauger, S.	Melb. Ports	Wilson, J. G.	Corangamite
McCay, Lt.-Col. Hon.	Corinella		
J. W.			

New South Wales.

Brown, Thomas	Canobolas	Lyne, Hon. Sir W. J.,	Hume
Chanter, J. M.	Riverina	K.C.M.G.	
Chapman, Hon. A.	Eden-Monaro	Reid, Rt. Hon. G. H.,	East Sydney
Conroy, A. H. B.	Werriwa	P.C., K.C.	
Cook, Joseph	Parramatta	Smith, Bruce, K.C.	Parkes
Edwards, G. B.	South Sydney	Smith, Hon. S.	Macquarie
Ewing, T. T.	Richmond	Spence, W. G.	Darling
Fuller, G. W.	Illawarra	Thomas, J.	Barrier
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney	Thomson, Hon. Dugald	North Sydney
Johnson, W. E.	Lang	Watkins, D.	Newcastle
Kelly, W. H.	Wentworth	Watson, Hon. J. C.	Bland
Lee, H. W.	Cowper	Webster, W.	Gwydir
Liddell, F.	Hunter	Wilks, W. H.	Dalley
Lonsdale, E.	New England	Willis, H.	Robertson

Queensland.

Bamford, F. W.	Herbert	McDonald, C.	Kennedy
Culpin, M.	Brisbane	Page, James	Maranoa
Edwards, R.	Oxley	Thomson, D. A.	Capricornia
Fisher, Hon. A.	Wide Bay	Wilkinson, J.	Moreton
Groom, L. E.	Darling Downs		

South Australia.

Batchelor, Hon. E. L.	Boothby	Hutchison, J.	Hindmarsh
Bonython, Sir J. L.	Barker	Kingston, Rt. Hon. C.	Adelaide
Glynn, P. McM.	Angas	C., P.C., K.C.	
Holder, Hon. Sir F.	Wakefield	Poynton, A.	Grey
W., K.C.M.G.			

Western Australia.

Carpenter, W. H.	Fremantle	Fowler, J. M.	Perth
Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir	Swan	Frazer, C. E.	Kalgoorlie
John, P.C., G.C.M.G.		Mahon, Hon. H.	Coolgardie

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

Tasmania.

Cameron, D. N.	Wilmot	McWilliams, W. J.	Franklin
Fysh, Hon. Sir P. O.,	Denison	O'Malley, King	Darwin
K.C.M.G.		Storrer, D.	Bass

Parliamentary Officers.

Senate.—E. G. Blackmore, G.M.G., Clerk of the Parliaments; C. B. Boydell, Clerk Assistant; G. E. Upward, Usher of the Black Rod.

House of Representatives.—C. G. Duffy, C.M.G., Clerk; W. A. Gale, Clerk Assistant; T. Woollard, Serjeant-at-Arms.

Reporting Staff.—B. H. Friend, Principal Parliamentary Reporter; D. F. Lumsden, Second Reporter.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

Chief Justice	...	...	...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Justice	...	...	...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.
"	...	...	...	The Hon. Richard E. O'Connor.
Associate to Chief Justice	...	...	...	Edward P. T. Griffith.
Associate to Justice Barton	...	...	...	E. A. Barton.
Associate to Justice O'Connor	...	...	...	H. E. Manning.
Principal Registrar	...	...	...	Gordon Harwood Castle.
Marshal	...	...	...	Walter David Bingle.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Central Administration.

Secretary	...	...	...	R. T. Scott, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	J. Oxenham.

Deputy Postmasters-General.

Victoria	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. F. L. Outtrim, I.S.O.
New South Wales	...	...	...	G. P. Unwin.
Queensland	...	...	...	C. E. Bright.
South Australia	...	...	...	R. Waddy.
Western Australia	...	...	...	R. Hardman.
Tasmania	...	...	...	H. L. D'Emden.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Electrical Engineer	...	...	...	H. W. Jenvey.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	W. B. Crosbie.
Accountant	...	...	...	E. Miller.
Controller Money Order Branch	...	...	...	J. Ryan.
Superintendent Mail Branch	...	...	...	J. A. Springhall.
Manager Telegraph Branch	...	...	...	W. Croft.
Chief Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	...	...	...	H. J. T. Tymms.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Central Administration.

Comptroller-General	...	...	H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D., I.S.O.
Secretary	...	...	S. Mills.

State Collectors.

Victoria	...	...	A. W. Smart.
New South Wales	...	...	N. C. Lockyer.
Queensland	...	...	W. H. Irving.
South Australia	...	...	F. W. Ringwood.
Western Australia	...	...	C. T. Mason.
Tasmania	...	...	J. Barnard.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Sub-Collector	...	...	J. F. Bradley.
Inspector of Accounts	...	...	T. N. Stephens.
Accountant	...	...	F. M. Wheatland.
Senior Inspector of Distilleries	...	...	D. Ferguson.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Central Administration.

Secretary for Defence	...	...	Capt. R. H. M. Collins, R.N., C.M.G.
Chief Accountant	...	...	J. A. Thompson.
Chief Clerk	...	...	Com. S. A. Pethebridge.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Inspector-General	...	...	Major-Gen. H. Finn.
Staff Officer and Secretary	...	...	Capt. J. K. Forsyth.
Deputy Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer	...	...	Col. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Chief of Intelligence	...	...	Lieut.-Col. W. T. Bridges, R.A.A.
Chief of Ordnance	...	...	Lieut.-Col. H. Le Mesurier.
Director of Departmental Corps	...	...	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Director of Engineer Services	...	...	Major J. W. Parnell.
Director of Stores	...	...	F. Savage.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	...	...	Major A. H. Sandford, R.A.A.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Naval Forces	...	...	Capt. W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.
Commandant	...	...	Com. W. J. Colquhoun, D.S.O.

DISTRICT STAFF, VICTORIA.

Military Commandant	...	...	Col. P. R. Ricardo.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer	...	...	Lieut.-Col. G. L. Lee, D.S.O.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	...	...	Major W. G. Patterson.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	...	...	Capt. J. H. Bruche.
Staff Officer for Engineer Services	...	...	Capt. G. F. Wilkinson, C.A.E.
Principal Medical Officer	...	...	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer	...	...	Major E. A. Kendall.
Paymaster	...	...	T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer	...	...	J. J. Lahiff.
Naval Commandant	...	...	Capt. W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Military Commandant, N.S.W. ...	Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Naval Commandant, N.S.W. ...	Lieut.-Com. Brownlow.
Military Commandant, Queensland	Col. J. S. Lyster.
Naval Commandant, Queensland ...	Capt. F. Tickell, C.M.G.
Military Commandant, South Australia	Lieut.-Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B.
Naval Commandant, South Australia	Capt. C. Clare, C.M.G.
Military Commandant, Western Australia	Lieut.-Col. R. Wallace, R.A.A.
Military Commandant, Tasmania ...	Col. H. Mackenzie

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary	A. Hunt.
Secretary to Prime Minister ...	M. L. Shepherd.
Secretary to Governor-General and Executive Council	Capt. G. C. T. Steward.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman	R. R. Garran, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman	G. H. Castle.
Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Senate	A. G. Brown, B.A., LL.B.
Crown Solicitor	C. Powers.
Chief Clerk	S. McHutchison.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Secretary	Lieut.-Col. D. Miller, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	W. D. Bingle.
Accountant	H. L. Walters.
Inspector-General of Public Works ...	Col. G. T. Owen.
Superintendent of Works	J. Blackburn.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner ...	D. C. McLachlan, I.S.O.
Inspector for Victoria	R. Betheras.
Secretary	F. Reddin.
Registrar	J. P. Richard.
Examiner	F. J. Healy, M.A., LL.B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Accountant	J. R. Collins.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor-General	J. W. Israel.
Chief Clerk	Percy Whitton.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	G. Townsend.
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PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follow :—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

- The Hon. the Minister of State for Defence (Senator Playford),
president.
- The Rt. Hon. the Treasurer (Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.).
- The Inspector-General.
- The Director of Naval Forces.
- The Chief of Intelligence.
- The Secretary for Defence (secretary).

And such other officers of the Citizen Forces and expert advisers as from time to time for any meeting of the Council, are summoned by the President to that meeting.

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Regular Members.

- The Hon. the Minister of State for Defence (Senator Playford),
President.
- The Deputy Adjutant-General.
- The Chief of Intelligence.
- The Chief of Ordnance.
- The Chief Accountant (finance member).
- The Chief Clerk (secretary).

Consultative Members.

- Col. J. Rowell, C.B., V.D., Commanding 10th Australian Infantry
Regiment.
- Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hall, V.D., Commanding Australian Garrison
Artillery (Victoria).
- Lieut.-Col. G. R. Campbell, Commanding 1st N.S.W. Scottish Rifles.
- Mr. A. Ferguson, Queensland Rifle Clubs.

BOARD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

- The Hon. the Minister of State for Defence (Senator Playford),
President.
- The Director of Naval Forces.
- The Chief Accountant (finance member).
- The Chief Clerk (secretary).

POPULATION.

The estimated population of Victoria on 31st December, 1905, was 1,218,571, as shown in the following statement:—

Population on 31st December, 1904	...	...	1,210,304	Population, 1905.
Births, 1905	...	...	30,107	
Deaths, 1905	...	...	14,676	
Natural Increase	...		15,431	
Emigration by Land and Sea	...	90,767		
Immigration by Land and Sea	...	83,603		
Loss by Migration	...	7,164		
Net Gain for the Year	...		8,267	
Population on the 31st December, 1905	...	...	1,218,571	

The increase for the year is the largest since 1892, with the single exception of 1901. In 1904 there was an increase of only 1,450, and in 1903 there was a decrease of 2,596. The increase in 1905 was made up quarter by quarter, thus—

First Quarter—					
Births	...	...	7,311		
Deaths	...	...	3,912		
Natural Increase	...			3,399	
Emigration	...	...	28,413		
Immigration	...	...	25,240		
Loss	...	...		3,173	
Net Increase for the Quarter	...				226
Second Quarter—					
Births	...	...	7,453		
Deaths	...	...	3,540		
Natural Increase	...			3,913	
Emigration	...	...	22,196		
Immigration	...	...	18,756		
Loss	...	...		3,440	
Net Increase for the Quarter	...				473
Third Quarter—					
Births	...	...	7,979		
Deaths	...	...	3,710		
Natural Increase	...			4,269	
Emigration	...	...	17,430		
Immigration	...	...	16,256		
Loss	...	...		1,174	
Net Increase for the Quarter	...				3,095
1430.		G			

Fourth Quarter—

Births	...	...	7,364	
Deaths	...	...	3,514	
Natural Increase	...			3,850
Emigration	...	22,728		
Immigration	...	23,351		
Gain	...	...		623

Net Increase for the Quarter ... 4,473

Total Increase for the Year ... 8,267

It is gratifying to note that the loss by migration decreased in 1905, an actual gain by immigration being shown for the fourth quarter. Similarly, in the previous year progressive improvements are shown each quarter, although in a less degree. 1905 was better than 1904 by 6,756; and 1904 better than 1903 by 2,650. It certainly appears that the tide of population has at last turned, and that Victoria will soon be gaining instead of losing by the movement of population. The prosperity of the State, both present and prospective, should aid in effecting this much desired result.

The natural increase by births over deaths during the last five years was—

1901	...	...	15,104
1902	...	...	14,284
1903	...	...	13,974
1904	...	...	15,370
1905	...	...	15,431

The number for 1905 exceeded that of any year since 1900.

Population,
1901-1905.

The last census was taken on 31st March, 1901. The increase from that date to 31st December, 1905, was 17,501. The particulars of the movement of population since the census are fully detailed in the following statement:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST MARCH, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

—	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Enumerated Population, 31st March, 1901 (exclusive of full-blooded aborigines)</i> ..	..	..	603,720	597,350	1,201,070
Births, 1.4.01 to 31.12.01 ..	11,902	11,364			
Deaths " " ..	6,708	5,067			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+5,194	+6,297	+11,491
Migration by Sea, 1.4.01 to 31.12.01—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	42,909	21,689			
Departures " ..	41,202	22,877			
Allowance for unrecorded Departures (9 per cent.)	3,708	2,059			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	-2,001	-3,247	-5,248

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST MARCH, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1905—continued.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Migration by Land, 1.4.01 to 31.12.01 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	10,520	5,318			
Departures	7,889	4,380			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+2,631	+938	+3,569
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1901</i> .. ..	..	..	609,544	601,338	1,210,882
Births, 1902	15,583	14,878			
Deaths „	9,152	7,025			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+6,431	+7,853	+14,284
Migration by Sea, 1902—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	56,984	30,573			
Departures „ ..	62,963	34,970			
Allowance (9 per cent.) ..	5,667	3,147			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	-11,646	-7,544	-19,190
Migration by Land, 1902 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	15,533	8,334			
Departures	11,825	6,568			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+3,708	+1,766	+5,474
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1902</i> .. ..	..	..	608,037	603,413	1,211,450
Births, 1903	15,115	14,454			
Deaths „	8,626	6,969			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+6,489	+7,485	+13,974
Migration by Sea, 1903—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	33,275	19,481			
Departures „ ..	40,803	25,356			
Allowance (9 per cent.) ..	3,672	2,282			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	-11,200	-8,157	-19,357
Migration by Land, 1903 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals	12,609	7,309			
Departures	10,574	6,557			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+2,035	+752	+2,787
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1903</i> .. ..	..	..	605,361	603,493	1,208,854
Births, 1904	15,313	14,450			
Deaths „	7,992	6,401			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+7,321	+8,049	+15,370

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST MARCH, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1905—continued.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Migration by Sea, 1904—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	34,339	20,710			
Departures ..	40,318	25,513			
Allowance (9 per cent.) ..	3,629	2,296			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	- 9,608	- 7,099	- 16,707
Migration by Land, 1904 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals ..	12,650	7,556			
Departures ..	10,689	6,730			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+ 1,961	+ 826	+ 2,787
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1904 ..</i>	..	..	605,035	605,269	1,210,304
Births, 1905 ..	15,523	14,584			
Deaths ..	8,273	6,403			
Natural increase ..	..	..	+ 7,250	+ 8,181	+ 15,431
Migration by Sea, 1905—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	38,875	23,923			
Departures ..	39,199	26,205			
Allowance (9 per cent.) ..	3,527	2,359			
Loss Seawards ..	..	..	- 3,851	- 4,641	- 8,492
Migration by Land, 1905 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals ..	12,933	7,872			
Departures ..	11,693	7,784			
Gain Overland ..	..	..	+ 1,240	+ 88	+ 1,328
<i>Estimated Population, 31st December, 1905 ..</i>	..	..	609,674	608,897	1,218,571
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1905 ..	..	..	+ 5,954	+ 11,547	+ 17,501
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the Census not included in the estimate ..	..	..	163	108	271

Population,
1891-1905.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. The following table shows

the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration since that date:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1905.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths.)	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (From 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+1,414	17,273
1892	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896	16,464	22,134	-5,670
1897	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898	11,477	11,127	350
1899	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (To 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+522	4,135
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	172,513	111,577	60,936
1901 (from 1st April)	11,491	1,679	9,812
1902	14,284	13,716	568
1903	13,974	16,570	-2,596
1904	15,370	13,920	1,450
1905	15,431	7,164	8,267
Total since 1901 Census (4½ years)	70,550	53,049	17,501
Total (14½ years) ..	243,063	164,626	78,437

It will be seen from the above table that Victoria has for years past suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia was by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State has gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered in large quantities), to the close of 1905. The total recorded is 91,541—

Emigration
to Western
Australia.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
1891 TO 1905.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1891	344	2,304	1,960
1892	632	2,346	1,714
1893	1,922	4,177	2,255
1894	6,545	16,690	10,145
1895	6,344	17,471	11,127
1896	12,951	37,448	24,497
1897	20,580	31,775	11,195
1898	21,687	22,504	817
1899	12,403	12,299	-104

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO
1905—*continued*.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1900	10,638	13,576	2,938
1901	11,371	16,704	5,333
1902	10,550	18,608	8,058
1903	7,986	12,854	4,868
1904	7,882	12,819	4,937
1905	8,936	10,737	1,801
Total	140,771	232,312	91,541

The arrival and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on the way to the Western State were, up to 31st December, 1902, included. A very large number of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on 31st March, 1901, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 39,491 natives of Victoria living there. Victoria had a greater gold-mining population to draw upon than any of the other States, and it so happened that the mining industry here was dull at the very time when that of Western Australia was flourishing. There was some compensation to Victoria for this exodus to Western Australia, as the fathers and sons who went there, and earned good wages, remitted considerable sums of money for the support of their dependents in Victoria. The following table of money orders, issued in Western Australia, and paid in Victoria, gives some idea of the extent to which remittances were made. Read in conjunction with the previous table, and in the light of the fact that the money order is a favorite means of exchange among the working classes, the information it affords is of especial interest—

MONEY ORDERS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA PAID IN VICTORIA.

Year.	Number.	Value.
		£
1894	9,475	37,233
1895	22,582	92,809
1896	75,018	338,348
1897	101,213	422,949
1898	73,449	304,193
1899	45,479	181,208
1900	49,955	193,473
1901	51,385	201,479
Total	428,556	1,771,692

There was a large migration to and from South Africa and Victoria going on for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903,

resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. However, in 1904 Victoria gained 200, and in 1905 118. From these figures, the loss by emigration of Victorians to South Africa appears to have stopped. The following table gives the movement since 1895, the first year in which a separate record to South Africa was kept:—

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM SOUTH AFRICA, 1895 TO 1905.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1895	136	1,524	1,388
1896	333	3,214	2,881
1897	824	1,570	746
1898	740	870	130
1899	994	1,192	198
1900	1,878	3,645	1,767
1901	4,785	3,715	- 1,070
1902	4,215	5,460	1,245
1903	794	3,511	2,717
1904	1,325	1,125	- 200
1905	1,186	1,068	- 118
Total	17,210	26,894	9,684

The other places to gain by Victoria's loss by emigration were New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1901 to 1905:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants.
1901	93,107	90,126	- 2,981
1902	87,557	97,933	10,376
1903	52,756	66,159	13,403
1904	55,049	65,831	10,782
1905	62,798	65,404	2,606

Immigration and Emigration, 1901 to 1905.

Excess of departures 1901-1905.

The small number of migrants in the last three years, as compared with previous years, is accounted for by the fact that passengers calling at the ports of the State on their way to other places have been excluded from the records since the beginning of 1903, but were included in all previous years.

The departures exceeded the arrivals in each of the years stated, with the exception of 1901, when there was an excess of immigrants numbering 2,981; but 1905 shows a marked decrease upon the figures of the previous three years. In only one other year since the first settlement of the State, viz., in 1896, did the excess of emigrants exceed that recorded in 1903.

Arrivals and
departures
by rail,
1st April,
1901, to
31st Dec.,
1905.

As the Inter-State railway passenger traffic is now taken into account in framing estimates of population at the end of each year, the movement of this traffic since the date of the census is shown in the following return:—

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1901 (from 1st April)	9,564	4,834	14,398	7,172	3,982	11,154	2,392	852	3,244
1902 ..	14,121	7,576	21,697	10,750	5,971	16,721	3,371	1,605	4,976
1903 ..	11,463	6,645	18,108	9,611	5,959	15,570	1,852	686	2,538
1904 ..	11,500	6,869	18,369	9,717	6,118	15,835	1,783	751	2,534
1905 ..	11,758	7,156	18,914	10,630	7,076	17,706	1,128	80	1,208
Total ..	58,406	33,080	91,486	47,880	29,106	76,986	10,526	3,974	14,500

Loss by
emigration
to various
countries
and *vice*
versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the five years ended 1905 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the immigrants exceeded the emigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

RECORDED NET EMIGRATION FROM VICTORIA BY SEA, 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Excess of Emigration over Immigration between Victoria and—									Net Emigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and South Seas.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	Foreign Ports.	
1901 ..	1,851	-1,186	5,333	-2,847	564	-1,070	-3,083	-1,101	-1,442	-2,981
1902 ..	939	-888	8,058	-407	2,595	1,245	253	-125	-1,294	10,376
1903 ..	3,205	411	4,868	-663	2,830	2,717	178	187	-330	13,403
1904 ..	2,972	516	4,937	-122	2,314	-200	432	85	-152	10,782
1905 ..	-145	587	1,801	-1,052	1,581	-118	-15	31	-64	2,606
Total	8,822	-560	24,997	-5,091	9,884	2,574	-2,235	-923	-3,282	34,186

With regard to the tables relating to the migration by land and sea, attention is drawn to the fact that these are the recorded departures and arrivals. For the purpose of estimating the total population of the State, certain allowances for unrecorded departures and arrivals are made, as set out in the table commencing on page 94.

The economic condition of this State, so far as regards employment, has been an important factor in bringing about this loss of population by emigration. The series of dry seasons experienced in recent years, which culminated in the drought of 1902, largely affected the prosperity and progress of the agricultural, pastoral, and manufacturing industries. Since 1902, however, the seasons have been good, the stagnation in the building trade and trades dependent upon it has ceased, and everything points to great prosperity.

In regard to persons engaged in rural industries, the difficulty caused by the scarcity of suitable land available for occupation in localities conveniently situated to good roads, railways, and markets, is now to a large extent being met by the acquirement of suitable estates for subdivision under the Closer Settlement Act.

As an example of what is being done in that way, some particulars relating to the Wyuna estate, just now being settled, are given:—

WYUNA.

Area of estate, 22,033 acres.

Number of allotments, 136.

Area of allotments, 17 to 745 acres.

Average area of allotments, 162 acres.

Number of successful applicants. 129.

Population, 512.

Nearly every allotment can be irrigated, and every one is to be supplied with water. The majority of the applicants are from the district surrounding the estate.

Full particulars of the other estates acquired and made available are given in part Production of this work.

There have been other factors operating to bring about this emigration from Victoria. The collapse of the land boom in 1891 had a prejudicial effect upon our banking business generally, though during later years it is pleasing to note that an excellent recovery is exhibited, dividends having been increased, both as regards amounts and rates, whilst substantial reserves are at the same time being built up. The number of depositors in Savings Banks has increased year by year, though not to the same extent as prior to 1891; and building society transactions which almost ceased, so far as regards new business, about 1893, have during recent years shown an improvement.

The almost total cessation of borrowing, and consequent stoppage of large public works, has also to some extent influenced migration from this State. In the ten years ended 30th June, 1891, the loan expenditure of the State was twenty-two and three-quarter millions against eight and one-third millions in the succeeding fourteen years.

At the present time very many of the rural holdings in Victoria are excessively large, and, in view of the scarcity of labour, the scarcity of land, and the strong tendency of the people to leave

the rural, and take up their life's work in the urban districts, they cannot but be indifferently cultivated. It is certain that, in the future occupation of the lands of Victoria, settlers will have to do with very much smaller holdings—less land, but improved cultivation. The comprehensive scheme of irrigation recently placed on the statute-book should be of incalculable benefit, more especially in connexion with intense cultivation on closer settlement areas.

State
assisted
immigra-
tion.

The practice of assisting immigrants is at the present time in force only in Queensland and Western Australia, although the plan had been in operation in all the States in the early days. In Victoria, from 1852 to 1854, the greatest number of assisted immigrants was received—the annual average of these years being 15,500 persons. From 1873 to 1882 only 379 persons were received, and in the latter year was admitted the last assisted immigrant to Victoria. In New South Wales the practice was discontinued in 1887, but from 1888 to 1899 husbands and wives resident in that State nominated no less than 1,994 persons whose passages were partly paid by the Government. The last assisted immigrant arrived in South Australia in 1885, and in Tasmania in 1890. In New Zealand, although the practice of nominating immigrants has been discontinued since the 16th December, 1890, yet it is customary for the Agent-General to make arrangements with the shipping companies whereby men with moderate means who purpose settling in that colony may be allowed to take out passages at reduced rates. In the following table appears the number of assisted immigrants to Australia and New Zealand during the 54 years ended on the 31st December, 1904, no later figures being available:—

STATE ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
1851 TO 1904.

	Number of Persons.			
Victoria	140,104
New South Wales	149,011
Queensland	163,585
South Australia	95,345
Western Australia	7,695
Tasmania	21,699
Australia	577,439
New Zealand	115,578

Prior to the period embraced in the table, viz., from 1832 to 1850, 62,961 assisted immigrants arrived in New South Wales. The figures for New Zealand are exclusive of the arrivals prior to 1870, of which no record is available.

Increase of
Australian
population,
1851-1905.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and during the past few years attention has from time to time been drawn to the question by prominent statesmen and in the leading journals of the Commonwealth. In the early days of Australia immigration—which practically ceased towards the close of the decennial period, 1881-1891—played a very

important part in increasing the population, as will be seen from the following return:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: INCREASE OF POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE, 1851 TO 1905.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Total Increase.
1851-61 (Census period) ..	576,328	168,660	744,988
1861-71 ..	176,880	335,357	512,237
1871-81 ..	195,245	391,987	587,232
1881-91 ..	386,900	537,083	923,983
1891-1901 ..	5,480	589,089	594,569
1901 (from 1st April) ..	9,492	42,994	52,486
1902 ..	2,094	54,708	56,802
1903 ..	- 7,249	51,150	43,901
1904 ..	- 3,155	60,541	57,386
1905 ..	6,771	61,423	68,194
Total ..	1,348,786	2,292,992	3,641,778

The following tables show the ages of the people and their conjugal condition, at the three census years 1881, 1891, and 1901, and also their occupations for the two latter years. Particulars of the kind are only collected in census years, but as there has only been an increase in the population of 17,501 since 1901, 8,267 of which was in 1905, the position cannot have sufficiently changed to render the 1901 figures uninteresting now:—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, AND 1901.

Age Group (Years.)	1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	57,542	56,141	75,229	73,505	66,807	65,179
5-10 ..	54,555	54,250	64,989	63,251	72,052	70,493
10-15 ..	54,043	53,715	58,536	57,528	67,389	66,640
15-20 ..	49,192	51,020	56,889	57,560	58,896	59,717
20-25 ..	40,385	43,178	63,356	62,185	50,593	57,632
25-30 ..	27,341	26,902	62,910	54,999	45,469	52,832
30-35 ..	22,517	21,880	47,632	39,667	46,635	48,156
35-40 ..	23,314	21,499	31,672	26,398	46,723	43,390
40-45 ..	25,815	21,174	23,924	21,332	37,118	33,551
45-50 ..	28,209	19,374	22,007	19,567	24,137	21,810
50-55 ..	26,303	15,245	22,676	19,290	18,348	17,601
55-60 ..	15,885	9,087	22,135	16,132	15,351	15,157
60-65 ..	11,984	6,985	20,091	12,847	14,979	14,292
65-70 ..	6,123	3,788	11,075	7,140	16,080	13,843
70-75 ..	3,667	2,516	7,194	4,775	11,781	8,360
75-80 ..	1,773	1,211	3,191	2,253	5,733	4,231
80-85 ..	847	619	1,378	1,006	2,453	2,065
85-90 ..	178	154	459	356	603	587
90-100 ..	58	66	168	124	160	152
100 and over ..	11	..	5	5	12	11
Unspecified ..	2,341	1,459	2,898	2,071	2,564	1,759
Total ..	452,083	410,263	598,414	541,991	603,883	597,458

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—
continued.

Age Group (Years.)	PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
	1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	12.79	13.73	12.63	13.61	11.11	10.94
5-10 ..	12.13	13.27	10.91	11.72	11.98	11.83
10-15 ..	12.02	13.14	9.83	10.65	11.21	11.19
15-20 ..	10.94	12.48	9.55	10.66	9.80	10.03
20-25 ..	8.98	10.56	10.64	11.52	8.41	9.68
25-30 ..	6.08	6.58	10.56	10.19	7.56	8.87
30-35 ..	5.01	5.35	8.00	7.35	7.76	8.08
35-40 ..	5.18	5.26	5.32	4.89	7.77	7.28
40-45 ..	5.74	5.18	4.02	3.95	6.17	5.63
45-50 ..	6.27	4.74	3.70	3.62	4.02	3.66
50-55 ..	5.85	3.73	3.81	3.57	3.05	2.96
55-60 ..	3.53	2.22	3.72	2.99	2.55	2.54
60-65 ..	2.66	1.71	3.37	2.38	2.49	2.40
65-70 ..	1.36	.93	1.86	1.32	2.67	2.32
70-75 ..	.82	.62	1.21	.88	1.96	.40
75-80 ..	.39	.30	.53	.42	.95	.71
80-85 ..	.19	.15	.23	.19	.41	.35
85-90 ..	.04	.04	.08	.07	.10	.10
90 and over ..	.02	.01	.03	.02	.03	.03
Specified Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The noticeable features in the above table are the decrease in the number of young women in 1901, as compared with 1891, in the age groups of 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, and the increase in the number of the women in the groups 30-35, 35-40, 40-45, the later reproductive ages. The same features are apparent in regard to the young and middle-aged men. In 1901, those in the groups 20-25, 25-30, 30-35, were less in number than in 1891, and greater in the groups 35-40, 40-45, 45-50. There is also a marked increase in the proportionate number of old people, 65 and upwards, both male and female, more old people in 1891 than in 1881, and still more in 1901 than in 1891.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1891 AND 1901.

Occupations
of the
people,
1891 and
1901.

Occupation.	1891.	1901.
Breadwinners—		
Professional	29,734	35,224
Domestic	57,571	66,815
Commercial	68,076	79,048
Transport and Communication	31,476	31,516
Industrial	168,534	146,233
Primary Producers	128,983	165,147
Indefinite	17,776	10,066
Total Breadwinners	502,150	534,049
Dependents	631,308	662,355
Occupation not stated	6,947	4,937
Total Population	1,140,405	1,201,341

With an increase in the population between 1891 and 1901 of 60,936, it is satisfactory to find that the number of primary producers had improved by over 36,000.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901.
(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines).

Conjugal
condition,
1881, 1891,
1901.

Ages.	MALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	166,686	199,109	206,305	166,686	199,108	206,305
15 to 20 years ..	49,316	56,981	58,990	49,263	56,878	58,899
20 „ 30 „ ..	67,130	125,700	95,498	50,769	94,357	75,951
30 „ 40 „ ..	44,238	78,447	92,393	13,525	26,066	32,193
40 „ 50 „ ..	49,251	44,721	60,544	10,360	9,246	12,444
50 „ 60 „ ..	39,487	42,422	33,047	7,760	7,692	5,397
60 years and upwards	23,646	41,937	49,999	4,657	7,206	8,305
All ages ..	439,754	589,317	596,776	303,020	400,553	399,494
Under 21 years ..	224,805	268,156	275,636	224,519	267,875	275,387
21 years and upwards	214,949	321,161	321,140	78,501	132,678	124,107
15 „ „	273,068	390,208	390,471	136,334	201,445	193,189
20 „ „	223,752	333,227	331,481	87,071	144,567	134,290

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—
continued.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	MALES.					
	Husbands.			Widowers.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	53	97	89	..	6	2
20 „ 30 „ ..	16,072	30,765	19,294	289	578	253
30 „ 40 „ ..	29,702	50,631	58,408	1,011	1,750	1,792
40 „ 50 „ ..	36,398	32,917	45,334	2,493	2,558	2,766
50 „ 60 „ ..	27,983	30,345	24,418	3,744	4,385	3,232
60 years and upwards	13,730	25,527	29,695	5,259	9,204	11,999
All ages ..	123,938	170,283	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
Under 21 years ..	280	274	245	6	7	4
21 years and upwards	123,658	170,009	176,993	12,790	18,474	20,040
15 „ „ ..	123,938	170,282	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
20 „ „ ..	123,885	170,185	177,149	12,796	18,475	20,042

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	164,437	194,365	202,235	164,432	194,362	202,235
15 to 20 years ..	51,140	57,603	59,789	49,657	55,964	58,748
20 „ 30 „ ..	70,223	117,527	110,676	38,304	64,345	71,832
30 „ 40 „ ..	43,471	66,314	91,813	5,501	12,870	24,212
40 „ 50 „ ..	40,641	41,069	55,516	2,425	3,701	8,331
50 „ 60 „ ..	24,397	35,603	32,851	1,062	1,877	2,679
60 years and upwards	15,375	28,665	43,684	718	1,483	2,142
All ages ..	409,684	541,146	596,564	262,099	334,602	370,179
Under 21 years ..	225,264	264,239	273,634	222,220	260,768	271,394
21 years and upwards	184,420	276,907	322,930	39,879	73,834	98,785
15 „ „ ..	245,247	346,781	394,329	97,667	140,240	167,944
20 „ „ ..	194,107	289,178	334,540	48,010	84,276	109,196

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—
continued.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Wives.			Widows.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	5	3	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	1,463	1,620	1,039	20	19	2
20 „ 30 „ ..	30,824	52,072	38,098	1,095	1,110	746
30 „ 40 „ ..	35,205	50,172	64,029	2,765	3,272	3,572
40 „ 50 „ ..	32,817	31,474	40,892	5,399	5,894	6,293
50 „ 60 „ ..	17,994	24,272	21,011	5,341	9,454	9,161
60 years and upwards	7,566	14,033	18,173	7,091	13,149	23,369
All ages ..	125,874	173,646	183,242	21,711	32,898	43,143
Under 21 years ..	2,997	3,434	2,233	47	37	7
21 years and upwards	122,877	170,212	181,009	21,664	32,861	43,136
15 „ „	125,869	173,643	183,242	21,711	32,898	43,143
20 „ „	124,406	172,023	182,203	21,691	32,879	43,141

Ages.	MALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.								
	Never Married.			Husbands.			Widowers.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	99.9	99.8	99.8	.1	.2	.2	..	..	..
20 „ 30 „ ..	75.6	75.1	79.5	24.0	24.5	20.2	.4	.4	.3
30 „ 40 „ ..	30.6	33.2	34.9	67.1	64.6	63.2	2.3	2.2	1.9
40 „ 50 „ ..	21.0	20.7	20.6	73.9	73.6	74.9	5.1	5.7	4.5
50 „ 60 „ ..	19.7	18.2	16.3	70.8	71.5	73.9	9.5	10.3	9.8
60 years and upwards	19.7	17.2	16.6	58.1	60.9	59.4	22.2	21.9	24.0
All Ages ..	68.9	68.0	66.9	28.2	28.9	29.7	2.9	3.1	3.4
Under 21 years ..	99.9	99.9	99.9	.1	.1	.1	..	..	..
21 years and upwards	36.5	41.3	38.7	57.5	53.0	55.1	6.0	5.7	6.2
15 „ „	49.9	51.6	49.5	45.4	43.7	45.4	4.7	4.7	5.1
20 „ „	38.9	43.4	40.5	55.4	51.1	53.5	5.7	5.5	6.0

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891 AND 1901—
continued.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	FEMALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.								
	Never Married.			Wives.			Widows.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years	97.1	97.2	98.3	2.9	2.8	1.7	..	..	..
20 " 30 "	54.6	54.8	64.9	43.9	44.3	34.4	1.5	.9	.7
30 " 40 "	12.7	19.4	26.4	81.0	75.7	69.7	6.3	4.9	3.9
40 " 50 "	6.0	9.0	15.0	80.7	76.6	73.7	13.3	14.4	11.3
50 " 60 "	4.3	5.3	8.2	73.8	68.2	63.9	21.9	26.5	27.9
60 years and upwards	4.7	5.2	4.9	49.2	48.9	41.6	46.1	45.9	53.5
All Ages	64.0	61.8	62.1	30.7	32.1	30.7	5.3	6.1	7.2
Under 21 years	98.7	98.7	99.2	1.3	1.3	.8	..	..	..
21 years and upwards	21.6	26.7	30.6	66.6	61.5	56.0	11.8	11.8	13.4
15 " "	39.8	40.4	42.6	51.3	50.1	46.5	8.9	9.5	10.9
20 " "	24.7	29.2	32.6	64.1	59.5	54.5	11.2	11.3	12.9

The table shows that the proportionate number "never married" in the age groups of the males 20-30, and 30-40, materially increased from 1881 to 1901. In the group 40-50 the position remained about the same, while the number of men "never married" over 50 decreased considerably. As regards the females, there is a very noticeable increase in the number of spinsters from 20 years of age right up to 60. In the age groups 20-30, 30-40, and 40-50, the increase is very marked, and in the last two groups mentioned, the number has more than doubled between 1881 and 1901.

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room, are shown for the five census years 1861-1901:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited).	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6·126	1·470	4·16	2·96	1·35
1871 ..	8·298	1·714	4·84	3·89	1·18
1881 ..	9·791	1·935	5·06	4·44	1·08
1891 ..	12·948	2·549	5·08	5·10	·92
1901 ..	13·643	2·747	4·97	5·25	·90

Density of population, &c.

The population returned at the census of 1901 furnishes a proportion of 13.6 persons to the square mile. In 1891 the proportion was 12.9; in 1881, 9.8; in 1871, 8.3; and in 1861, 6.1. There were 497 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1901, a smaller number than in 1891 and 1881, when the numbers were 508 and 506 respectively, but greater than in 1871 and 1861, when the numbers were 484 and 416.

Persons of Victorian birth living in other Australian States and New Zealand numbered 136,638 at the census of 1901, as compared with 69,021 at the previous census in 1891, thus showing an increase of 67,617.

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 1901.

State in which living.	Numbers born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	428,823	447,180	876,003
New South Wales	30,358	25,661	56,019
Queensland	6,721	3,551	10,272
South Australia	5,134	5,190	10,324
Western Australia... ..	24,342	15,149	39,491
Tasmania	4,502	3,447	7,949
Australia	499,880	500,178	1,000,058
New Zealand	6,530	6,053	12,583
Total	506,410	506,231	1,012,641

The following table gives the number of Australians other than Victorians who were resident in this State at the census:—

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

NATIVES OF OTHER STATES AND NEW ZEALAND LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1901.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	10,631	11,786	22,417
Queensland	1,363	1,669	3,032
South Australia	10,720	11,209	21,929
Western Australia	673	795	1,468
Tasmania	6,871	8,492	15,363
New Zealand	4,404	4,616	9,020
Australasia (state not given)	414	471	885
Total	35,076	39,038	74,114

Comparing these two tables, it is seen that the number of persons of Victorian birth in the other States and New Zealand exceeded the number of persons born in those places living in Victoria in 1901, by 62,524.

The exodus to Western Australia was the principal factor contributing to this result, for whereas in 1891 there were only 1,036 Victorians resident there, in 1901 the number had increased to 39,491.

Increase of
population
at five
decades
and in 1905.

The enumerated population at the five census years, the estimated population in 1905, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, AND IN 1905.

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·38	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1905	1,218,842	17,501	1·46	609,837	5,954	·98	609,005	11,547	1·93

Population,
1861-1905.

The increase between 1891 and 1901 was the smallest since 1861, being only 60,936 persons, as against 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881. Small as was the increment to the population in the ten years, 1891 to 1901, it was larger on the average than in the three and three-quarter years from 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1904, when it amounted to only 9,234 persons. However, 1905 was much better, the increase for the year being 8,267. As regards the proportion of males to females, on 31st December, 1904, the population of females exceeded the population of males, the former being 605,377, and the latter 605,198, but in 1905 the position changed to 609,837 males and 609,005 females.

Proportion
of sexes.

The proportion of sexes at the five census enumerations, and in 1903, 1904, and 1905 was:—

Year.	Females to 100 Males.				
1861	64·41
1871	82·40
1881	90·75
1891	90·57
1901	98·94
1903	99·68
1904	100·04
1905	99·87

Population
of Greater
Melbourne,
1905.

The following table shows for Greater Melbourne its estimated area in acres, its estimated population, the number of persons to the

acre at the end of 1905, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities:—

* POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1905.

Sub-District.	Estimated Area in Acres.	At End of 1905.		Mean Population, 1905.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	7,658	99,880	13.0	99,120
Fitzroy City	923	32,400	35.1	32,280
Collingwood City	1,139	33,800	29.7	33,710
Richmond City	1,430	38,320	26.8	38,260
Brunswick Town	2,722	25,200	9.3	25,270
Northcote Town	2,850	11,470	4.0	11,050
Prahran City	2,320	42,300	18.2	42,200
South Melbourne City	2,311	40,750	17.6	40,500
Port Melbourne Town	2,366	12,470	5.3	12,460
St. Kilda City	2,046	20,950	10.2	20,580
Brighton Town	3,288	10,600	3.2	10,500
Essendon Town	4,000	18,650	4.7	18,580
Hawthorn City	2,400	22,800	9.5	22,650
Kew Borough	3,553	9,700	2.7	9,650
Footscray City	2,577	18,200	7.1	17,850
Williamstown Town	2,775	13,700	4.9	13,770
Oakleigh Borough	1,858	1,300	.7	1,300
Caulfield Town	6,080	10,670	1.8	10,440
Malvern Town	3,989	12,550	3.1	12,470
Camberwell and Boroondara Borough	8,320	9,630	1.2	9,540
Preston Shire	8,800	4,000	.5	3,950
Coburg Borough	4,800	7,620	1.6	7,590
Remainder of District	85,275	16,660	.2	16,450
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	...	1,730	...	1,730
Total, including Shipping ...	163,480	515,350	3.2	511,900

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 35 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 30; Richmond 27; Prahran and South Melbourne about 18; and Melbourne City 13. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 2,026 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 482, Williamstown 447, St. Kilda 254, Caulfield 236, Richmond 204, and Brighton 172 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,396 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named would be as follows:—Richmond 31, South Melbourne 22, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 12, Williamstown 6, and Kew 3; but in Brighton and Caulfield the proportion would remain about the

Density of metropolitan population.

same. The figures for Melbourne City include for the first time North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington, which were incorporated on 30th October as Hopetoun ward.

Greater
Melbourne
—Increase
of popula-
tion.

The following return has been prepared, showing the population of Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1905, the totals of these three years being respectively 490,896, 496,079, and 515,350. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, and South Melbourne from 1891 to 1901, but a slight recovery from the latter year to 1905. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include these districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, and Hawthorn alone of the cities there has been a continued increase; whilst in Footscray there was a continued decrease. Of the towns, Port Melbourne fell away up to 1901, and slightly recovered to 1905. There was a continued increase in Brunswick, Essendon, Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, and Caulfield, and a continued decrease in Williamstown. In the boroughs of Kew and Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Camberwell and Boroondara and Coburg, which were shires in 1891 and 1901, but became boroughs in 1905. In the shire of Preston there was an increase to 1901, followed by a slight falling off to 1905. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 16,660 in 1905. Figures showing the emigration from Melbourne to other States of the Commonwealth during the years indicated in the table have not been procurable. There can, however, be no doubt that Melbourne suffered a large exodus of its inhabitants owing to depression of various kinds, the cessation of large public works, and the general stagnation in the building trade. The small increase that appears between 1891 and 1905—24,454—may be ascribed to natural increase, *i.e.*, excess of births over deaths.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1905.

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1905 (31st Dec.)
Cities—			
Melbourne	104,316	97,440	99,880
Fitzroy	32,453	31,687	32,400
Collingwood	35,070	32,749	33,800
Richmond	38,797	37,824	38,320
Prahran	39,703	40,441	42,300
South Melbourne	41,724	40,619	40,750
St. Kilda	19,838	20,542	20,950
Hawthorn	19,585	21,430	22,800
Footscray	19,149	18,318	18,200

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1905—*continued*

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1905 (31st Dec.).
Towns—			
Brunswick	21,961	24,141	25,200
Essendon	14,411	17,426	18,650
Northcote	7,458	9,677	11,470
Williamstown	15,960	14,052	13,700
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891)	13,087	12,176	12,470
Brighton	9,858	10,047	10,600
Malvern (Shire 1891)	8,136	10,619	12,550
Caulfield (Shire 1891)	8,005	9,541	10,670
Boroughs—			
Kew	8,462	9,469	9,700
Oakleigh	1,236	1,273	1,300
Camberwell and Boroondara (Shire 1891 and 1901)	6,204	8,602	9,630
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)	5,752	6,772	7,620
Shires—			
Preston	3,569	4,059	4,000
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	16,660
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	1,730	1,730
Total	490,896	496,079	515,350

In the following return, Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population at the end of the year 1905, the average population during the year, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follow:—

Urban and
rural popu-
lation, 1905.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1905.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at end of 1905.			Mean Population, 1905.
		Total.	Proportion per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Metropolitan	255	515,350	42·29	2,021	511,900
Other Urban	376	205,952	16·90	547	205,188
Total Urban	631	721,302	59·19	1,143	717,088
Rural	87,253	497,269	40·81	5·7	495,429
Total State	87,884	1,218,571	100·00	13·9	1,212,517

At the end of 1897 the rural population of the State was 44 per cent. of the total population; but during the last four years it remained almost stationary at 41 per cent.

Proportion
of metro-
politan
population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 42 per cent. of the whole State.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO THE
WHOLE OF VICTORIA.

Year.						Per cent.
1901	...	...	...	...	...	41.5
1902	...	...	...	...	...	41.7
1903	...	...	...	...	...	41.5
1904	...	...	...	...	...	42.0
1905	...	...	...	...	...	42.3

Population
of chief
extra
metro-
politan towns.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1901, and an estimate brought to September, 1905, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1905.

Name of Town.	1901 (Census).	1905 (Estimated).
Ballarat	49,414	49,648
Bendigo	42,701	43,660
Geelong	25,017	26,642
Castlemaine	7,912	8,063
Warrnambool	6,404	6,600
Maryborough	5,622	6,000
Stawell	5,318	5,200

Population
of Australian
States and New
Zealand,
1905.

The estimated population of each Australian State and New Zealand at the end of 1905, prepared on the same basis as in Victoria, the increase of population since the census, and the number of persons to the square mile are as follow:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1905.			Increase since Census, 1901.			Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Victoria ..	609,674	608,897	1,218,571	5,954	11,547	17,501	13.87
New South Wales ..	791,949	699,814	1,491,763	81,944	54,973	136,917	4.81
Queensland ..	290,206	237,842	528,048	13,203	16,716	29,919	7.79
South Australia ..	194,241	180,157	374,398	..	..	16,052	9.99
Proper " " Northern Territory ..	3,246	564	3,810	..	..	-1,001	0.01
Western Australia ..	150,616	104,258	254,874	37,741	33,009	70,750	2.26
Tasmania ..	93,467	87,639	181,106	3,843	4,788	8,631	6.91
Australia ..	2,133,399	1,919,171	4,052,570	..	..	278,769	1.36
New Zealand ..	467,372	415,085	882,457	61,380	48,358	109,738	8.42

During the four years and nine months from the date of the last census to the end of 1905, the population of the Commonwealth of Australia increased by nearly 279,000, New South Wales contributing nearly one-half, and Western Australia about one-quarter of that number. The increase in Victoria, which was the smallest in any of the States, except South Australia and Tasmania, was only 17,501 persons. On the other hand, New Zealand has made good progress, the addition of nearly 110,000 to her population being second only to that of New South Wales.

The increase of population per cent. from the 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1905, was as follows in the different States:— Western Australia, 38.43; New Zealand, 14.20; New South Wales, 10.11; Queensland, 6.01; Tasmania, 5.00; South Australia Proper, 2.98; and Victoria, 1.46.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1901 and an estimate for 1905:—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1905.

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1905.
Victoria	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,218,571
N. S. Wales	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,491,763
Queensland		30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	528,048
S. Australia	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	378,208
W. Australia	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	254,874
Tasmania	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	181,106
Australia..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,052,570
New Zealand	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	882,457

Increase of population by immigration from outside Australia to the Australian States ceased about the year 1891, and since that time we have had to depend almost solely upon the excess of births over deaths for any increase that has taken place in the population.

In Victoria, since 1891, the loss by emigration has been continuous; in New South Wales the population has not only been maintained, but increased by 32,245; in Queensland a gain of about 8,800 has been made; but in South Australia and Tasmania losses of 24,500 and 8,700 respectively have been experienced. In Western Australia there has been an addition of no less than 170,312

by immigration in the 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ years from 1891. Part I. of the following table contains all necessary particulars as to movement of population by immigration and emigration since 1851:—

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES SINCE 1851.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.
PART I.							
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 ..	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	- 5,183	176,880
1871-81 ..	- 15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	- 135	- 770	195,245
1881-91 ..	116,950	164,424	114,835	- 28,275	12,973	5,993	386,900
1891-01 ..	- 111,577	223	16,693	- 16,121	118,441	- 2,179	5,480
1901 (from 1st April) ..	- 1,679	4,058	1,278	- 1,299	7,585	- 451	9,492
1902	- 13,716	6,903	- 3,103	- 3,706	15,809	- 93	2,094
1903	- 16,570	4,539	- 1,598	- 2,394	9,716	- 942	- 7,249
1904	- 13,920	6,597	- 2,707	- 1,496	10,976	- 2,605	- 3,155
1905	- 7,164	9,925	- 1,730	462	7,785	- 2,507	6,771
Total ..	378,836	478,766	251,153	45,013	196,046	- 1,028	1,348,786
Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).							
PART II.							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 ..	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 ..	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 ..	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 ..	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901 (from 1st April) ..	11,491	16,338	6,537	3,875	2,400	2,353	42,994
1902	14,284	21,189	8,012	4,633	3,409	3,181	54,708
1903	13,974	19,469	6,275	4,557	3,941	2,964	51,150
1904	15,370	23,307	8,832	5,355	4,359	3,318	60,541
1905	15,431	24,592	8,123	5,064	4,800	3,413	61,423
Total ..	762,661	849,607	246,836	268,942	52,942	112,004	2,292,992
Total Increase.							
PART III.							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 ..	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 ..	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 ..	278,059	374,129	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	923,983
1891-01 ..	60,936	226,899	104,411	42,173	134,342	25,808	594,569
1901 (from 1st April) ..	9,812	20,396	7,815	2,576	9,985	1,902	52,486
1902	568	28,092	4,909	927	19,218	3,088	56,802
1903	- 2,596	24,008	4,677	2,163	13,627	2,022	43,901
1904	1,450	29,904	6,125	3,859	15,335	713	57,386
1905	8,267	34,517	6,393	5,526	12,585	906	68,194
Total ..	1,141,497	1,328,373	497,989	313,955	248,988	110,976	3,641,778

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1901, the number of persons at the supporting and dependent ages, in each of the Australasian States and in New Zealand, in every 10,000 of the population:—

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1901.

State or Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Western Australia ...	6,920	2,899	181
2. New Zealand ...	6,255	3,339	406
3. New South Wales ...	6,055	3,601	344
4. Queensland ...	6,048	3,693	259
5. Victoria ...	6,030	3,418	552
6. South Australia ...	6,024	3,564	412
7. Tasmania ...	5,877	3,716	407

Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. New Zealand occupies second position, and Victoria, which ten years before was second only to Western Australia in this respect, has fallen to fifth place on the list. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States, *i.e.*, a larger proportion of persons at the dependent ages under 15 years.

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

Victoria has the largest proportion of old people in its population, *viz.*, 552 per 10,000, and is followed in this respect by South Australia with 412, Tasmania with 407, and New Zealand with 406. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia the proportion is much lower.

Old persons in Australasia.

The enumerated population of Australasian capital cities during the past 45 years is shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Since the latter year, however, the population has remained almost stationary—the increase to the end of 1905 only amounting to about 5 per cent. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, in 1905 had 529,600 inhabitants. These two cities contain about 26 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. Perth has made a remarkable advance since 1891, when the enumerated population was about 8,500, which had increased to 52,300 in 1905.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1905.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1905.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—					Estimated Popula- tion, 31st De- cember, 1905.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	
Melbourne	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	515,350
Sydney	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	529,600
Brisbane	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	129,736
Adelaide	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	173,235
Perth	3,507	5,445	5,822	8,447	36,274	52,300
Hobart	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	34,989
Wellington	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	57,663

Population
of Principal
Towns in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

The population of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand are given in the following statement. In most cases the immediate suburbs are included. The figures for Victoria and Western Australia relate to the year 1905; for South Australia and Tasmania, to the year 1904; for New South Wales, to the year 1903; and for Queensland and New Zealand to 1901.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND.

VICTORIA.

Population.

Melbourne	515,350
Ballarat	49,648
Bendigo	43,600
Geelong	26,672
Castlemaine	8,063
Warrnambool	6,600
Maryborough	6,000
Stawell	5,200

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney (1905)	529,600
Newcastle	58,620
Broken Hill	27,160
Parramatta	12,600
Goulburn	10,560
Maitland	10,340
Bathurst	9,380
Orange	6,650
Albury	6,390
Lithgow	6,130
Tamworth	5,820
Grafton	5,700
Wagga Wagga	5,030

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane	119,428
Charter Towers	20,976
Rockhampton	19,691
Townsville	15,506
Ipswich	15,246
Gympie	14,431
Toowoomba	14,087
Maryborough	12,900

QUEENSLAND—continued.

Population.

Bundaberg	9,666
Mount Morgan	8,486
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
Adelaide	170,729
Port Pirie	9,476
Mount Gambier	3,353
Wallaroo	3,384

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth	52,300
Fremantle	27,100

TASMANIA.

Hobart	34,949
Launceston	21,650
Queenstown	5,348
Zeehan	5,310
Devonport	2,774
Beaconsfield	2,658

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland	67,226
Christchurch	57,041
Dunedin	52,390
Wellington	49,344
Invercargill	10,637
Napier	9,015
Wanganui	7,334
Nelson	7,167
Palmerston North	6,534
Timaru	6,486

The following table, giving the distribution of population throughout the whole of the British Empire should be of special interest at the present time, when questions relative to the movement of population are being so much discussed:—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population of British Dominions. per Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
England and Wales ..	58,324	1905	34,152,977	586
Scotland	29,796	1905	4,676,603	157
Ireland	32,605	1905	4,388,107	135
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	302	1901 (c)	156,599	519
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	43,374,286	358
Gibraltar	2	1904	19,102	9,551
Malta	117	1904	202,134	1,728
Total	121,146	..	43,595,522	360
ASIATIC.				
British India	1,087,204	1901 (c)	231,855,533	213
Fendatory Native States	679,393	1901 (c)	62,461,549	92
Ceylon	25,481	1904	3,812,931	150
Straits Settlements ..	1,526	1904	596,486	390
Protected Malay States ..	27,000	1903	801,240	30
British North Borneo ..	31,000	..	180,000	6
Brunei	4,000	..	10,000	3
Sarawak	41,000	..	500,000	12
Labuan	30	1901	8,411	280
Hong Kong	35	1904	365,000	10,429
Weihaiwei	285	..	150,000	526
Cyprus	3,584	1903	243,184	68
Other British Possessions	1,807	..	151,000	84
Total	1,902,345	..	301,135,334	158
AFRICAN.				
Mauritius and Dependencies	724	1904	383,864	530
Cape Colony	276,995	1904 (c)	2,409,804	9
Natal	35,371	1904 (c)	1,108,754	31
Orange River Colony ..	50,392	1904 (c)	387,315	8
Transvaal Colony	117,732	1904 (c)	1,354,200	12
Basutoland	10,293	1904 (c)	348,848	34
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1904 (c)	120,776	.44
British Central Africa Protectorate	40,980	1904	990,000	24

BRITISH DOMINIONS—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
AFRICAN—<i>continued.</i>				
British East Africa Protectorate	200,000	1904	4,000,000	20
Uganda Protectorate	89,400	1903	1,650,000	18
Zanzibar	1,020	1904	200,000	196
Somaliland	60,000	1904	300,000	5
Rhodesia	408,500	1904	1,290,000	3
Nigeria	364,000	1904	12,400,000	34
West African Colonies (including Protectorates)	156,739	1901	3,153,492	20
Islands	1,089	1901-4	405,933	373
Total	2,088,235	..	30,502,986	15
AMERICAN.				
Canada	3,745,574	1904	5,608,337	1.5
Newfoundland	42,734	1901 (c)	222,643	5
Bermudas	19	1904	20,206	1,063
Honduras	7,562	1904	39,668	5
West Indies	12,010	1904	1,678,375	140
British Guiana	90,277	1903	295,122	3
Falkland Islands	4,839	1903	2,044	.42
Total	3,903,015	..	7,866,395	2
AUSTRALASIAN.				
Commonwealth of Australia	2,972,906	31.12.05	4,052,570	1.4
New Guinea	88,460	..	350,000	4.0
New Zealand	104,471	31.12.05	882,457	8.4
Total	3,165,837	..	5,285,027	1.7
OCEANIC.				
Fiji	7,740	1903	117,696	15.2
Tonga	390	1902	20,832	53.4
Total	8,130	..	138,528	17.0
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,188,708	..	388,523,792	34.7

Population
of the
World.

The estimated population of the world is given below. Arctic regions are included in the continents to which they belong;

Antarctic regions are too ill-defined to enable an approximate calculation of the distribution of land and water to be made:—

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).	Estimated Population (000's omitted).	Population per Square Mile.
Europe	3,696,	386,930,	104.7
Asia	16,030,	914,561,	57.1
Africa	11,500,	140,000,	12.2
North America	8,123,	96,000,	11.8
South America	6,752,	42,000,	6.2
Australasia and Polynesia ..	3,279,	6,000,	1.8
Total	49,380,	1,585,491,	32.1

The following statement contains particulars of the latest estimated populations of some of the principal cities of the world. In most cases capitals have been given, but when their importance warranted it, other cities have been included.

Population
of the
principal
cities of
the World.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1904	6,907,756
New York	United States	1903	3,716,139
Paris	France	1901	2,714,068
Berlin	Prussia	1900	1,888,848
Chicago	United States	1903	1,873,880
Tokio	Japan	1903	1,818,655
Vienna	Austria	1900	1,674,957
St. Petersburg	Russia	1900	1,439,375
Philadelphia	United States	1903	1,367,716
Constantinople	Turkey	1904	1,203,000
Moscow	Russia	1897	1,092,360
Calcutta	India	1901	1,026,987
Pekin	China	1904	1,000,000
Osaka	Japan	1903	995,945
Buenos Aires	Argentine Republic	1903	891,268
Canton	China	1903	880,000
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1890	876,884
Glasgow	Scotland	1904	798,357
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1904	786,921
Warsaw	Russia	1897	756,426
Tient-sin	China	1903	750,000
Liverpool	England	1904	723,430
Brussels	Belgium	1902	586,936
Cairo	Egypt	1897	570,062
Amsterdam	Holland	1903	546,534

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration of Estimate.	Population.
Madrid	Spain	1900	539,835
Birmingham	England	1904	537,965
Sydney	New South Wales	1905	529,600
Melbourne	Victoria	1905	515,350
Rome	Italy	1901	462,783
Bangkok	Siam	1901	400,000
Copenhagen	Denmark	1901	378,235
Lisbon	Portugal	1900	356,009
Belfast	Ireland	1901	349,180
Mexico	Mexico	1900	344,721
Edinburgh	Scotland	1904	331,977
Stockholm	Sweden	1903	311,043
Washington	United States	1903	293,217
Dublin	Ireland	1901	290,638
Montreal	Canada	1901	267,730
The Hague	Holland	1903	229,839
Johannesburg	Transvaal	1904	158,580
Venice	Italy	1901	151,840

The population of Victoria, distinguishing Chinese and Aborigines, was at the five census enumerations:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese.			Aborigines.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	540,322	328,651	211,671	24,732	24,724	8	1,694	1,046	648
1871	731,528	401,050	330,478	17,935	17,899	36	1,330	784	546
1881	862,346	452,083	410,263	12,128	11,869	259	780	460	320
1891	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,772	605	565	325	240
1901	1,201,341	603,883	597,458	7,349	6,740	609	652	367	285

Since 1861 there has been a gradual decrease of Chinese. In that year they numbered 24,732; in 1901 they totalled only 7,349—a falling off which is due mainly to Acts of the Legislature imposing severe restrictions on Chinese immigration. At the 1901 census there were enumerated 652 Aborigines, consisting of 271 of pure blood and 381 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes have increased by 133 since 1891, the pure race shows a decrease of 46 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 12th October,

1905, it would appear that the majority of the pure race and half-castes are under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1904-5.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	2,400	80
Condah	2,000	47
Ramahyuck	750	45
Lake Tyers	4,000	63
Framlingham	548	24
Colac and Lake Moodemere	48	..
Industrial Schools and Orphanage .. .. .	..	4
Depôts .. .. .	..	102
Total	9,746	365

During the year 1904-5 twelve deaths took place, two at Coranderrk, three at Condah, two at Ramahyuck, three at Lake Tyers, and two at the Depôts. There were twelve births, one at Coranderrk, two at Condah, four at Ramahyuck, four at Lake Tyers, and one at the Depôts. Two marriages took place at Coranderrk. The total amount expended in the maintenance of these institutions during the year was £4,152—£1,073 at Coranderrk; £271 at Framlingham; £553 at Condah; £616 at Tyers; £549 at Ramahyuck; £82 at Hindmarsh; £812 for administration; and £196 at the Depôts. The value of the produce raised was £355 at Coranderrk, which was paid into the Treasury.

Of the 287 Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the mission stations, but they receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; some prefer to lead a wandering life about the country, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the last three years a greater number of Chinese left than entered Victoria, but in the two years 1901 and 1902 the reverse was the case, the net increase in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the table by excess of immigration over emigration being 406. The figures for each year are:—

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+), Departures (-).
1901	864	471	+ 393
1902	614	434	+ 180
1903	408	503	- 95
1904	372	441	- 69
1905	506	509	- 3
Total	2,764	2,358	+ 406

Immigration
and emi-
gration of
coloured
persons,
1901 to 1905.

The numbers of coloured persons other than Chinese who entered or left the State since the date of the census are contained in the following table:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-)
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+ 126
1902	307	525	- 218
1903	96	92	+ 4
1904	48	75	- 27
1905	58	136	- 78
Total	1,118	1,311	- 193

Coloured
persons in
Victoria,
1901 and
1905.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1901, and the information then collected gives a total of 7,349 Chinese and 1,273 other coloured persons at that time. It is believed that these numbers have not materially altered up to the end of 1905, the Chinese being then estimated at about 7,000, and other coloured persons at 1,080.

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Birthplace.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Persons.
Chinese—		Other Asiatic countries—	
Born in China	6,160	British India	772
„ Hong Kong	49	Syria	344
„ Singapore	8	Japan	55
„ Victoria	1,091	Others	81
„ other British colonies	39	Total other Asiatic countries	1,252
„ at Sea	1		
Unspecified	1	Polynesia	2
Total Chinese	7,349	Africa	19
		Grand Total Coloured Persons	8,622

Decrease of
aliens in
Australia.

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the Commonwealth Statistics prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1905 was 2,735, and those who departed numbered 5,367, giving a departure balance of no fewer than 2,632.

Aliens who desire to obtain the rights and privileges of citizens must take out letters of naturalization. The native countries of those who did so during the years 1901-1905 were:—

Naturaliza-
tion.

NATURALIZATION, 1901 TO 1905.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in Each Year.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
France	19	17	11	9	4
Belgium	7	2	...	...	1
Austria	13	10	11	8	10
Germany	233	194	149	132	81
Russia	24	19	25	9	16
Norway and Sweden ...	108	75	57	53	40
Other European Countries ...	141	146	121	101	57
United States	11	16	14	6	4
Other Countries	18	21	9	1	...
Total	574	500	397	319	213

No less than 601 Chinese in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885, took out letters of naturalization, but after the latter year the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for such papers, determined to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, and 16 in 1887, since which year none have been issued.

Naturaliza-
tion of
Chinese.

The following is a statement of the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each Australian State and New Zealand at the census of 1901:—

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Austral-
asia.

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
1901.

State.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria	6,740	609	163	108	204	177
New South Wales ..	10,590	673	2,451	1,836	2,108	1,885
Queensland	8,783	530	13,000	12,137	773	760
South Australia ..	3,280	175	14,076	12,357	349	341
Western Australia ..	1,526	43	2,933	2,328	492	459
Tasmania	536	72	..	..	79	78
Australia	31,455	2,102	32,623	28,766	4,005	3,700
New Zealand	2,825	32	21,418	18,592	1,694	1,439

Decrease of
Chinese in
Australia.

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. With the exception of Queensland and Western Australia, the number enumerated in 1901 was smaller than in 1891—the total decrease in Australasia in the decade amounting to about 6,100 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 917 to 1,569, and in Queensland from 8,574 to 9,313 in the same period.

Aborigines
in Aus-
tralia.

The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. In Victoria the number returned is believed to be correct, but in some of the other States—for example, Queensland—the figures given are only a rough approximation. The aboriginal race is extinct in Tasmania—the last male having died in 1869, and the last female in 1876. The Maoris enumerated in New Zealand show an increase of 3,289 over those returned in 1896, but this increase is believed to be more apparent than real, as, although some slight increase has probably taken place in the quinquennium, averaging the results of the different enumerations since 1878, the authorities in New Zealand state that they convey the idea of a stationary population.

FINANCE.

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure from general revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1905. On 1st July, 1904, the total revenue deficiency was £2,181,119 12s. 5d.; and in the course of the year this amount was reduced by £172,000, leaving the accumulated revenue deficiency at the end of the financial year 1904-5 £2,009,119 12s. 5d., the whole of this amount, as in previous years, being covered by advances from the trust funds, with the exception of £50,000, which has been raised by the issue of Treasury bonds.

State
revenue
and expend-
iture.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1904-5.

Revenue.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Excise and Inland	713,227	4	3	Consolidated Re-	2,181,119	12	5
Territorial ...	388,169	9	6	venue deficiency,			
Public Works ...	3,660,141	1	4	30/6/04			
Ports and Harbors	77,519	2	10	Special Appropria-	2,786,490	0	10
Fees ...	266,241	6	11	tions			
Fines ...	9,372	13	9	Chief Secretary ...	669,856	9	2
Mallee Land Ac-	24,872	16	0	Minister of Public	619,532	18	7
count				Instruction			
Miscellaneous ...	358,820	1	1	Attorney-General	75,475	9	4
Commonwealth	2,017,377	14	6	Solicitor-General ...	58,554	0	1
balances returned				Treasurer ...	266,751	9	5
Consolidated Re-	2,009,119	12	5	Commissioner of	90,872	4	6
venue deficiency.				Crown Lands and			
30/6/05				Survey			
				Commissioner of	168,010	9	4
				Public Works			
				Minister of Mines	44,591	15	2
				Minister of Water	34,606	8	7
				Supply			
				Minister of Agri-	92,569	5	8
				culture			
				Minister of Health	20,280	19	10
				Minister of Rail-	2,011,545	0	7
				ways			
				Mallee Land Ac-	24,872	16	0
				count			
				Surplus Revenue	379,732	3	1
				transferred to			
				Trust Fund for			
				Works			
Total ...	9,524,861	2	7	Total ..	9,524,861	2	7

The following is a return of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria for the six years 1900-1905.

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE : RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit
	£	£	£	£
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	167,719	...
1901	7,712,099	7,672,780	39,319	...
1902	6,997,792	7,398,832	...	401,040
1903	6,954,619	6,759,960	194,659	...
1904	7,319,949	7,339,608	...	19,659
1905	7,515,742	7,343,742	172,000	...

NOTE.—The differences between the revenue and expenditure shown above and the revenue and expenditure given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement for 1904-5 are made up as follow :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ...	7,509,657	6,982,925
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account	24,873	24,873
Transfer to Victorian Loans Redemption Fund	4,929	4,929
Surplus Revenue transferred to Trust Fund	...	379,732
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Transfers from Loan proceeds	23,717	23,717
Redemption of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue, Act No. 1795	...	25,000
Total	7,515,742	7,343,742

By adding the total Commonwealth revenue and expenditure credited or debited to Victoria to the above figures, the revenue for 1905 would amount to £8,680,262, and the expenditure to £8,515,137, an increase over 1900, the year before Federation, of £1,226,907 in the revenue, and £1,229,501 in the expenditure. The increase in revenue is due chiefly to Excise duties, £252,403; Posts and Telegraphs, £97,419; Probate duties, £139,398; Income tax, £101,872; and Railways, £600,599; that in expenditure to the introduction of Old-age pensions, £200,465, and the transfer of surplus revenue to Trust fund for public works, £379,732; Posts and Telegraphs, £143,243; Defences, £89,966; Commonwealth "New" expenditure, £145,413; Railways, £202,647; and redemption of loans, £76,313.

There was, on the transactions of the year, a surplus of £551,732, viz., cash balance, £526,732, and Treasury bonds in aid of revenue redeemed, £25,000. Against this sum £379,732 was transferred to the trust fund, for the purposes of the public works specified in the

Surplus Revenue Act No. 1969, leaving a surplus for the year ended 30th June, 1905, as specified in the above table, of £172,000, £147,000 of which was set aside in reduction of the debt due to the Trust Funds.

The sources of revenue may be grouped under three headings—(1) taxation, (2) public works, and (3) other sources. Customs and Excise (under taxation), and Posts and Telegraphs (under public works) were transferred to the Federal Government in 1900-1, and an additional heading, "Federal Government," which comprises these sources, is therefore added. Land revenue, which averaged £378,000 yearly, is included under "other sources." The amounts received during the last five financial years were as follow:—

HEADS OF REVENUE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Heads of Revenue.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government...	1,177,740	1,920,974	2,105,450	2,002,804	2,017,378
State Taxation—					
Customs and Excise	1,202,191	...	...	...	...
Other ...	762,438	818,274	950,183	1,012,119	979,029
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ...	3,302,202	3,362,030	3,033,596	3,400,243	3,609,120
Posts and Telegraphs	410,435	...	...	...	...
Others ...	195,871	203,393	181,172	199,072	190,306
Other Sources	661,222	693,121	684,218	705,711	719,909
Total ...	7,712,099	6,997,792	6,954,619	7,319,949	7,515,742
Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 6 8 10	£ s. d. 5 15 9	£ s. d. 5 15 5	£ s. d. 6 1 1	£ s. d. 6 4 2

In this table the figures for 1900-1 for Customs and Excise include only the amounts collected for the half-year ended 31st December, 1900, and for Posts and Telegraphs for the eight months ended 28th February, 1901. The amount returned to the State by the Federal Government — £1,177,740 for 1900-1, £1,920,974 for 1901-2, £2,105,450 for 1902-3, £2,002,804 for 1903-4, and £2,017,378 for 1904-5—is that collected from the transferred departments, less the amount deducted by the Federal Government under Section 89 of the "Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act." For 1904-5 the Federal Government received £2,488,843 from Customs and Excise; £683,480 from Posts and Telegraphs; and £9,575 from other sources; and returned to the State Government £2,017,378.

The failure of the harvest was responsible for the serious decline of £328,434 in the railway revenue of 1902-3, and the excellent harvests of the next two seasons for the successive advances of £366,647 and £208,877 made in the revenues of 1903-4 and 1904-5.

The revenue of 1904-5 is the greatest in the history of the railways, that of 1903-4 coming next.

INCOME TAX.

Income tax.

An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, for a period of three years, expiring in 1898, but it has been from time to time extended ever since. The Act is administered by a Commissioner, who, together with his officers, are bound by oath to secrecy. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding calendar year, and are divided into two classes, viz. : — Incomes (1) from personal exertion, and (2) from property. The former consists of earnings, salaries, wages, allowances, pensions, &c., or stipends earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, business, trade, or occupation carried on in Victoria; and the latter of all other income. This is the gross income, and the net income is ascertained by making certain deductions, the principal of which are losses and outgoings incurred in the production of the income, all taxes other than Income tax payable under any Act of the Victorian Parliament, life assurance premiums not exceeding £50, and calls or contributions actually paid into any reconstructed company whose shares are of no marketable value. By the original Act, incomes of certain public, local, religious, provident, &c., bodies or societies are exempt from taxation, also the official salary of the Governor, and the incomes of mutual life offices with head offices in Australia, fire, fidelity, &c., insurance companies taking out licences under the "Stamps Act," limited to income from that class of business; and income of non-residents of Victoria from stock debentures or bonds of the Victorian Government or of any public or municipal trust or body. An exemption to the extent of £200 was allowed, except in the case of absentees. The rate of tax is fixed annually by an "Income Tax Rate Act," and from 1895 to 1902 both inclusive was 4d. in the £1 on the first £1,200 of the taxable amount (allowing for £200 exemption), 6d. on the next £1,000, and 8d. on all over £2,200 on income from personal exertion, and double these rates on income from property. The rate of tax for 1903, based on the incomes of the previous year, was fixed by Act No. 1819, as follows:—(a) Personal exertion—Net incomes up to £125 exempt; from £126 to £500, 4d. (with £100 exemption); over £500, 4d. on first £500 (no exemption), 1d. extra on every £500 or portion thereof up to £2,000; and 8d. on all over £2,000. (b) Property—Double these rates. This Amending Act also made companies taxable as persons, except mining companies, the shareholders of which included in their returns the dividends received. Special provision was also made for the assessment and taxation of life, fire, fidelity, and guarantee assurance and insurance companies. Life assurance companies paid a uniform rate of 1s. in the £1. The rates for the year 1904, based on the incomes of 1903, were altered by Act No. 1863, which did not alter the exemption, but raised the minimum taxable from £126 to £151. The following are the rates under this Act:—Incomes from personal exertion—3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £300; thence up to £800, 4d.; thence to

£1,300, 5d.; thence to £1,800, 6d.; and over £1,800, 7d. Life assurance companies, 1s. in the £1. Incomes from property—Double these rates. The rates for the year 1905, based on the incomes of 1904, were again altered by Act No. 1938, as follow:—Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence to £1,500, 5d.; over £1,500, 6d. Taxes from income on property are double these rates. The minimum amount taxable is £157, the exemption being £100 on incomes from £157 to £500, no exemption being made for companies. The tax on the income of life assurance companies is 8d.; that for other companies liable to tax, 7d. for every £1 of the taxable amount. Interest on Government stock, bonds, and debentures held by residents was exempted as in the case of non-residents, and the exemption of mining companies repealed. The taxable amount of the income of a mining company is the total amount of the dividends declared during the year. The exemption of the profits from trade of provident societies and other associations is also repealed. The following is a statement of the assessments, taxpayers, taxable income, and tax payable from personal exertion and property during the last five years:—

INCOME TAX: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number of Assessments:					
Personal exertion ..	21,511	22,901	61,635	43,361	40,153
Property	17,589	17,577	12,757	8,916	8,189
Total	39,100	40,478	74,392	52,277	48,342
Distinct taxpayers ...	37,803	39,215	67,812	48,266	44,661
Taxable Income—	£	£	£	£	£
Personal exertion ...	6,150,300	6,261,800	10,006,700	11,724,100	13,003,309
Property	2,348,000	2,325,000	3,930,400	3,118,534	2,869,056
Total	8,498,300	8,586,800	13,937,100	14,842,634	15,872,365
Tax Payable—	£	£	£	£	£
Personal exertion ...	125,824	123,609	211,870	199,718	229,522
Property	95,091	91,494	194,850	112,930	89,222
Total	220,915	215,103	406,720	312,648	318,744
Per taxpayer	£ s. d. 5 16 11	£ s. d. 5 9 8	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d. 6 9 11	£ s. d. 7 2 9
Average Tax payable in the £ on Taxable In- comes derived from—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Personal exertion ...	4·91	4·74	5·08	4·09	4·24
Property	9·72	9·45	11·90	8·69	7·46

The effects of the Acts passed each year were that during the five years under review the number of assessments was increased

from 39,100 in 1901 to 48,342 in 1905, the latter figures including 914 assessments of companies. Of the total increase, 18,642 were from personal exertion; but there was a decrease of 9,400 from property. From 1898 to 1902, under the authority of the Income Tax Act in operation during that period, there were between 6,000 and 7,000 non-resident persons assessed in small amounts in respect of dividends paid to them. The reduction in the number of assessments on incomes from property from the latter date is due to the fact that such income was not taxable after that time. The taxpayers increased by 6,858; the number in 1905 being 44,661. The taxable income from personal exertion increased from £6,150,300 in 1901 to £13,003,309 in 1905; and that from property, in the years given, from £2,348,000 to £2,869,056. The total increase in the taxable income was £7,374,065. The exemptions allowed amounted to £6,173,800 in 1901, and to £3,793,600 in 1905. The amount of tax payable increased from £125,824 in 1901 to £229,522 in 1905 on incomes from personal exertion; but decreased from £95,091 to £89,222 in the case of incomes from property—a net increase of £97,829.

Notwithstanding the fact that by adopting a lower taxable income a large number of smaller taxpayers were included in the figures for 1903, 1904, and 1905 by the alteration of rates and exemptions and by the taxation of companies as individuals, the average amount per taxpayer in each of those years shows an increase over previous years, and in 1905 the amount reached £7 2s. 9d.

The average tax payable in the pound was increased in 1903, both on taxable incomes derived from personal exertion (to 5d.) and from property (to nearly 1s.). The highest previous rates were—under 5d. and 9½d., and in 1905 they were 4½d. and 7½d. respectively. The following return shows particulars of rates of taxation, assessments, taxable incomes, and taxes payable in the respective groups for which different rates of taxation are charged:—

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1905.—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1904.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax in £ on Incomes derived from		Number of Assessments.		Taxable Income from		Tax Payable on	
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.
	d.	d.			£	£	£	£
Up to £500 ...	3	6	35,229	6,815	5,171,184	920,139	65,487	23,074
£500 to £1,000 ...	4	8	3,223	879	2,200,507	598,626	30,962	16,349
£1,000 to £1,500 ...	5	10	766	211	926,933	254,115	15,437	7,936
Over £1,500 ...	6	12	935	284	4,704,685	1,096,176	117,636	41,863
Total ...	...	...	40,153	8,189	13,003,309	2,869,056	229,522	89,222

It is here shown that the taxable income from personal exertion amounts to £13,003,309, and that from property to £2,869,056, after allowing for exemptions of £3,793,600. The total net incomes of those who paid income tax, during 1904-5, amounted to over nineteen and a half millions sterling, or an average of £440 for each taxpayer, an increase of £45 on the previous year.

In the succeeding tables the occupations of income taxpayers are tabulated for the first time, the summary table immediately following showing the percentage of each class paying the tax, and the proportion contributed thereto.

Occupations
of Income
Taxpayers.

OCCUPATIONS OF INCOME TAXPAYERS SUMMARIZED, 1905.

Occupations in Classes.	Number of Taxpayers.			Amount of Tax.				
	Total.	Percentage of Taxpayers.	Percentage of each class in Population.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Percentage of Tax.	Average to each Tax- payer.
				£	£	£		£ s. d.
1. Professional	7,363	16.49	20.90	25,278	3,381	28,659	8.99	3 17 10
2. Domestic ...	1,446	3.24	2.16	4,173	684	4,857	1.52	3 7 2
3. Commercial	11,200	25.08	14.17	52,305	6,666	58,971	18.50	5 5 3
4. Transport ...	1,590	3.56	5.04	3,468	216	3,684	1.16	2 6 4
5. Industrial ...	7,817	17.50	5.34	26,076	2,599	28,675	9.00	3 13 4
6. Primary pro- ducers ...	8,961	20.06	5.43	41,957	8,500	50,457	15.83	5 12 7
7. Indefinite ...	5,375	12.03	53.40	8,083	53,477	61,560	19.31	11 9 0
8. Companies ..	909	2.04	...	68,182	13,699	81,881	25.69	90 1 6
Total ...	44,661	100.00	...	229,522	89,222	318,744	100.00	7 2 8

An examination of this table reveals the relative wealth of the various classes. Thus the commercial class, which forms 25 per cent. of the taxpayers, is only 15 per cent. of the total bread-winners in the population, whilst primary producers, which include those following agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits, make up 20 per cent. of the taxpayers, but 31 per cent. of the bread-winners. The next great class—the industrial—contributes $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the taxpayers, and forms 27 per cent. of the bread-winners; whilst the professional class, contributing $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the taxpayers, forms only 7 per cent. of the bread-winners. Of the definite classes, that contributing the highest percentage of taxpayers in proportion to its number in the population is the professional, with nearly 21 per cent.; the commercial coming next, with a little over 14 per cent.; and primary producers barely $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the amount paid as tax, companies yielded nearly 26 per cent. of the total; whilst the indefinite class, forming 12 per cent. of the taxpayers, yielded 19 per cent. of the tax. The commercial class, forming 25 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the tax; primary producers, forming 20 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 16 per cent. of the tax; the industrial and professional classes, forming $17\frac{1}{2}$ and $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively of the taxpayers, each gave 9 per cent. of the tax.

In the succeeding table the source of the incomes of taxpayers for all the principal occupations is dealt with under the heads of personal exertion and property.

SOURCES OF INCOMES OF TAXPAYERS UNDER DIFFERENT
OCCUPATIONS, 1905.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
1. Professional.					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Civil Servants	1,142	...	58	1,200	3,351	242	3,593	2 19 10
Clergymen ...	722	1	31	754	1,678	60	1,738	2 6 1
Legal Profession	443	4	117	564	4,899	1,542	6,441	11 8 4
Medical Practitioners ...	453	10	132	595	5,047	647	5,694	9 11 4
Police ...	840	...	6	846	993	7	1,000	1 3 7
Teachers ...	1,305	...	23	1,328	2,429	31	2,460	1 17 0
Various ...	1,896	18	162	2,076	6,881	852	7,733	3 14 5
	6,801	33	529	7,363	25,278	3,381	28,659	3 17 10
2. Domestic.								
Hotelkeepers...	1,005	5	130	1,140	3,583	531	4,114	3 12 2
Various ...	273	2	31	306	590	153	743	2 8 6
	1,278	7	161	1,446	4,173	684	4,857	3 7 2
3. Commercial.								
Agents ...	610	5	90	705	3,737	527	4,264	6 0 11
Butchers ...	378	1	32	411	1,196	208	1,404	3 8 4
Clerks ...	3,511	1	148	3,660	8,878	460	9,338	2 11 0
Drapers ...	451	1	45	497	3,163	145	3,308	6 13 1
Grocers ...	348	4	51	403	1,042	317	1,359	3 7 5
Merchants ...	900	9	207	1,116	14,547	2,807	17,354	15 11 0
Salesmen ...	1,698	2	73	1,773	5,749	389	6,138	3 9 2
Storekeepers ...	536	4	88	628	2,239	358	2,597	4 2 8
Various ...	1,718	25	264	2,007	11,754	1,455	13,209	6 11 7
	10,150	52	998	11,200	52,305	6,666	58,971	5 5 3
4. Transport.								
Carriers ...	273	1	21	295	717	29	746	2 10 6
Engaged in Postal Service	311	...	3	314	503	4	507	1 12 3
Engaged in Railways ...	780	...	5	785	1,194	7	1,201	1 10 6
Engaged in Shipping ...	171	1	24	196	1,054	176	1,230	6 5 6
	1,535	2	53	1,590	3,468	216	3,684	2 6 4

SOURCES OF INCOMES OF TAXPAYERS UNDER DIFFERENT
OCCUPATIONS, 1905—*continued.*

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<i>5. Industrial.</i>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Carpenters ...	485	11	79	575	1,478	305	1,783	3 2 0
Engine-drivers	501	1	6	508	594	7	601	1 3 7
Engineers ...	714	3	27	744	1,750	78	1,828	2 9 1
Managers ...	838	2	61	901	3,274	494	3,768	4 3 7
Manufacturers	524	6	95	625	5,425	642	6,067	9 14 1
Printers ...	583	...	20	603	3,158	78	3,236	5 7 3
Various ...	3,581	15	265	3,861	10,397	995	11,392	2 19 0
	7,226	38	553	7,817	26,076	2,599	28,675	3 13 4
<i>6. Primary Producers.</i>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers	793	2	31	826	1,595	143	1,738	2 2 0
Farmers ...	4,911	72	421	5,404	17,579	1,585	19,164	3 10 11
Graziers ...	1,208	81	413	1,702	20,057	6,031	26,088	15 6 6
Various ...	462	14	64	540	1,373	425	1,798	3 6 7
	7,374	169	929	8,472	40,604	8,184	48,788	5 15 2
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers	30	...	...	30	90	...	90	3 0 0
Miners ...	148	...	5	153	443	10	453	2 19 2
Mining Managers ...	187	...	7	194	425	25	450	2 6 4
Various ...	102	3	7	112	395	281	676	6 0 8
	467	3	19	489	1,353	316	1,669	3 8 3
	7,841	172	948	8,961	41,957	8,500	50,457	5 12 7
<i>7. Indefinite.</i>	953	3,988	434	5,375	8,083	53,477	61,560	11 9 0
<i>8. Companies.</i>								
Life Assurance	20	...	...	20	10,022	...	10,022	501 2 3
Mining ...	87	...	...	87	17,959	...	17,959	206 8 6
Other ...	581	216	5	802	40,201	13,699	53,900	67 4 1
	688	216	5	909	68,182	13,699	81,881	90 1 6
Total ...	36,472	4,508	3,681	44,661	229,522	89,222	318,744	7 2 8

Of the total taxpayers, 82 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, 10 per cent. from property, and 8 per cent. from

personal exertion combined with property, the proportion of tax-payers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion ranging from 87 per cent. with primary producers to 97 per cent. of those engaged in transport; personal exertion combined with property ranging from 3 per cent. of those engaged in transport to 11 per cent. of primary producers and those engaged in boarding, lodging, &c. (domestic). The indefinite class, comprising persons of independent means, no occupation, and pensioners, has 18 per cent. gaining incomes from personal exertion, 74 per cent. from property, and 8 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. Of companies, 76 per cent. made their incomes from personal exertion, and 24 per cent. from property. Seventy-two per cent. of the total tax was yielded by incomes made from personal exertion, the range amongst the various classes being from 13 per cent. indefinite occupations to 83 per cent., companies and primary producers, and 94 per cent. by those engaged in transport.

The taxable incomes of taxpayers in conjunction with occupations are shown in the following statement:—

**TAXABLE INCOMES OF TAXPAYERS UNDER DIFFERENT
OCCUPATIONS, 1905.**

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£57 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.		£57 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.	
<i>1. Professional.</i>					£	£	£	£
Civil Servants ...	1,087	94	19	1,200	1,992	877	724	3,593
Clergymen ...	720	29	5	754	1,345	258	135	1,738
Legal Profession ...	341	127	96	564	898	1,316	4,227	6,441
Medical Practitioners ...	298	214	83	595	861	2,150	2,683	5,694
Police ...	840	6	...	846	951	49	...	1,000
Teachers ...	1,292	31	5	1,328	2,082	259	119	2,460
Various ...	1,817	199	60	2,076	3,644	1,887	2,202	7,733
	6,395	700	268	7,363	11,773	6,796	10,090	28,659
<i>2. Domestic.</i>								
Hotelkeepers ...	994	118	28	1,140	2,064	1,106	944	4,114
Various ...	288	13	5	306	458	166	119	743
	1,282	131	33	1,446	2,522	1,272	1,063	4,857
<i>3. Commercial.</i>								
Agents ...	551	92	62	705	1,202	901	2,161	4,264
Butchers ...	374	28	9	411	692	283	429	1,404
Clerks ...	3,421	188	51	3,660	5,989	1,785	1,564	9,338
Drapers ...	405	50	42	497	809	481	2,018	3,308
Grocers ...	368	20	15	403	668	231	460	1,359
Merchants ...	734	194	188	1,116	1,572	1,967	13,815	17,354
Salesmen ...	1,669	60	44	1,773	3,007	567	2,564	6,138
Storekeepers ...	524	81	23	628	1,155	804	638	2,597
Various ...	1,595	252	160	2,007	3,318	2,599	7,292	13,209
	9,641	965	594	11,200	18,412	9,618	30,941	58,971

**TAXABLE INCOMES OF TAXPAYERS UNDER DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS,
1905—continued.**

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£57 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.		£57 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.	
4. Transport.					£	£	£	£
Carriers	272	17	6	295	470	174	102	746
Engaged in Postal Service	309	4	1	314	453	38	16	507
Engaged in Railways	776	4	5	785	998	46	157	1,201
Engaged in Shipping	147	30	19	196	246	345	639	1,230
	1,504	55	31	1,590	2,167	603	914	3,684
5. Industrial.								
Carpenters	530	30	15	575	933	284	566	1,783
Engine-drivers	508	...	...	508	601	...	...	601
Engineers	700	33	11	744	1,057	328	443	1,828
Managers	753	115	33	901	1,566	1,168	1,034	3,768
Manufacturers	446	110	69	625	944	1,122	4,001	6,067
Printers	563	26	14	603	908	243	2,085	3,236
Various	3,555	210	96	3,861	5,618	1,999	3,775	11,392
	7,055	524	238	7,817	11,627	5,144	11,904	28,675
6. Primary Producers.								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers	796	28	2	826	1,382	275	81	1,738
Farmers	4,626	649	129	5,404	9,876	5,989	3,298	19,163
Graziers	1,146	281	275	1,702	2,783	3,054	20,251	26,088
Various	484	42	14	540	923	440	436	1,799
	7,052	1,000	420	8,472	14,964	9,758	24,066	48,788
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers	27	3	...	30	65	25	...	90
Miners	144	6	3	153	217	61	175	453
Mining Managers	184	10	...	194	354	96	...	450
Various	87	16	9	112	164	152	360	676
	442	35	12	489	800	334	535	1,669
	7,494	1,035	432	8,961	15,764	10,092	24,601	50,457
7. Indefinite.	4,235	722	418	5,375	15,380	12,409	33,771	61,560
8. Companies.								
Life Assurance	2	2	16	20	11	45	9,966	10,022
Mining	22	13	52	87	160	276	17,523	17,959
Other	446	110	246	802	1,796	2,288	49,816	53,900
	470	125	314	909	1,967	2,609	77,305	81,881
Total	38,076	4,257	2,328	44,661	79,612	48,543	190,589	318,744

Of the taxable incomes assessed, 86 per cent. were under £500, 9 per cent. between £500 and £1,000, and 5 per cent. over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 25, 15, and 60 per cent. respectively of the total. Of the definite occupations the largest amount of tax was contributed by the commercial class, in which 1,116 merchants were responsible for £17,354. Of this £13,815 was from 188 persons, whose incomes for the previous year exceeded £1,000. Clerks, who comprised nearly one-third of this class, came next to merchants, but as 93 per cent. of their number had taxable incomes under £500, the amount of their tax was little more than half that of less than one-third the number of merchants. Next to the commercial class the largest amount of tax came from the primary producers, the principal of which were graziers, whose contribution amounted to £26,088 from 1,702 persons. Of these, 275 incomes exceeded £1,000 each during 1904, and were taxed to the extent of £20,251. Of the primary producers assessed, farmers represented three-fifths of the number, but contributed only little more than one-third of the tax.

LAND TAX.

Land tax.

A Land Tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1877, and has continued in force ever since without any amendment. All estates over 640 acres in extent, valued at upwards of £2,500, whether consisting of one block or several blocks of land not more than five miles apart, are taxed at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. upon their capital value after deducting an exemption of £2,500. If a proprietor holds more than one estate, only one exemption is allowed. The lands are valued on a purely pastoral basis, according to their sheep-carrying capacity, irrespective of whatever value may attach to such lands for dairying or agricultural purposes. The estates in question are divided into four classes, the value being estimated according to the number of sheep they are able to carry, as follows:—

		Value per Acre.
Class I.—	carrying 2 sheep or more per acre ...	£4
Class II.	„ 1½ sheep per acre ...	3
Class III.	„ 1 sheep per acre ...	2
Class IV.	„ under 1 sheep per acre ...	1

The following are particulars regarding the land tax for the half-year ended February, 1906:—

LAND TAX: RETURN FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 27TH FEBRUARY, 1906.

Class.	Estates Assessed.			Exemptions.		Net Taxable Value.	Half-year's Tax Payable.
	Number.	Area.	Capital Value.	Number.	Value.		
		Acres.	£		£	£	£
I. ...	108	204,474	817,896	96	240,000	577,896	3,612
II. ...	189	518,658	1,555,974	174	435,000	1,120,974	7,006
III. ...	445	1,667,114	3,334,228	395	987,500	2,346,728	14,667
IV. ...	520	4,648,886	4,648,886	416	1,040,000	3,608,886	22,555
Total...	1,262	7,039,132	10,356,984	1,081	2,702,500	7,654,484	47,840

There are thus 1,262 landed estates assessed in Victoria, containing land to the extent of 7,039,132 acres, valued at £10,356,984, or an average of 5,577 acres to each estate; from which a tax of £47,840 has been levied for the half-year ended 27th February, 1906. The collections in 1899-1900 were £108,222; in 1900-1, £97,948; in 1901-2, £97,862; in 1902-3, £92,867; in 1903-4, £106,445; and in 1904-5, £97,840. In the following return a comparison is made of the number and size of the estates assessed for land tax in 1900 and in 1905:—

LAND TAX: RETURN FOR 1900 AND 1905.

Year.	Number of Exemptions.	Estates.			Net Taxable Value.	Average Area to each Assessment.
		Assessed.	Area.	Capital Value.		
			Acres.	£	£	Acres.
1900	907	1,146	7,424,542	11,775,026	9,507,526	6,479
1905	1,081	1,262	7,039,132	10,356,984	7,654,484	5,577

The total area of the State being 56,245,760 acres, there is thus slightly more than an eighth of the whole subjected to taxation. The area of land alienated and in process of alienation is 25,797,312 acres, of which the taxable land is only three-elevenths.

RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

After deducting the net earnings of the Department of Railways from the amount of interest on loans, and the expenses of paying the interest, a correct idea of its financial condition is obtained. This has been done in the table which follows, and from the figures supplied by the Railway Department representing the actual receipts and expenditure of the railways, and not those brought to account in the revenue statement, and referred to in a previous table, the actual loss to the State in each of the last five years is shown; the loss in 1903-4 being less than in any of the years under review. Working expenses include expenditure on belated repairs, and on account of previous years, together amounting to £21,500 in 1900-1 and 1901-2, £102,630 in 1902-3, £119,556 in 1903-4, and £248,485 in 1904-5.

Loss on
working
of railways

RAILWAY DEFICIT: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

—	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts ...	3,337,797	3,367,843	3,046,858	3,438,141	3,582,266
Working Expenses ...	1,984,796	2,072,374	1,938,580	1,921,867	2,119,623
Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	90,443	93,744	93,507	100,536	102,656
Net Receipts ..	1,262,558	1,201,725	1,014,771	1,415,738	1,359,987
Interest on Cost of Construction	1,464,809	1,492,695	1,473,532	1,515,755	1,461,994
Deficit ...	202,251	290,970	458,761	100,017	102,007

As compared with the four preceding years, 1904-5, shows an increase in both receipts and working expenses, but a decrease under the heading Interest on Construction. The amount paid in pensions is slightly more than in the preceding year. During the years under review an increase is shown in the revenue of 1904-5, compared with that of 1900-1, amounting to £244,469, and in the expenditure to £147,040 for working expenses and pensions; but there is a decrease of £2,815 for interest, and the deficit in 1904-5 is £100,244 less than that of 1900-1.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT FUND.

A Railway Accident Fund was established by the Railways Act 1891, which is maintained by a payment into the Fund of 10s. for every £100 received by the Commissioners for fares for the conveyance of passengers and for charges for conveyance of animals, goods, and parcels. At the close of 1904-5 this Fund had a credit balance of £53,307, and the payments made in the year for damages, costs, &c., amounted to £2,543 15s. 4d.

STATE EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows for the years 1900-1 to 1904-5 the principal heads of State expenditure:—

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF STATE EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Heads of Expenditure.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration	247,210	249,426	227,621	233,634	210,512
Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, &c.	310,301	319,280	337,226	341,297	343,694
Defences ...	161,342	...	...	...	...
Law, Order, and Protection	500,795	501,762	483,097	482,158	478,058
Education:—					
State ...	621,774	656,761	631,129	621,314	624,677
Secondary and Technical	33,682	33,976	29,895	30,028	37,617
Science, Medical, &c.	61,053	63,084	52,398	51,742	54,859
Charitable Institutions	293,184	313,735	300,821	292,914	294,483
Agriculture ...	150,222	169,351	110,867	150,380	157,307
Mining ...	67,953	59,502	53,961	45,975	56,355
Crown Lands ...	78,978	83,096	79,014	73,906	72,633
Public Works and Services:—					
Railways ...	1,982,421	2,052,264	1,849,989	1,896,359	2,004,601
Posts and Telegraphs	329,272	...	...	1,198*	...
Others ...	322,370	330,555	213,011	666,555	602,099

* Arrears of salary to letter carriers.

Heads of
State
expendi-
ture.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF STATE EXPENDITURE : RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Debt :—					
Interest and expenses	1,900,139	1,941,449	1,907,656	1,948,376	1,884,208
Redemption ...	47,702	94,414	68,155	95,060	114,260
Interest, Savings' Banks	83,915	84,939	83,247	88,216	93,687
Old Age Pensions ...	129,338	292,432	215,973	205,183	200,465
Other Expenditure ...	351,129	152,806	115,900	115,313	114,227
	2,878,550	2,996,333	2,810,955	3,338,413	3,214,812
Total { Special Ap- propriations					
Annual Votes	4,794,230	4,402,499	3,949,005	4,001,195	4,128,930
Grand Total	7,672,780	7,398,832	6,759,960	7,339,608	7,343,742
Per Head of Popula- tion	£ s. d. 6 8 2	£ s. d. 6 2 5	£ s. d. 5 12 2	£ s. d. 6 1 5	£ s. d. 6 1 4

As compared with the previous year, the figures for 1904-5 show a decrease of expenditure to the amount of £123,601 under special appropriations, but an increase of £127,735 under annual votes. The principal items making up the decrease under special appropriations are surplus revenue transferred for public works, £63,600; interest on public debt, £63,654; and electoral expenses and expenses of members of Legislative Assembly, £19,900. On the other hand, the expenditure on redemption of loans increased by £19,200, and the University endowment by £11,000. Under annual votes, the chief increases are railway working expenses £108,242, mining £10,964, and agriculture £6,070; whilst the expenditure on harbors and lights is reduced by £8,618.

The causes of the reduction under old-age pension payments since 1901-2 were that under Act No. 1751 the maximum payments were reduced from 10s. to 8s. per week, and provision was made for enforcing contributions from relatives.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

During the year 1904-5 2,802 pensions were paid under special appropriations, amounting to £273,314; from annual votes, 202 amounting to £10,888. The total number of pensions was 3,004, and the amount £284,202. Eighty-four compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £15,492; and £44,000 was

Pensions
and
gratuities.

paid as a subsidy to the Police Superannuation Fund. The following statement contains full particulars, showing various Acts under which these payments have been made:—

PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, &c.,
PAID, 1904-5.

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
General Public Service—						
Under Civil Service Act	462	78,736	13	867	668	104,024
„ Public Service Act	182	19,668				
„ Other Acts ...	11	4,753				
„ Discipline Act ...	16	1,132				
„ Lunacy Act ...	57	3,838	...	...	16	1,132
Education Department ...	891	79,602	32	1,912	57	3,838
Railways ...	1,178	81,273	32	1,912	923	81,514
			149	7,879	1,327	89,152
Miscellaneous—						
Under Constitution Act	1	1,500	...	...	1	1,500
„ County Courts Act	4	2,812	...	...	4	2,812
Police ...	...	...	8	230	8	230
Total Pensions and Superannuation Allowances	2,802	273,314	202	10,888	3,004	284,202
Compensations and Gratuities	23	3,213	61	12,279	84	15,492
Subsidy to Police Superannuation Fund	...	2,000	...	42,000	...	44,000
Total Amount Paid ...	...	278,527	...	65,167	...	343,694

The total amount of pensions paid in 1904-5—£284,202—was an advance of £2,700 on that of the previous year. In the Education Department the increase was £3,012, and in the Railway Department £5,806. In other departments there was a reduction of £6,118.

In 1904-5 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follow:—355 pensions, amounting to £43,432, and 18 gratuities, amounting to £7,904. The Police Superannuation Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; and by a deduction, not exceeding 2½ per cent., from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. The further grant in 1904-5 was £42,000.

In the year 1904-5 28 pensions, amounting to £1,127, and £79 sick allowances, were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund, toward which, however, the Government does

not contribute, the fund being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income from investments belonging to the fund.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

The expenditure during 1904-5 on State education amounted to £724,170, portion of which however (£17,117) was for technical schools. Pensions, gratuities, &c., are also included, but this expenditure may be considered as almost entirely belonging to the education of a past generation rather than as a portion of the cost of instruction of the children of the present day. The expenditure in detail for the five years 1900-1 to 1904-5, extracted from the report of the Education Department, is as follows:—

Expenditure
on educa-
tion.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Expenditure on—	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Instruction	546,009	565,931	552,838	556,595	546,168
Training College	4,516	4,701	4,555	4,177	4,226
Continuation School ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,155
Administration	39,865	41,977	39,148	37,621	36,628
Technical Schools	26,225	22,958	16,430	16,278	17,117
Melbourne University	5,750	6,000	4,500	4,500	...
Pensions, Compensation, and Gratuities	75,166	76,352	77,535	78,732	82,414
Miscellaneous	22	338	4,622	4,269	4,421
Total (exclusive of Buildings)	697,553	718,257	699,628	702,172	692,129
Buildings—					
Expended by the Public Works Department:—					
From Loans	4,758	35,197	10,734	384	...
„ Annual Votes	24,144	39,231	20,886	12,167	24,946
Expended by Boards of Advice...	3,293	3,398	3,901	3,383	3,710
Rents	3,845	4,119	3,848	3,568	3,385
Total	733,593	800,202	738,997	721,674	724,170

The expenditure in 1901-2 was the highest for years past, but in 1902-3 there was a decrease to the extent of £61,205, and in 1903-4 a further decline of £17,323; while in 1904-5 the small increase of £2,496 is shown. The increases in 1904-5, as compared with 1903-4, are under — Training, £1,204; Technical Schools, £839; Pensions, &c., £3,682; Buildings, £12,539; and Miscellaneous, £152. Decreases were in Instruction, £10,427; Administration, £993; and Melbourne University, £4,500. Since the inception of the system of free, compulsory, and secular education in 1872, up to the 30th June, 1905, the expenditure on public instruction has amounted to £21,877,421, of which £16,259,865 has been spent on instruction, £1,212,932 on administration, £159,795 on training, £1,781,898 on miscellaneous items, principally pensions,

technical schools, and the Melbourne University (excluding the annual endowment of £9,000 to that institution under Act 16 Vict., No. 34, since raised to £20,000 under Act No. 1926), £2,462,931 on buildings, of which £1,129,610 was paid out of loans, and £1,333,321 from revenue. For particulars of the progress of State instruction since its inception, see Part Social Condition of this work.

Expenditure
on primary
education.

The foregoing statement deals with public instruction generally, and includes some items of expenditure on secondary and technical education; but in the following statement particulars are given of primary State school education only—that is, the cost to the State of the “free, compulsory, and secular” system, the subjects of which are set out in the schedule of Act. No. 1777, as follow:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, and, where practicable, gymnastics and swimming; also, for children over nine years of age, lessons in health and temperance from standard works; and, for girls, sewing, needlework, cookery, and domestic economy:—

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Items.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Instruction—	£	£	£	£	£
Teachers' Salaries ...	496,336	511,846	499,559	502,562	494,546
Singing, Drawing, Drill, Gymnas- tics, Kindergarten, Cookery, and Manual Training	2,497	4,681	5,955	5,334	4,841
Teachers' Travelling Expenses	1,803	2,060	2,540	2,562	2,519
Conveyance of Children to Schools	2,063	2,386	2,536	2,129	2,191
Books, Stores, Cadets, Kinder- garten, Manual Training, and Cookery Expenses	9,479	9,140	10,034	10,559	8,345
Cleaning, Stationery, Fuel, &c.	31,039	31,459	31,532	32,781	33,206
Teaching Night Schools ...	615	804	682	668	520
Training Teachers ...	4,516	4,701	4,555	4,177	4,226
Total Instruction ...	548,348	567,077	557,393	560,772	550,394
Administration—					
Office and Inspectors ...	31,257	31,235	29,156	28,830	29,187
Truant Officers ...	6,793	7,569	6,046	5,046	4,941
Stores, Cleaning, &c. *	1,814	3,173	3,946	3,745	2,500
Buildings ...	36,040	81,946	39,369	19,502	32,041
Retiring Allowances, Compensa- tion, and Gratuities	75,166	76,352	77,535	78,732	82,414
Total Expenditure ...	699,418	767,352	713,445	696,627	701,477

* Including Postage and Telegrams, £2,186 in 1902-3, £2,615 in 1903-4, and £1,376 in 1904-5.

Out of the total decrease (£76,032) which has taken place in the expenditure on Education since 1901-2, £65,875 has been effected on items comprising primary instruction. This has occurred principally in the items Teachers' Salaries and Buildings. Slight in-

creases are shown in the expenditure on Singing, &c., Teachers' Travelling expenses, Cleaning, &c., and Pensions.

The following return shows the cost per head of primary instruction:—

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIA: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Cost to the State.		Scholars in Average Attendance.	Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
	Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.		Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1899-00 ...	673,174	628,489	145,868	4 12 4	4 6 2
1900-01 ...	699,418	663,378	147,818	4 14 8	4 9 9
1901-2 ...	767,352	685,406	150,939	5 1 8	4 10 10
1902-3 ...	713,445	674,076	150,268	4 14 11	4 9 8
1903-4 ...	696,627	677,125	145,500	4 15 8	4 13 1
1904-5 ...	701,477	669,436	143,362	4 17 10	4 13 5

SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, AND ENDOWMENTS.

The following is a statement of all grants and endowments, and expenditure in aid of various services, institutions, and societies, from 1900-1 to 1904-5:—

	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Grants to Agriculture, &c. ...	123,358	142,418	82,978	124,255	129,088
„ Mining ...	24,900	15,992	11,866	15,950	25,250
Subsidy to Municipalities ...	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
<i>Educational Grants, &c.—</i>					
Melbourne University ...	15,250	15,000	13,500	13,500	20,000
College of Pharmacy ...	500	500	250	250	500
Technological Schools — Maintenance, &c.	17,932	18,476	16,145	16,278	17,117
Public Libraries, &c. (including Melbourne Public Library)	26,660	27,065	20,828	18,611	21,383
Royal and other Scientific Societies	100	175	50	50	150
Victorian Artists' Society ...	150	100	...	...	...
Art Galleries, Ballarat, Bendigo, &c.	500	500	250	...	300
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c.	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,500
Parks and Gardens (including Melbourne Botanical Gardens)	14,867	15,175	12,295	11,321	11,096
Charitable Institutions ...	115,979	114,459	98,384	99,358	105,538
Other Charitable Allowances ...	220	220	214	220	589
Cemeteries ...	117	155	80	140	156

SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, AND ENDOWMENTS—*continued.*

	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Miscellaneous Grants and Subsidies—</i>					
Exhibitions	500	1,000	...	...	100
Exhibition Trustees, Expenses of ...	1,250	1,250	300	300	300
Fire Brigades	15,941	16,215	16,262	16,283	16,301
Mint Subsidy	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Village Settlements and Labour Colonies	3,987	2,993	3,519	2,085	1,068
Carriage of Water—to reimburse Railway Department for	5,036	11,026	2,919	...	...
Relief on account of Bush Fires, Cyclones, Drought, &c.	1,250	3,295	495	...	...
Relief of the Unemployed ...	906	1,161	907	736	669
Savings Banks Commissioners—Extra Working Expenses	11,178	12,685	13,663	15,046	14,956
Assistance to Municipalities for Drainage Works, &c.	10,508	8,287	2,816	2,111	604
Assistance to Municipalities for Roads and Bridges	21,540	28,035	6,054	19,929	13,154
Aborigines—Maintenance ...	4,705	4,633	4,810	4,407	4,153
International Astrophotographic Catalogue	200	200	200	200	200
Total	541,034	564,515	381,785	434,030	456,172

The total amount of these grants and subsidies for 1904-5 exceeds the total for 1903-4 by £22,142, the items showing the greatest increases being agriculture £4,833, mining £9,300, Melbourne University £6,500, public libraries £2,772, and charitable institutions £6,180. Special grants to municipalities for roads, bridges, drainage works, &c., have been reduced by £8,282.

Trust funds,
1901 to 1905.

The following are the amounts to the credit of the trust funds, and the manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last five financial years:—

TRUST FUNDS: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits in Savings Banks	3,675,418	3,603,187	3,595,418	3,495,418	3,445,418
Deposits in Savings Banks Security Account	2,453,452	2,500,327	1,543,952	1,625,812	2,036,262
Municipal Investments Account	1,116,380	1,115,380	1,113,799	1,112,799	1,108,338
Municipal Sinking Funds	626,368	652,951	634,141	633,464	627,914

TRUST FUNDS : RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS—*continued.*

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance Fund ...	169,076	176,683	184,685	194,773	204,301
Intestate Estates ...	89,482	89,288	88,698	100,511	103,557
Country Tramways* ...	137,872	137,872	137,872	137,872	94,164
Trustee and Assurance Companies ...	104,795	104,795	104,795	104,795	104,795
Police Superannuation Fund	15,327	1,665	3,253	5,579	7,312
Other Funds ...	945,731	1,437,001	1,018,959	1,341,376	1,523,491
Total ...	9,333,901	9,819,149	8,422,572	8,752,399	9,255,552
How Invested :—					
Invested in Debentures, &c.	2,673,002	2,689,430	2,709,343	2,647,263	2,694,808
Securities and Cash held by Trust Fund Trustees	6,528,803	6,625,491	5,670,605	5,650,626	6,012,816
Balance ...	132,096	504,228	42,624	454,510	547,928

* This Fund was made available for water supply and railway purposes by Act No. 1933 (8th November, 1904).

The revenue deficiency on 30th June, 1905, £2,009,119, is exclusive of a debit balance of £267,489 in the Land Sales by Auction Fund, and is, with the exception of £50,000 met out of Treasury bonds, accounted for in the securities held by the Trust Fund Trustees.

In 1898 an Act was passed to relieve any municipality, which desired relief, from further contributions to its loan sinking fund. The amount already to the credit of the sinking fund of any municipality which took advantage of the Act is allowed to accumulate with interest, and at the maturity of the loan the Government will, by the sale of inscribed stock, pay the difference between the amount at credit of the fund and the amount of the loan to be redeemed, the municipality repaying to the Government, in half-yearly instalments, the amount so paid.

The amount of money to the credit of the municipal sinking funds has not materially altered during recent years. On 30th June, 1905, it was £627,914.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The amount of revenue collected in this State by the Federal Government since its inauguration is £13,924,781. Of this amount £4,678,868 was used to meet the Victorian portion of Commonwealth expenditure, and £9,224,346 was returned to the State Government. A balance of £6,433 was overpaid to the State, as £28,000 is retained as "till-money," principally in the offices of the Post and Telegraph Department in the State.

Commonwealth finance.

A statement of the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure for Victoria is as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CREDITED OR DEBITED
TO THE STATE OF VICTORIA: RETURN FOR 4½ YEARS.

—	1901, to 30th June.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ...	1,123,106	1,976,245	2,096,318	2,040,128	1,907,063
Excise Duties ...	232,993	400,280	402,696	403,377	581,780
Posts and Telegraphs ...	177,931	591,470	622,700	650,583	683,480
Miscellaneous ...	2,780	8,505	5,407	8,364	9,575
Total ...	1,536,810	2,976,500	3,127,121	3,102,452	3,181,898
EXPENDITURE.					
Customs and Excise...	32,645	63,812	64,770	66,731	69,244
Posts and Telegraphs ...	181,177	588,888	597,008	631,313	665,161
Defences ...	77,148	316,876	258,852	258,471	291,577
New Expenditure ...	41,056	87,194	98,200	143,332	145,413
Paid over to the State	1,177,740	1,920,974	2,105,450	2,002,804	2,017,378
Total ...	1,509,766	2,977,744	3,124,280	3,102,651	3,188,773

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total revenue and expenditure of the State of Victoria is shown by combining State and Commonwealth receipts and expenditure. The following are the main heads:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE
COMBINED: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	2,558,290	2,376,525	2,499,014	2,443,505	2,488,843
Posts and Telegraphs ...	588,366	591,470	622,700	650,583	683,480
Railways ...	3,302,202	3,362,030	3,033,596	3,400,243	3,609,120
State Taxation ...	762,438	818,274	950,183	1,012,119	979,029
Other sources ...	859,873	905,019	870,797	913,147	919,790
Total Revenue ...	8,071,169	8,053,318	7,976,290	8,419,597	8,680,262
EXPENDITURE.					
Customs and Excise ...	67,255	63,812	64,770	66,731	69,244
Posts and Telegraphs ...	510,449	588,888	597,008	631,313	665,161
Railways ...	1,982,421	2,052,264	1,849,989	1,896,359	2,004,601
Public Instruction ...	655,456	690,737	661,024	651,342	662,294
Public Debt—					
Interest and Expenses	1,900,139	1,941,449	1,907,656	1,948,376	1,884,208
Redemption ...	47,702	94,414	68,155	95,060	83,656
Other Expenditure ...	2,841,384	3,024,038	2,630,188	3,150,274	3,145,973
Total Expenditure	8,004,806	8,455,602	7,778,790	8,439,455	8,515,137

Common-
wealth and
State
finance.

In 1901-2 the Customs and Excise revenue was less by £181,765 than during the preceding year, when the State Tariff was in force, but exceeded that for the year 1899-00 by £109,394. In 1902-3, 1903-4 and 1904-5, this source of revenue showed an increase of £122,489, £66,980 and £112,318 respectively, over that of 1901-2. If the revenue and expenditure be compared, it is satisfactory to note that since the transfer of departments to the Commonwealth the combined figures, which in 1901-2 show an excess of expenditure amounting to £402,284, in 1904-5 show an excess of £165,125 in revenue.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

A statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure and also of the loan expenditure of the Federal and the State Governments and of municipal and local bodies during the last five years will be found in the following table. From the totals of revenue and expenditure, the amounts paid by one body to another have been deducted:—

Common-
wealth,
State, and
local
finance.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE : RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government—					
Federal ..	1,536,810	2,976,500	3,127,121	3,102,452	3,181,898
State ..	6,425,269	4,987,757	4,767,168	5,234,887	5,426,800
Municipal ..	1,105,262	1,201,230	1,180,453	1,229,609	1,254,649
Melbourne Harbor Trust ..	151,383	155,513	177,233	176,898	189,983
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	292,793	315,054	362,450	355,650	390,441
Fire Brigades Boards	19,529	20,278	21,639	19,797	20,557
Total ..	9,531,046	9,656,332	9,636,064	10,119,293	10,464,328
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	1,509,766	2,977,744	3,124,280	3,102,651	3,188,773
State ..	6,385,950	5,388,797	4,572,509	5,254,546	5,254,800
Municipal ..	1,151,282	1,196,422	1,099,620	1,209,967	1,253,171
Melbourne Harbor Trust ..	158,007	162,603	150,174	144,897	145,986
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	366,936	373,571	398,879	409,039	416,410
Fire Brigades Boards	19,429	17,887	20,455	19,607	21,041
Total ..	9,591,370	10,117,024	9,365,917	10,140,707	10,280,181

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS—*continued.*

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Government ..	932,265	884,275	729,403	425,810	194,482
Municipal ..	254,098	135,251	132,044	84,339	84,845
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	616,676	346,884	358,387	1,053,526	386,511
Fire Brigades Boards ..	..	..	..	..	405
Total ..	1,803,039	1,366,410	1,219,834	1,563,675	666,243
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total</i> ..	11,394,409	11,483,434	10,585,751	11,704,382	10,946,424
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 7 19 3	£ s. d. 7 19 9	£ s. d. 7 19 10	£ s. d. 8 7 5	£ s. d. 8 12 11
Ordinary Expenditure ..	8 0 3	8 7 5	7 15 5	8 7 9	8 9 11
Loan Expenditure ..	1 10 1	1 2 7	1 0 3	1 5 10	0 11 0

The total revenue of the Federal and State Governments, the municipalities and other corporations, is 3.4 per cent. more than in the previous year, and amounts to nearly ten and a half millions. The ordinary expenditure shows an increase in the twelve months of £139,474, and this has occurred mainly in the Federal and the Municipal expenditure. The loan expenditure was less by £897,432. The revenue per head in 1904 was £8 7s. 5d., and in 1905, £8 12s. 11d. The ordinary expenditure was £8 7s. 9d and £8 9s. 11d.; and the loan expenditure was £1 5s. 10d. and 11s. in those years respectively.

LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON.

Loans.

The total amount of loans raised in London at varying rates of interest was £67,478,176, after conversion operations. The amount paid off by means of new loans was £21,978,500, and by means of payment derived from revenue, &c., £789,447, leaving a balance due on 30th June, 1905, of £44,710,229, consisting of debentures amounting to £1,086,200, inscribed stock, £41,545,629, and Treasury Bonds, £2,078,400. The following statement gives particulars respecting the various loans which were raised in London since 1859, together with the average prices obtained after deducting flotation

expenses as well as accrued interest, and the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent:—

LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1905.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.				Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture or Bond.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses. (Net proceeds.)	
	When Due.	No. of Years.					
			£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105 1 11 ³ / ₄	103 18 11 ³ / ₄	5 14 0
"	"	"	750,000	6	107 17 7 ¹ / ₄	106 14 7 ¹ / ₄	5 9 10
1860	"	23	1,837,500	6	104 17 10 ¹ / ₂	103 14 10 ¹ / ₂	5 14 1
"	1884	"	812,500		103 18 6 ¹ / ₂	101 18 6 ¹ / ₂	5 17 0
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2
1862	"	23	1,600,000	6	100 8 11 ³ / ₄	99 5 11 ³ / ₄	6 1 1
1866	1891	25	850,000	5	98 4 2 ¹ / ₂	97 1 2 ¹ / ₂	5 4 3
1869	1894	"	688,600	5	100 17 6 ¹ / ₂	99 14 6 ¹ / ₂	5 0 5
1870	"	24	1,518,400	5	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	94 16 10 ³ / ₄	93 18 11 ³ / ₄	4 8 1
1876	1901	"	{ 500,000 2,500,000		97 17 5 ¹ / ₂	96 19 2 ¹ / ₂	4 14 0
1878	1904	26	457,000	4	103 3 8 ¹ / ₂	102 5 11 ¹ / ₂	4 6 11
1879	"	25	3,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	97 17 5 ¹ / ₂	96 19 2 ¹ / ₂	4 14 0
1880	"	24	2,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	103 3 8 ¹ / ₂	102 5 11 ¹ / ₂	4 6 11
			Stock.				
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	98 16 8 ¹ / ₂	97 13 7 ¹ / ₂	4 3 0
"	1908	"	2,000,000	4	97 14 1 ¹ / ₂	96 10 11 ¹ / ₂	4 4 6
1884	1913	29	{ 2,636,600 1,363,400	4	98 5 7	97 2 8 ¹ / ₂	4 3 3
1885	1919	34	{ 3,180,620 819,380		98 18 6 ¹ / ₂	97 15 9 ¹ / ₂	4 2 5
1886	1920	"	1,500,000	4	105 12 3 ¹ / ₄	104 9 0	3 15 5
1887	"	33	3,000,000	4	102 5 6 ¹ / ₂	101 2 9	3 18 9
1888	"	32	1,500,000	4	108 1 1 ¹ / ₄	106 18 0 ³ / ₄	3 12 9
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	2 ¹ / ₂	102 14 10	101 11 11 ¹ / ₂	3 8 5
1890	"	33	4,000,000	3 ¹ / ₂	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1
1891	1921-6	30-5	{ 850,000 2,150,000	3 ¹ / ₂	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000		91 13 7	90 10 8	4 1 5
1893	1911-26	17-32	2,107,000	4	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7
1899	1929-49	30-50	1,600,000	3	94 7 1	93 4 2	3 7 3
1901	"	28-48	3,000,000	3	92 2 1	89 14 5	3 11 10
1902	"	27-47	1,600,000	3	95 16 6 ¹ / ₂	93 8 3 ¹ / ₂	3 7 6
1903	"	26-46	3,148,176	3 ¹ / ₂	91 14 9 ³ / ₄	89 8 0	4 3 8
			Treasury-bonds.				
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4 ¹ / ₂	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0
1898	1900	2	500,000	3 ¹ / ₂	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 15 0
1903	1906	3	2,254,800	4	99 10 8 ¹ / ₂	96 18 10	5 2 7
Total	..	..	66,523,976				
Paid off	..	..	21,813,747				
Outstanding	..	..	44,710,229				

The figures in the last column represent the rate of interest payable by the State for the actual amount of money which was realized after the deduction of all expenses which had been incurred in connexion with the flotation, and with allowance for redemption at par on maturity. The column, Amount Sold, includes £957,000 for conversion loans.

The nominal rate of interest has varied from 6 per cent. for earlier loans to 3 per cent. for those of later date, and the actual rate

obtained by investors varied from 6 per cent. in 1866 to $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. in 1899 and 1902. The first six loans raised were obtained at about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but the credit of the State would appear to have gradually improved after 1866, and money was obtained four years later at 5 per cent. In 1883 it was obtained at 4 $\frac{1}{5}$ th per cent., in 1885 at $4\frac{1}{8}$, in 1888 at $3\frac{5}{8}$, and in 1889 at less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1891 there was a reaction, when the money obtained cost $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the rate was still increased to over $4\frac{1}{2}$ in 1893, while 5 per cent. was paid on short-dated Treasury bonds obtained in 1892. Some later loans show a marked improvement, as in 1899 the actual rate of interest was less than $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., this being the lowest rate of those loans which were raised in London, while for the two later loans, one of which was floated in 1901, the money was obtained at slightly over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the other in 1902, at $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., but the interest on loans raised in 1903 was as high as $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on short-dated Treasury bonds, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ on stock sold.

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE.

The total amount of loans floated in Melbourne after conversion operations was £10,222,164. Of this amount, £1,791,343 was redeemed by loans, and £1,627,283 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £6,803,538 on 30th June, 1905, consisting of debentures, £2,647,764; inscribed stock, £3,155,774; and Treasury bonds, £1,000,000; but included is a sum of £1,000 overdue for debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company not yet presented for payment. The outstanding balance of loans floated in Melbourne amounted to £3,451,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the last seven years the local debt has been increased by over $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling. The following is a statement of these loans, showing the amounts originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on 30th June, 1905:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE.

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1905.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted Into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Percent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Debentures.</i>							
13 & 23.	1854	...	1855-75	735,000	...	735,000	...
49	1855	6	1857-72	299,100	...	299,100	...
15	1856	6	1872-4	2,900	...	2,900	...
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	312,900	...
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
1296	1893	4	1913-23	746,795	...	...	746,795
1440	1896	3	1912	63,000	...	...	63,000
1659	1900	3	1921-30	1,000,000	...	...	1,000,000
1753	1901	3	1923-32	371,100	...	40,000	331,100
1816	1903	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1904	93,869	...	45,000	48,869
1901	1903	3	1934-54	457,000	...	...	457,000

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE—*continued.*

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1905.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock.</i>							
428	1872	4	1897	1,113,000	2,659,613	...	...
439	1872	4	"	86,780			
741	1882	4	"	13,102			
963	1887	4	"	167,600			
1015	1889	4	"	130,000			
1341	1893	4	"	750,000			
1369	1895	4	"	150,000	...	165,189	2,969,586
1468	1896	3	1917	249,131			
1564	1898	3	"	2,290,482			
1623	1899	3	"	500,000			
1552	1898	3	"	344,293			
1602	1898	3	"	8,270			
1749	1898	3	"	211,135	...	8,270	...
<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>							
1574	1898	3½	1901	500,000	...	500,000	...
1800	1902	3½	1907	1,000,000	...	...	1,000,000
<i>Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.</i>							
617	1878	...	1880-97	63,000	...	62,000	1,000
Total ...				13,355,557	3,133,393	3,418,626	6,803,538

Of the total loans raised in Victoria (exclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures) £2,337,000, *i.e.*, the total of those loans which were authorized prior to 1863, was at 6 per cent.; £710,000, or those authorized from 1868 to 1870, at 5 per cent.; £3,406,408, or those authorized from 1872 to 1895, at 4 per cent.; and £5,245,280, authorized since 1895, and £93,869 in 1903, at 3 and 3½ per cent. respectively. During 1898 and 1902 short-dated Treasury bonds for £500,000 and £1,000,000 respectively were authorized at 3½ per cent. Of the total Melbourne loans outstanding on 30th June, 1905, £746,795 is bearing interest at 4 per cent., £1,048,869 at 3½ per cent., £5,006,874 at 3 per cent., and the balance, £1,000, is overdue and does not bear interest.

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised

by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure in each of the last five years:—

LOAN EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Works.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	490,857	467,937	354,916	236,944	44,696
Water Supply	138,233	88,902	115,405	118,392	95,696
Defences	4,080	11,889	..	..	..
Schools—					
Primary	4,618	34,332	12,039	558	101
Technical	99	..	..	..	..
Wineries, &c.	15,480	17,895	6,352	376	..
Closer Settlement, Purchase of					
Estates	85,040	55,462	1,189	3,666	754
Bush Fires—Advances to Farmers	2,366	332	..	..	..
Loans to Farmers—Purchase of Seed and Fodder .. ..	..	..	82,059	11,067	..
Mining Development	25,932	32,443	23,895	7,466	552
Assistance to Municipalities—					
For Roads, &c.	36,439	45,714	44,552	17,267	14,945
For Drainage Works	5,827	23,504	8,951	249	..
Drainage of Swamps	6,046	31,392	18,354	4,504	3,152
Levees, &c., Goulburn and Murray Rivers	11,340	13,569	26,775	6,339	4,506
River Yarra Improvements	5,245	8,338	2,999	3,706	1,650
Accommodation for Federal Parliament	22,542	17,132	226	..	..
Other Public Works	78,121	35,434	31,691	15,276	28,430
Total	932,265	884,275	729,403	425,810	194,482
Per Head of Population	s. d. 15 7	s. d. 14 8	s. d. 12 1	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 3 3

The loan expenditure of the State has for years past been upon a very much smaller scale than formerly, as the following particulars show:—

Average amount of loan expenditure per annum for the—

10 years ended 30th June, 1895 ...	... £1,904,549
5 years ended 30th June, 1900 ...	... 490,790
5 years ended 30th June, 1905 ...	... 633,247

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

The aggregate amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1905, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £77,700,340; but a total of £26,186,573 (exclusive of conversion loans) having been repaid, viz., £2,416,730 out of the general re-

venue, and £23,769,843 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance on 30th June, 1905, was reduced to £51,513,767. The purposes for which the amount outstanding was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follow:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings Contracted for—	Amount of Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1905.	Annual Interest Payable.
REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.		
	£	£
Railways	39,427,408	1,454,414
Tramways, Country	61,032	2,301
Water Supply and Irrigation—Melbourne ...	1,848,663	67,439
" " Country ...	5,935,591	207,896
Harbors and Docks	280,696	11,202
Graving Dock	351,764	11,847
Agriculture—Advances to Beet Sugar Company	63,000	1,890
" Wineries, &c.	56,071	1,698
Purchase of Land for Closer Settlement ...	186,188	5,586
Development of Mining	128,299	3,993
Total Revenue Yielding Works... ..	48,338,712	1,768,266
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.		
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses	786,977	27,998
Defence Works	148,599	4,958
State School Buildings	1,244,157	41,922
Other	995,322	32,105
Total other Permanent Works	3,175,055	106,983
Net Borrowings	51,513,767	1,875,249

The loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1905, include sums not yet expended, amounting in the aggregate to £150,372, of which £114,129 is for railways, and £29,002 for country water supply, and £7,241 for different other services. Of the total loans outstanding, 94 per cent. has been expended on revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

LOANS REDEEMABLE.

The total debt on 30th June, 1905, exclusive of debentures for £1,000 overdue since 1897, and of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £51,512,767, and of this sum £2,646,764 was in the form of debentures; £42,631,829 of inscribed stock (London Register); £3,155,774 of stock (Melbourne Register); and £3,078,400 in the form of Treasury bonds. The following are the dates on which

these loans are repayable, those repayable in Melbourne and London being indicated:—

TOTAL DEBT, AND DATES WHEN REPAYABLE.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
1296	1st April, 1913-23 ...	4	746,795	...	746,795
1440	" 1912-22 ...	3	63,000	...	63,000
1659	1st Jan., 1921-30 ...	3	1,000,000	...	1,000,000
1753	" 1923-32 ...	3	331,100	...	331,100
1816	1st July, 1907-8 ...	3½	48,869	...	48,869
1901	1st Jan., 1934-54 ...	3	457,000	...	457,000
	<i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i>				
717	1st July, 1907 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000*
739	1st April, 1908 ...	4	...	2,000,000	2,000,000*
760	1st Oct., 1913 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000*
805	" 1919 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
845	" 1920 ...	4	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
989 }	" 1923 ...	3½	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
1032 }					
1196 }	1st Jan., 1921-26 ...	3½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
1217 }					
1287	" 1911-26 ...	4	...	2,107,000	2,107,000
1560	" 1929-49 ...	3	...	4,464,713	4,464,713
1562	" 1929-49 ...	3½	...	3,060,116	3,060,116
		3	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
	<i>Stock (Melbourne).</i>				
1468 }	29th Sept., 1917 ...	3	2,969,586	...	2,969,586
1564 }					
1623 }					
1602 }	" " ...	3	186,188	...	186,188
1749 }					
	<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>				
1800	1st October, 1907 ...	3½	1,000,000	...	1,000,000
1847	1st July, 1906 ...	4	...	2,078,400	2,078,400
	<i>Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.</i>				
617	(Overdue since 1897) ...	...	1,000	...	1,000
	Total ...	...	6,803,538	44,710,229	51,513,767
	<i>Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.</i>				
1451	1st Jan., 1906-13 ...	3¼	200,000	...	200,000
1795	" 1906-7 ...	3½	50,000	...	50,000
	Total (including loans in aid of Revenue)...	...	7,053,538	44,710,229	51,763,767

* Debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holder. The amount so converted to 30th June, 1905, was £8,913,800.

With reference to the £2,078,400 of 4 per cent. Treasury bonds, due in London on 1st July, 1906, holders had the option up to 31st December, 1905, of converting the bonds into 3½ per cent. consolidated inscribed stock, receiving £104 of stock for each £100 bond. At 31st December holders of bonds amounting to £1,513,200 had not exercised their option, and in order to meet these bonds a local loan, at the same rate of interest, was floated, with the following good results:—

London Bonds	...	...	...	£1,513,200
Added liability, at rate mentioned above	...			60,528
London loan liability, had option been exercised				1,573,728
Melbourne loan liability, as result of local loan				1,548,620
Saving on Loan Liability	...	...	...	25,108

LOANS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT RAISED.

LOANS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT RAISED, 30TH JUNE, 1905.

Purposes.	Under Loan Act—					
	59 Vict. No. 1440	62 Vict. No. 1552.	4 Ed. VII. No. 1962.	63 Vict. No. 1623.	1 Ed. VII. No. 1753.	3 Ed. VII. No. 1816
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ...	...	...	...	206,363	350,609	...
Irrigation Works, &c. ...	...	...	...	100,000	100,000	...
Beet Sugar Industry	100,000	...	...	...	...	...
Closer Settlement ...	...	...	500,000	...	...	...
Loans to Farmers for Purchase of Seed	...	...	...	...	...	100,000
Redemption of Municipal Debentures	...	1,116,608	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	193,637	49,391	...
Total ...	100,000	1,116,608	500,000	500,000	500,000	100,000
Amount raised to 30th June, 1905	63,000	8,270	...	344,293	371,100	93,869
Balance not floated...	37,000	1,108,338	500,000	155,707	128,900	6,131
	Total, £1,936,076					

This sum of £1,936,076 authorized but not yet borrowed has been allotted by Parliament to the following purposes:—

Redemption of municipal debentures	...	£1,108,338
Closer settlement	... ..	500,000
Railways, water supply, public works, &c.	...	327,738
		<hr/> £1,936,076 <hr/>

The rate of interest on the amount to be raised is 3 per cent. on £1,429,945, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on £506,131.

Growth of
Funded
Debt in
Victoria.

The following return shows the growth of the public debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness has steadily declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to 3.64 in 1904 and 1905. In relation to population, however, the amount per head has substantially increased from 1855 to 1900, but since the latter year there has been no very great alteration.

GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST IN VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1905.

End of Financial Year in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per head of population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest.
		Total.	Average rate per cent.		
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	480,000	28,800	6.00	1 6 4	0 1 7
1860	5,118,100	306,405	5.99	9 10 4	0 11 5
1870	11,924,800	688,740	5.78	16 8 3	0 19 0
1880	20,056,600	1,004,436	5.01	23 11 9	1 3 7
1890	41,377,693	1,649,465	3.99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900	48,774,885	1,867,604	3.83	40 17 4	1 11 3
1901	49,546,275	1,861,547	3.76	41 3 0	1 11 0
1902	50,408,957	1,887,877	3.74	41 15 5	1 11 4
1903	51,097,900	1,904,514	3.73	42 5 11	1 11 6
1904	51,519,962	1,876,011	3.64	42 13 4	1 11 1
1905	51,513,767	1,875,249	3.64	42 9 8	1 10 11

Including money borrowed for temporary purposes (£250,000—Acts 1451 and 1795) in aid of revenue, the total debt on the 30th June, 1905, is £51,763,767, upon which the amount of interest and expenses (paid in 1904-5) was £1,884,208, or an average of 3.64 per cent. on the total debt. The amount of interest and expenses paid was fully earned by £45,765,547, the amount of such interest and expenses being £1,665,872. This leaves £5,998,220, all the interest and expenses upon which, £218,336, has to be met by charge upon the general revenue. In addition, a sum of £2,226,609 has been advanced from the trust funds, upon which the interest is £67,476, or 3.03 per cent. The total interest which has to be met

from general revenue is thus £285,812, equal to 3.48 per cent., or 4s. 9d. per head of population on a debt of £8,224,829, and this amount represents the real burden on 30th June, 1905.

Over £3,000,000 of the latter amount has been spent on public works of a permanent character, including defences, State schools, public offices, &c. With regard to the amount advanced from the trust funds, it is being reduced year by year from revenue, and the reduction in 1904-5 was £176,693.

SINKING FUNDS.

On 30th June, 1905, the sinking funds in Australia were as follow:—

Sinking
funds of
Australia.

SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 30TH JUNE, 1905.

State.	Sinking Funds in Connexion with—	
	State Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts.*
	£	£
Victoria	315,554	685,341
New South Wales	439,034	164,739
Queensland .. .. .	..	..
South Australia	133,149	..
Western Australia	1,073,844	59,953
Tasmania	214,171	102,133
Australia	2,175,752	1,012,166

* Figures for 1904, except Western Australia, 1902, and Tasmania, 1903.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1905:—

	Balance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account	£49,317
Closer Settlement Fund	3,357
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund	100,189
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund	149,074
Municipalities Contribution—Prince's Bridge	13,617
Total	£315,554

By Act No. 1428 of 1896, the moneys accruing from licensing, leasing, or selling of land in the Mallee country, or Mallee border, are to be paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called the Mallee Land Account. The sums standing at credit to this account are available solely for the repurchase, redemption, or paying off of any Victorian stock or debentures.

Mallee Land
Account.

By Act No. 1749 of 1901, it was provided that all moneys received by the Board of Land and Works, from lessees or purchasers of farm allotments, or purchasers of any land acquired by the Board, pursuant

Closer
Settlements
Fund.

to the general provisions of the Act, should be paid into the Treasury, and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called "The Farm Settlements Fund," which fund should be applied principally to the redemption of stock and the payment of interest thereon. Under the *Closer Settlement Act* of 1904, this fund was transferred to the Board appointed to administer that Act.

By Act No. 1561 of 1898, it was enacted that a Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund should be kept in the Treasury, and should be applied in purchasing or repurchasing, and ultimately in redeeming, consolidated stock—that is, stock on the London Register—and in paying expenses and costs of such purchase or redemption. The fund is made up of money derived from special appropriations from revenue, from repayments by Water Trusts, and from the Mallee Land Account, &c. Transactions in this fund to the 30th June, 1905, are as follow:—

**THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK
REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1905.**

Transactions.						To 30th June, 1905.
RECEIPTS.						£
From	Waterworks Trusts	...	...	...	...	139,096
"	Mallee Land Account	...	...	...	...	84,000
"	Revenue	...	...	...	...	69,604
"	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	63,778
Total receipts						356,478
EXPENDITURE.						
Purchase of stock	...	...	...	...	...	206,795
Commission, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	609
Total expenditure						207,404
Balance in the Fund						149,074
Amount of Stock repurchased and cancelled						223,347

The miscellaneous receipts are made up of £109 from sale of land, Coliban Works; £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608; £517, dividends on investment; and £325 from sale of slotting machine.

By Act No. 1565 of 1898, it was enacted that a Victorian Loans Redemption Fund should be kept in the Treasury, and should be available for the purchase, repurchase, or redemption of any Victorian Government 3 per cent. stock and debentures payable at Melbourne, and in paying the expenses, costs, &c., incurred. This fund is derived from special appropriations from revenue, repayments on account of resumption of land in the Mallee district, and sundry

Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund.

Loans Redemption Fund.

loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1905, are as follow:—

THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1905.

Transactions.					To 30th June, 1905.
RECEIPTS.					£
From Revenue	...	...	...	...	262,358
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts	...	...	...	...	3,988
Valuation of improvements	...	...	...	...	307
Payments by Municipalities	...	...	...	...	958
Repayment of Loans—					
Bush fires relief	...	...	...	...	16,737
Floods relief	...	...	...	...	939
Seed advances	...	...	...	...	64,476
New pilot steamer	...	...	...	...	2,389
Yarrowee Channel	...	...	...	...	1,296
Total receipts	...	...	...	...	353,448
EXPENDITURE.					
Purchase of stock	...	...	...	...	253,259
Balance in the fund	...	...	...	...	100,189
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled					258,458

The following is a summary of the funded debts of the Australian States and New Zealand on the 30th June, 1905, their proportion to population, and the total and average interest payable. The amounts are exclusive of Treasury bonds or bills issued for revenue purposes:—

Funded
debts of
Australasia.

FUNDED DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 30TH JUNE, 1905.

State.	Funded Debt.		Interest Payable.	
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Average Rate Per Cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	
Victoria	51,513,767	42 9 8	1,875,249	3.64
New South Wales ..	80,594,372	54 13 4	2,885,005	3.58
Queensland (31.12.04) ..	39,069,227	74 17 10	1,447,351	3.70
South Australia .. .	27,558,345	73 10 9	1,033,478	3.75
Western Australia ..	16,642,773	66 10 4	570,240	3.43
Tasmania .. .	9,307,456	51 18 5	341,816	3.67
Total Australia ..	224,685,940	55 19 10	8,153,139	3.63
New Zealand (31.3.05) ..	59,912,000	69 5 3	2,244,295	3.75

South Australia and New Zealand pay the highest average rate of interest on their loans, the reason being, not that their securities are

considered of less value, but that a larger proportion of their loans was raised when the rates of interest were high.

In the following statement will be found the indebtedness per head of the various States of Australia and New Zealand during the last four years. In all the States except Western Australia and Tasmania, there has been an appreciable increase since 1901-2:—

GOVERNMENT FUNDED DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIA.

—	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	41 15 5	42 5 11	42 13 4	42 9 8
New South Wales	49 10 5	53 6 1	54 2 4	54 13 4
Queensland... ..	74 8 6	74 14 10	77 17 8	74 17 10
South Australia	72 14 3	73 5 11	74 3 9	73 10 9
Western Australia	71 14 6	70 7 11	68 0 7	66 10 4
Tasmania	52 4 1	52 3 1	51 6 4	51 18 5
New Zealand	67 0 11	68 5 4	69 2 0	69 5 3

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States in 1905:—

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT OF AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1905.

State.	State Debts.		Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government.)	Grand Total.	
	Funded.	Unfunded.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria.. ..	51,513,767	2,476,609*	13,182,377	67,172,753	55 8 0
New South Wales	80,594,372	3,068,060	2,941,939	86,604,371	58 14 10
Queensland	39,069,227	1,151,710	667,403	40,888,340	78 7 8
South Australia	27,558,345	1,517,276	112,496	29,188,117	77 17 9
Western Australia	16,642,773	46,521	447,300	17,136,594	68 9 9
Tasmania	9,307,456	216,947	697,133	10,221,536	57 0 5
Total	224,685,940	8,477,123	18,048,648	251,211,711	62 12 1

* Treasury Bonds have been issued for £250,000 of this amount, but it has been the practice to regard it as part of the Unfunded Debt, as the money was borrowed for temporary purposes in aid of revenue, and is being paid off in yearly instalments.

The figures, £251,211,711, include loans raised by the State Governments, municipal bodies, corporations, and trusts. The Victorian figures exclude the amount of the tramways trust loan, viz., £1,650,000, which is treated as a loan to a private company, for

although the money has been borrowed by the trust, which is composed of representatives of municipalities, on the security of municipal property, yet the interest is paid and a sinking fund provided by the tramway company, which renders the liability of the trust merely nominal; further, the property must be purchased by the municipalities when the trust's lease has expired.

The figures in the table show the full public indebtedness of the Commonwealth, including States, municipalities, and corporation debts, to the date at which comparison can be made. Victoria has the smallest amount per head, Tasmania the next, and Queensland the largest. There are, of course, private debts to a considerable extent and private investments by British capitalists; but there is no reliable information as to the amount of this class of indebtedness.

The State debts are those for the year ended in 1905, the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1904, figures for 1905 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria on the 30th June, 1905, appear in the following statement:—

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 30TH JUNE, 1905.

	£	£
State Debts (Funded)— ..		
London Register	44,710,229	
Melbourne Register	6,802,538	
State Debts (Unfunded)	2,476,609	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway—unpresented	1,000	
	<hr/>	
Total State Debts		53,990,376
Municipal	3,899,827	
Harbor Trust	2,000,000	
Fire Brigades Board	130,000	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	7,541,000	
	<hr/>	
Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations		13,570,827
	<hr/>	
Total Debts		67,561,203
	<hr/>	

This sum (£67,561,203) is equal to a debt of £55 16s. 5d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1905.

DEBTS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Debt of
various
countries.

In order that a comparison may be instituted between the States of Australia and other countries of the world in regard to indebtedness, the following table is furnished. The highest debt per head of population here disclosed is that of France (£26 10s. 7d.), which is about three-fifths of that of Victoria. The next highest is the united liability of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies (£20 2s.), the next Great Britain (£17 9s. 5d.), with Belgium close up (£17 4s. 10d.). From this amount there is a gradual diminution of indebtedness to about £1 per head in British India. It must be remembered, however, that the large indebtedness of the Australian States is the result of expenditure on railways, roads, irrigation and water supply works, harbors, public and other works, required for the speedy development of an entirely new country, whilst in the older countries of the world much of this class of work is left to private enterprise.

GOVERNMENT DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Date.	Amount per Head.
		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	31st March, 1905 ..	17 9 5
British India	31st March, 1904 ..	0 19 9
Canada	30th June, 1904 ..	13 7 9
Cape of Good Hope	1904	16 6 10
Natal	30th June, 1904 ..	14 8 11
Transvaal and Orange River ..	1904	20 2 0
France	31st December, 1903..	26 10 7
Italy	30th June, 1904 ..	15 10 2
Austria	1902	14 3 7
Hungary	1903	11 0 11
German States	1903-4	10 5 6
German Empire (Imperial) ..	31st March, 1903 ..	2 10 2
Norway	31st March, 1904 ..	6 8 9
United States of America (Federal) ..	30th June, 1904 ..	5 13 10
Russia	1903	4 19 5
Sweden	1903	3 13 6
Belgium	1903	17 4 10

The figures in the next table show that within the Commonwealth nearly seventy-eight millions of money have to be redeemed within the next eleven years, and ninety millions in the succeeding ten years.

Due dates of
Australian
loans.

DUE DATES OF AUSTRALIAN LOANS ON 30TH JUNE, 1905.

When Repayable.	Amount.	When Repayable.	Amount.
	£		£
Overdue	10,250	1936 to 1940 ..	7,959,200
1905	1,019,111	1941 to 1945 ..	2,750,000
1906 to 1910 ..	33,947,763	1946 to 1950 ..	5,445,293
1911 to 1915 ..	42,976,099	1951	1,000,000
1916 to 1920 ..	45,046,169	Annual Drawings ..	192,600
1921 to 1925 ..	45,172,383	Interminable ..	532,890
1926 to 1930 ..	14,997,229		
1931 to 1935 ..	23,636,953		
		Total Funded Debt	224,685,940

VALUATION OF STATES' DEBTS.

In view of the possible transference of the States' debts to the Federal Government, it will be of interest to ascertain the value of each State's indebtedness so far as funded stock is concerned. A mere statement of the various loans is not necessarily an indication of their actual value. Although a loan may be raised at above the market rate of interest and realize a premium, which when considered in conjunction with the term of the loan reduces the nominal rate to something approaching the current rate at par, the value of the loan at any time of its currency has a greater value than the nominal amount. To illustrate this: Suppose a loan of a million has a term of twenty years to run, upon which interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is paid, and assuming, as is probably the case, the market rate of interest is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. : What is the value of the loan? Clearly, the present value of the principal (£1,000,000) due twenty years hence, together with the present value of an annuity of the amount of the interest (£40,000) for twenty years. The value of the former is £502,566, and that of the latter £568,496, and the total value of the loan £1,071,062. If the loan carry only 3 per cent. interest with the same currency, the value is £928,938.

Valuation of
States'
debts on
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
basis.

Each debt of each State of the Commonwealth has thus been separately valued upon a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis, as from the 1st January, 1905, but not including loans raised after 30th June, 1903. To this

extent the amounts shown in the next table are deficient as compared with those shown in preceding tables, but they afford an idea of the comparative values of the nominal debt and its value on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis. Full particulars are not available to effect the complete valuation. The results are set forth in the following table:—

VALUATION OF STATE FUNDED DEBTS.

State.	Funded Debt. Nominal Amount.	Value of—		Total.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	51,036,378	29,283,964	21,587,140	50,871,104
New South Wales ..	68,992,960	38,834,208	30,003,602	68,837,810
Queensland	38,318,627	19,720,491	19,105,742	38,826,233
South Australia ..	25,831,980	14,229,962	11,799,340	26,029,302
Western Australia ..	14,910,810	7,125,862	7,310,679	14,436,541
Tasmania	9,036,129	4,725,981	4,463,771	9,189,752
Commonwealth..	208,126,884	113,920,468	94,270,274	208,190,742

It will be seen that the actual value of the whole of the States' debts differs but slightly from the nominal amount. This is due to the fact that the mean rate of interest is nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is also noticeable that the actual values of the Victorian, New South Wales, and Western Australian loans are less than the nominal values, whilst the actual values of the Queensland, South Australian, and Tasmanian loans are greater. In each of the first series of States the mean rate of interest payable upon the loans—after attaching due weight to the currencies of the loans—is less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst in the latter it must be more. It is necessary to mention, however, that the above valuations have been made upon the assumption that interest is payable annually—not as is the case every six months.

COST OF PERIODIC CONVERSIONS.

The whole of this debt is practically in terminable stock—the average currency of these loans being probably about 35 years. The average rate of expenses in floating or converting the Victorian loans is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., which it is presumed does not differ essentially

from those of the other States. As these debts necessitate the renewal during this period of 35 years, it is obvious that at the end of the period the expenses involved in the conversions of the debts of the Commonwealth would be approximately £2,600,000. Assuming an equal distribution throughout the period, the annual expense is £74,000—a rather large amount for the comparatively small population of Australia. In any scheme for the transference and consolidation of the present State debts, it might be advisable to take into consideration the conversion of the present into interminable stock in order to avoid the expenses in connexion with the present system of periodic conversions.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

In the following table will be found a statement showing for the years 1900-1 to 1904-5 the amount of revenue collected under the various heads of taxation by the Commonwealth, the State, and the Municipal bodies:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Federal—					
Customs Duties... ..	£ 1,123,106	£ 1,976,245	£ 2,096,318	£ 2,040,128	£ 1,907,063
Excise Duties	232,993	400,280	402,696	403,377	581,780
Total Federal Taxation	1,356,099	2,376,525	2,499,014	2,443,505	2,488,843
State—					
Customs Duties... ..	1,027,805	...	...	...	...
Excise Duties	174,386	...	...	...	...
Wharfage Rates	37,592	41,760	43,976	45,216	50,213
Ports and Harbors	29,248	28,298	27,616	28,756	30,946
Business Licences	18,377	16,914	16,969	17,852	17,521
Probate & Succession Duties	155,902	217,796	161,636	308,531	265,876

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION: RETURN FOR
FIVE YEARS—*continued.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904 5.
State— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Duties on Bank Notes ...	19,057	19,041	18,434	18,440	16,444
Land Tax ...	97,948	97,862	92,867	106,445	97,840
Income Tax ...	220,314	220,629	415,048	311,147	316,943
Stamp Duty ...	184,000	175,974	173,637	175,732	183,246
Total State Taxation ...	1,964,629	818,274	950,183	1,012,119	979,029
Municipal Taxation ...	897,062	964,240	940,351	981,412	986,009
Melbourne Harbor Trust Taxation ...	136,178	140,258	164,611	162,105	167,727
Total Taxation ...	4,353,968	4,299,297	4,554,159	4,599,141	4,621,608

In the return following will be found, for the purpose of comparison, particulars of taxation by Government and by local bodies throughout the States of Australia and in the United Kingdom:—

TAXATION BY GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BODIES IN THE STATES OF
AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

—	Total Amount of Taxation.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	4,616,911	3 16 3
New South Wales	4,750,302	3 5 2
Queensland	1,926,941	3 13 11
South Australia	1,288,430	3 9 2
Western Australia	1,498,560	6 3 8
Tasmania	638,869	3 10 11
Australia	14,720,013	3 13 11
United Kingdom	185,657,000	4 6 3

In these figures the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1904-5, and the municipal taxation for the year 1902-3, and it appears that the total taxation for Australia is £14,720,013, or an average of £3 13s. 11d. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £3 5s. 2d. per head, obtains in New South Wales; South Australia is next with £3 9s. 2d.; then follow Tasmania,

Queensland, Victoria, and Western Australia, with £3 10s. 11d., £3 13s. 11d., £3 16s. 3d., and £6 3s. 8d. respectively. In Great Britain, the taxation is 12s. 4d. per head above the average of all Australia, and is higher than any of the Australian States except Western Australia.

LICENCES.

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1905, and the amount of annual and temporary fees under each head, collected during the year. Municipal licences for slaughtering, dairies, noxious trades, the carriage of passengers and goods, &c., are not shown.

LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE, 1905.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.			Amount of Fees Collected.		
	Annual.	Temporary.	Total.	Annual.	Temporary.	Total.
<i>Excise.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Distilling of Spirits—						
General ..	5	..	5	220 19 3	..	220 19 3
Wine ..	6	..	6	150 0 0	..	150 0 0
Vignerons ..	42	..	42	210 0 0	..	210 0 0
Test Still ..	38	..	38	3 15 6	..	3 15 6
The Manufacture of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff	55	..	55	954 4 0	..	954 4 0
The making of Beer	44	..	44	1,100 0 0	..	1,100 0 0
Sugar Refining ..	1	..	1	5 0 0	..	5 0 0
<i>Licensing.</i>						
Victuallers ..	3,562	953	4,515	79,286 0 0	1,906 0 0	81,192 0 0
Packet ..	14	..	14	280 0 0	..	280 0 0
Grocers ..	322	..	322	3,220 0 0	..	3,220 0 0
Colonial Wine	340	..	340	1,700 0 0	..	1,700 0 0
Railway Refreshment Rooms ..	32	..	32	800 0 0	..	800 0 0
Billiard Tables ..	96	..	96	480 0 0	..	480 0 0
Spirit Merchants, &c.	455	..	455	11,375 0 0	..	11,375 0 0
Brewers ..	36	..	36	900 0 0	..	900 0 0
Auctioneers—General	494	121	615	11,979 13 2	121 0 0	12,100 13 2
Gold-buyers	355	..	355	170 17 9	..	170 17 9
<i>Customs.</i>						
Carriage ..	777	49	826	194 5 0	6 2 6	200 7 6
Lighter ..	44	..	44	11 0 0	..	11 0 0
Boat ..	20	3	23	5 0 0	0 7 6	5 7 6
Custom House Agents	59	2	61	297 10 0	2 10 0	300 0 0
Bond ..	40	3	43	3,999 19 2	132 10 0	4,132 9 2

LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE, 1905—*continued.*

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.			Amount of Fees Collected.					
	Annual.	Temporary.	Total.	Annual.		Temporary.		Total.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>Explosives.</i>									
Importation ..	136	..	136	433	10 0	..	..	433	10 0
Manufacture of Rack- arock	30	..	30	7	10 0	..	..	7	10 0
Manufacture of other Explosives ..	7	..	7	8	10 0	..	..	8	10 0
Magazine ..	210	..	210	151	0 0	..	..	151	0 0
Fireworks, Sale of ..	692	..	692	34	12 0	..	..	34	12 0
Other than Fire- works, Sale of ..	1,335	..	1,335	333	15 0	..	..	333	15 0

NOTE.—In addition to the above there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1905, but the fees collected during the financial year 1904-5 are as follow :—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees Collected		
	£	s.	d.
Insurance	12,141	0	0
Business (on the Gold-fields)	110	0	0
Sale of Tobacco, &c.	1,396	19	7
Servants' Registry Office	101	2	6
Pawnbrokers	980	0	0
Hawkers	1,505	10	0
Carriers	59	3	0
Stage Carriage	165	0	0
Marine Store	144	8	0
Forwarding Agents	160	0	0
Permits to Fish, &c.	11	15	0

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of ground, in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council and Senate, and is incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. The Council consists of twenty members elected by the Senate for a term of five years, together with three members appointed by the Governor in Council. It elects two of its members to be Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Senate consists of all male persons who have graduated doctor or master in the University. It elects a Warden annually from its members. Control and management are in the hands of the Council. Council and Senate conjointly make statutes and regulations. There is no religious test for admission. The Governor of Victoria for the time being is the Visitor, and has authority to do all things which appertain to Visitors. By Royal letters patent of 14th March, 1859, it is declared that the degrees of the University of Melbourne shall be as fully recognised as those of any University in the United Kingdom. Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of endowment by private persons, the Melbourne University does not, however, compare favorably with others. The Act provides for an endowment of £9,000 annually for maintenance and management. Additional grants have been voted annually by Parliament for maintenance, and from time to time for building purposes. Since 1853 the total amount received from the Government was £752,762—£154,012 for building and apparatus, £489,000 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vict. 34, and £109,750 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. By Act No. 1926 of 1904 an additional endowment of £11,000 annually is provided for a period of ten years, conditionally on the University undertaking teaching in agriculture and mining, and granting a number of free scholarships to pupils from the primary schools; also £1,000 on condition that Evening Lectures are held at the University. In addition, the Council derives income from the fees paid by students

for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. These are charged as follow:—

- For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £21 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, £12 12s. for each of the 1st and 2nd years; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £18 18s. for the 1st year; £21 for the 2nd year; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the course for Diploma of Education, £6 6s. per annum for Students of the Education Department, and Special Fees for other Students, according to subjects taken.
- For the Diploma of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the Diplomas in Mining and in Metallurgy, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for the 3rd year.
- For the Diploma in Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.
- For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £3 3s. each annually for Art subjects to £21 for Science subjects, in which laboratory work plays a great part.
- For admission to degrees, £7 7s. is payable by bachelors, £10 10s. by masters, £5 5s. for any *ad eundem* degree.
- For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.
- For certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

Matriculation and attendance at lectures.

The number of students who presented themselves for the matriculation examination, the number that passed, as well as those matriculated, who entered the Melbourne University as undergraduates, and the number attending lectures, in each of the five years 1901 to 1905 were:—

MATRICULATION AND ATTENDANCE AT LECTURES, 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Number Presented for—		Students who passed the Matriculation Examination.		Number Matriculated and Admitted as Under-graduates.	Number attending Lectures.
	Matriculation Examination.	Less than Required number of Subjects.	Number.	Percentage.		
1901	1,438	302	511	45.0	137	584
1902	1,415	368	490	46.8	124	621
1903	1,566	367	478	39.9	111	628
1904	1,532	370	490	42.2	131	615
1905	1,671	433	493	39.8	195	705

The number of candidates in 1905 was greater than in any previous year. Of the 802 students who attended lectures in 1905, 190 attended in Arts, 71 in Laws, 58 in Engineering, 303 in Medicine, 22 in Science, 97 in Music, and 61 in Education.

Degrees.

The number of degrees taken in 1905 was 118, 112 of which were direct and six *ad eundem*, as against a total of 765 for the five

preceding years, or an average of 153 per year. The direct graduates numbered 734, and the *ad eundem* degrees 31 in the five preceding years. Of the total number of 3,775 degrees conferred, 292 were conferred on women, 290 of which were direct and two *ad eundem*; and 150 of which were the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 63 Master of Arts, 31 Bachelor of Medicine, one Doctor of Medicine, 27 Bachelor of Surgery, two Bachelor of Laws, one Doctor of Science, ten Bachelor of Science, six Master of Science, and one Bachelor of Music. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1905—the years 1904 and 1905 being shown separately:—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1904.			During 1904.			During 1905.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ...	797	107	904	26	...	26	18	...	18	841	107	948
Master of Arts ...	444	157	601	15	3	18	11	2	13	470	162	632
Bachelor of Medicine	597	14	611	38	...	38	27	1	28	662	15	677
Doctor of Medicine ...	89	99	188	10	1	11	9	...	9	108	100	208
Bachelor of Surgery	513	3	516	34	...	34	26	1	27	573	4	577
Master of Surgery ...	11	...	11	3	...	3	1	...	1	15	...	15
Bachelor of Laws ...	311	9	320	9	...	9	6	...	6	326	9	335
Master of Laws ...	60	3	63	...	...	...	2	...	2	62	3	65
Doctor of Laws ...	15	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	20	35
Bachelor of Engineering	121	2	123	6	...	6	5	...	5	132	2	134
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
Master of Engineering	65	...	65	2	...	2	...	...	...	67	...	67
Bachelor of Science ...	31	3	34	6	...	6	5	...	5	42	3	45
Master of Science ...	16	1	17	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	1	18
Doctor of Science ..	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	6	9
Bachelor of Music ...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Doctor of Music ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	3075	425	3500	152	5	157	112	6	118	3339	436	3775

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Victoria. Substantial colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this

The
affiliated
colleges.

purpose, which are situated in the northern portion of the University grounds, fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, are also training seminaries for the ministers of the respective denominations. There are efficient staffs of lecturers assisting the masters in teaching the principal subjects in each of the University courses. The Roman Catholic body has not yet erected a college upon its site in Madeline-street.

Trinity
College.

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right. In 1869, Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne), assisted by Professor Wilson and others, undertook to raise the funds required for the college buildings. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the building of Trinity was commenced in the following year. Its progress was remarkably rapid, and in 1877 it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for students. In 1883 the Clarke buildings were erected by Sir W. J. and Mr. Joseph Clarke, and additions have been repeatedly made since that time. In 1886, Trinity College Hostel, a house of residence for women students of the college, was established by the present Warden, and was carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him. In 1890, mainly through the munificence of Janet Lady Clarke, the Hostel was supplied with a permanent building, erected within the college precincts, and named "The Janet Clarke Buildings." The Hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students of the college consequently enjoy all its educational advantages on equal terms with the men students. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. The Warden of the college is Dr. A. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of ten tutors and lecturers. The college annually holds, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions.

Ormond
College.

In 1877, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site in its interests. Shortly afterwards it was resolved to raise subscriptions to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college. When £6,000 was subscribed for the purpose, Mr. Francis Ormond offered £10,000, provided that the Church obtained £10,000 from other sources, and in less than a year the Council were in a position to receive Mr. Ormond's subscription. The buildings were at once commenced, and the college opened in March, 1881. It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural part of the building, so that the remaining subscriptions could be entirely devoted to payments for fittings, improvements, repairs, &c. In 1883 the buildings were enlarged. In 1887 Mr. Ormond erected the Victoria wing, in honour of the late Queen's Jubilee. The buildings comprise lecture and

reading-rooms, common-room, and masters', tutors', and students' quarters. They form a college of residence for students attending the University of Melbourne in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Mining, and Agriculture. The college is open to members of all religious denominations. In it are delivered the lectures of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for the training of ministers of that church. The theological course covers three years after a student has taken his B.A. degree in the University, and the lectures are given by a staff specially set apart for that purpose. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, amounting to £41,780 during his lifetime, were increased under his bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to £100,000. The college bears the name of this generous donor. The master is Dr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

The Conference of the Wesleyan Church in Victoria, in 1878, ^{Queen's College.} appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a college. A request for donations met with a generous response, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, who made a gift of £1,000. The work of erecting the college was not, however, commenced until 1887. It was formally opened in March, 1888. The strenuous efforts of the Rev. W. A. Quick, in the establishment of the college, entitle him to the honour of being practically its founder. In 1889 large additions were made to the buildings, which now comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. Further additions were made in 1905, and the college is now capable of holding about 50 students and tutors. The master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The system of local lectures and classes, known as University Extension, which has been in vogue in England for nearly 40 years, and has more lately been introduced into the countries of Europe and the United States, was organized in Victoria in 1891, under a board appointed by the Melbourne University. The system aims at bringing teaching of the scope and standard of that given at the University itself within the reach of the numerous and constantly growing class of people whose position in life prevents them from attending lectures there, but who wish to devote their leisure to systematic reading and study. To these, material assistance is given by formal lectures, illustrated, where the subject requires it, by demonstrations and experiments, informal classes and discussions, checking written essays, and examinations, by men of special training. By thus systematizing the knowledge of the extension students, guiding their reading, and suggesting new methods and new directions of inquiry, the higher education is imparted to them. The lectures are not of the ordinary popular kind. Their primary object is education, they seek to instruct and stimulate rather than to entertain; at the same time, they endeavour to avoid pedantry and dullness. The lectures are delivered in courses, and thus fairly wide subjects are

able to be treated with some approach to thoroughness. The work is carried on by local committees, both in Melbourne and suburbs, and in urban centres, acting in conjunction with the Central Board. This body supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject. Since 1891, 169 courses of lectures have been delivered, and 20,125 students enrolled. In 1904 there were eight centres, eight courses of lectures, and 950 students enrolled. In 1905 only five centres were active, and five courses of lectures were delivered.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The education system of Victoria.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on the 1st January, 1873, the Act having been passed the previous year, and being now, with two Amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889, consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn has been amended by Act No. 1777, passed in December, 1901, and Act No. 2005 passed in December, 1905. Before the inception of the present system, several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848 education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds in connexion therewith." There were thus two systems of education under separate boards in operation at the same time, which duplicate system continued in force until 1862, when it was abolished as being cumbrous and costly. The *Common Schools Act* 1862 transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a limit to the distance between which schools might be established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day would be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it was not designed to abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the present Act in 1872. Under these systems, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. Under the Act of 1872, education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether accepted or not, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give

other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to the clergy of any denomination to assemble any of the children of the parents who desire it in a school-room and impart religious instruction.

In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two hours of which are to be before, and two hours after, noon. Secular instruction, in the case of children over nine years of age, includes the teaching of some recognised lesson-books on the laws of health and lessons from some recognised temperance lesson-books.

Main details of the system.

Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age (up to 31st December, 1905, the statutory age was from six to thirteen years), are required to cause such children to attend a State school for not less than eight half-days in any week, in which the school is open for ten (10) half-days. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the four following reasons:—(1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) is twelve years of age, and has been educated up to the standard, or has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) that there is no State school within one, two, two and a half, or three miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. In regard to the latter cause, however, in cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under twelve who reside between two and a half and three miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for all children over six and under thirteen who reside three miles or over from the nearest school. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined 5s. for the first, and between 5s. and £1 for each subsequent offence, or in default seven days' imprisonment; and truant officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

Compulsory clauses.

There are at present 374 school districts, in each of which a Board of Advice is elected every three years by the ratepayers in the district, the members of such boards being seven or five according to the size or importance of the district. The main functions of a Board of Advice are:—To report on the condition of schools and premises, whether new ones are required, and as to books, furniture, gymnastic appliances or other requirements; to suspend teachers for misconduct, and report cause to the Minister; to visit schools, record the number present, and its opinion as to the general condition and the management of the schools in the district; and to endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, to compare the attendance with the roll, and report names of parents who fail to comply with the compulsory clauses.

Boards of Advice.

Free
subjects.

The following are the subjects instruction in which is absolutely free:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, gymnastics, and swimming where practicable; lessons on the laws of health and on temperance previously mentioned; and needlework, and, where practicable, cookery, and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material. To cover the cost of the latter for paper work and cardboard modelling, 1d. per week is charged, and for woodwork 2d. per week. For instruction in other branches, fees are charged to the parents, and the teacher is entitled to such fees if the inspector is satisfied with the instruction imparted.

New free
subjects.

In the latter half of 1902, a revised programme of free instruction was issued, the provisions of which are such as to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants were also made such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for the new work. In January of each year (during the past six years), hundreds of country teachers have been instructed, at the University and Training College, in such subjects as drawing, brush-work, paper-work, cardboard modelling, kindergarten, experimental science, and nature-study; while, at centres throughout the State, during the past three years, Saturday classes have been held in several of these subjects.

Drill,
swimming,
school gar-
dens, &c.

There were, on the 30th June, 1905, 18 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for 3,740 boys; and twelve cookery centres, having accommodation for 1,560 girls. Military drill receives a large share of attention, and the bigger boys of the larger schools are enrolled in corps and provided with light rifles. The teaching of swimming is organized when practicable, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at Melbourne and Geelong. The cultivation of school gardens and the study of the elements of agriculture are warmly encouraged by the Department's officers; and every facility is made for the holding of arbor days.

Extra
subjects.

The following are the extra subjects and the fees chargeable:—Latin, French, German, and painting, for which the fee must not exceed one shilling weekly; natural science, Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, fancy work, elocution, shorthand, and typewriting, fee not exceeding sixpence weekly; and bookkeeping and calisthenics, fee not exceeding threepence weekly; and such other subjects as may be approved by the Director. The instruction in extra subjects must not be given so as to interfere with the ordinary free instruction.

Standard of
education.

Yearly examinations are held to determine the quality of the work done by teachers, and to award merit certificates, and to grant certificates of exemption from compulsory attendance to children who present themselves. The subjects of examination for the latter certificates are:—Reading, writing, spelling, composition, and arithmetic; and any child over 12 years of age who wishes exemption from

further compulsory attendance may be so exempt on passing this test. Half-yearly examinations are also held for the examination of children not attending State schools who desire to prove that they are educated up to the standard.

Male teachers are divided into eight classes and female teachers into seven classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £100 to £415, and those for females excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, £80 to £200. The system of payments by way of results was finally abolished by Act No. 2006, which came into force on the 1st January, 1906. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of male and female junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £20 to £50 and from £16 to £40 respectively. Sewing mistresses receive £30 yearly.

Teachers' remuneration and classification.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June, for the last four years, and to the 31st December for all previous years :—

State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1905

STATE SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1904-5.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1898	1,877	4,618	238,357	134,976	212,164
1899	1,892	4,808	239,732	143,844	214,522
1900	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1901-2	2,041	5,066	257,355	150,939	228,241
1902-3	1,988	5,037	251,655	150,268	224,178
1903-4	1,922	4,797	241,145	145,500	214,822
1904-5	1,930	4,682	233,282	143,009	210,200

The falling off in the number of schools in 1898, as compared with 1890, was due to the closing of a number of small schools and the amalgamation of others. The decrease in the scholars enrolled during the same period was largely due to the non-enrolment since 1892 of children under 4½ years of age, and to payments for conveyance being restricted to those between the ages of 5 and 13. From 1898 to 1902 there was an annual increase in the number of schools, and a very satisfactory annual increase in the number of scholars. During the year 1902-3, however, the reduction of 53 in the number of schools, as compared with the previous year, is due to the closing of some, and to the making of others into half-time schools, two of the latter being counted as one school. A further reduction of 60, due to the same causes, took place in the year 1903-4. The reduction in the scholars enrolled, and in the attendance during the year 1902-3, instead of an increase, as in the preceding four years,

Decrease of schools and scholars.

was mainly due to the severity of the drought in that year, which caused the removal of families from drought-stricken areas, and a consequent decrease in the attendance. A further reduction in enrolment and average attendance is observed for the year 1904-5, due mainly to sickness, measles being prevalent during some months of the year. A reduction has also taken place in the number of instructors employed, from 4,797 to 4,682.

The following are particulars of the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 13), during the year 1904-5:—

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	12,671	6.05	...	...	12,671	6.03
6 to 13 ...	155,669	74.45	...	...	155,669	74.06
13 years and upwards ...	40,782	19.50	1,078	100	41,860	19.91
Total ...	209,122	100.00	1,078	100	210,200	100.00

Net
enrolment
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

In the following return will be found a comparative statement for the year 1904, showing, for the various States of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, the mean population, the net enrolment of children in State and private schools, and the percentage of such enrolment to the population. The percentage in the Commonwealth is 20.22 (16.60 per cent. in State, and 3.62 in private schools), and in New Zealand 18.54 (16.12 per cent. in State, and 2.42 in private schools). The highest enrolment in State and private schools is in Victoria, 21.29 per cent., New South Wales coming next with 20.79.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1904.

State.	Mean Population.	Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages.			Percentage of Population.		
		State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Victoria ..	1,207,537	214,822	42,214	257,036	17.79	3.50	21.29
New South Wales	1,442,153	240,631	59,135	299,766	16.69	4.10	20.79
Queensland ..	519,178	89,250	15,613	104,863	17.19	3.01	20.20
South Australia	369,696	60,962	10,255	71,217	16.49	2.77	19.26
Western Australia	236,516	26,272	7,179	33,451	11.11	3.03	14.14
Tasmania ..	178,826	24,595	8,843	33,438	13.75	4.95	18.70
Total Australia	3,953,906	656,532	143,239	799,771	16.60	3.62	20.22
New Zealand ..	845,022	136,282	20,416	156,698	16.12	2.42	18.54

The cost of primary instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1904, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is £4 18s. 2d., and in New Zealand £4 10s. 10d. The cost for 1903 was—Australia, £4 19s. 3d.; New Zealand, £4 15s. 2d.

Primary instruction cost per scholar.

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
1904.

State.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Expenditure—					Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
		On Administration and Maintenance.	On Buildings.	Total.			Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.
		£	£	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	145,500	677,125	19,502	696,627			4 15 9	4 13 1
New South Wales ..	153,260	767,440	72,051	839,491			5 9 7	5 0 2
Queensland ..	68,661	261,583	14,489	276,072			4 0 5	3 16 2
South Australia ..	42,272	146,262	10,971	157,233			3 14 4	3 9 2
Western Australia ..	22,111	121,369	33,376	154,745			6 19 11	5 9 10
Tasmania ..	14,321	60,457	4,810	65,267			4 11 2	4 4 5
Total Australia	446,125	2,034,236	155,199	2,189,435			4 18 2	4 11 2
New Zealand ..	116,506	445,622	83,499	529,121			4 10 10	3 16 6

The items taken into consideration in compiling the expenditure are:—Instruction in day and night schools in primary subjects, as defined by Acts of Parliament, cost of training, cost of administration, cost of buildings, rent, and pensions and gratuities.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

There is a State College for the training of teachers in the corner of the University grounds, Carlton. It provides courses for Kindergarten or Infant schools, Primary or State schools, and Secondary schools. In connexion with the first two courses special certificates are issued, and in connexion with the third the University of Melbourne grants a special diploma. The course for the diploma is purely a University one, but the work in education, both theoretical and practical, is done by the Training College principal, assisted by the lecturers. Each of the above-named courses extends over two years. Lectures and lessons are given in education, kindergarten principles, psychology, English language and literature, British history, Latin, mathematics, science, nature-study, music, drawing, manual training, gifts and occupations, domestic economy, and gymnastics. Criticism lessons in connexion with all the courses are held weekly, and full opportunity is given to every student either at the practising or associated schools of gaining experience in the practical work of his profession. The majority of the students attending the

College for training teachers.

Training College belong to the State schools. These have been either classified teachers or pupil teachers, and they hold studentships gained by competitive examination, which entitle them to free instruction. If they reside at the college they must pay £12 per annum towards the expense of their board and residence, but on the other hand they receive a grant of the same amount from the State each year; if they reside at home they are entitled to an allowance of £18 per annum towards board and residence. Holders of State school exhibitions may be granted a studentship for any two years during the currency of their exhibition, but without allowance for board and residence (other than that payable to them as exhibitioners). Studentships, not exceeding five in number in any one year, may be granted to persons who have passed the matriculation examination of the Melbourne University, or an approved equivalent, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who have been classed as meritorious in the competitive examination above mentioned. Such students will be entitled to tuition in the course of instruction at the College free of expense, but without any allowance for board and residence. Every student will be required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Visiting students other than above may, on payment of a fee of £10 per annum, be admitted to the course of instruction at the Training College; or, on payment of a fee of £4 4s. per annum, to the course of instruction in education only; or, on payment of a fee of £6 6s. per annum, to the course for the Kindergarten certificate. The fees for the Diploma of Education are payable to the University.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Scholarships
and exhibi-
tions.

Any person may collect, raise, or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition in connexion with any particular State school; and money or land, or both, may be bequeathed for that purpose. By an amended regulation of 13th December, 1904, the Minister of Public Instruction may annually award eighty scholarships, each tenable for three years. Of these, forty are open to State school pupils, for the purpose of facilitating their higher education in the general work of the University or the science work of the Technical school; and forty to pupils of State or other schools, to enable them to proceed to a diploma or degree in mining or agriculture at the University. The scholarship holders are to become students in a State continuation school, or an approved secondary school or college, and to obtain at the end of each year a satisfactory report of conduct and progress. Under specified conditions, cost of transit (not exceeding £5 per annum) may be allowed to a student who resides with his parents or guardians more than five miles from the school. Where it is impracticable for the student to reside with his parents or guardians, the Minister may make an allowance of £26

for board and residence, instead of the transit allowance. Scholars attending approved secondary schools and colleges will be granted an allowance of £8 per annum toward the expenses of their tuition. Holders of scholarships will be admitted free of cost as pupils in continuation schools, and receive instruction in such subjects as the Minister determines. The Minister may cancel any scholarship where the conditions are not observed, or where the scholar is guilty of disorderly or immoral conduct. Examination of State school pupils for scholarships, offered by secondary schools and colleges, may be held under the supervision of the department, provided that the conditions under which such scholarships are to be offered have been previously approved by the Minister. Holders of these scholarships will be eligible to compete for exhibitions, subject to the conditions of the regulation relating thereto. Examinations were held in December last. Those candidates returned as meritorious will be permitted to make such arrangements as they please with the teachers of secondary schools, and with satisfactory progress reports and examinations, they will, in due course, be eligible to attend examination for an exhibition. The holders of scholarships under 17 years of age, who have attended regularly at an approved secondary school or college for the preceding two years, from the authorities of which good reports have been obtained, and who have passed the matriculation examination at the University, are eligible to compete for forty exhibitions annually awarded by the Department. The exhibitions are allotted on competitive examination in four of the subjects prescribed for the Senior Public examination of the Melbourne University. Twenty of the exhibitions are of the annual value of £40, tenable for three years at technical schools, or for four years at the Melbourne University. The other twenty exhibitions entitle their holders to free tuition at the Melbourne University in the subjects prescribed for a degree or a diploma in Mining or in Agriculture.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Among those attending the State and Private schools is a section of children who, by reason of their mental or physical deficiencies, are unable to properly benefit by the normal methods of instruction, and, in order to obtain some information on the subject, the Education Department of Victoria in 1900 conducted an inquiry as to the number of children of school age not receiving instruction by reason of some mental or physical infirmity. This inquiry appears to have extended only to State schools in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. The number of children so returned was 2,781, of whom 2,462 were stated to have been provided with reasonable excuses, such as receiving efficient instruction in some other manner; prevention from attending school by sickness, fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or other unavoidable cause, &c. The Department, however, estimated that 670 in those districts were of the class suffering from some form of mental or physical infirmity, and concluded on this basis that there could only

have been about 1,000 of such children in the whole State. To these must be added the dull and backward children, who were in actual attendance at the schools. It must, however, be admitted that the inquiry was not sufficiently exhaustive to furnish a reliable estimate of the number who would be benefited by special instruction. According to the Victorian census of 1901, there were 198,487 children of school age, *i.e.*, from age 6 to 13 years. It would be preferable to accept for Victoria the estimate of 1 per cent., which has been found to prevail elsewhere, and this would indicate that about 2,000 children require special instruction on account of mental or physical defects.

It would be impracticable in Victoria, on account of the comparative sparseness of population, to establish special schools or classes to the same extent as in densely populated countries, but something might be done in the large centres of population. The success which has attended special instruction elsewhere in equipping so large a proportion of deficient children, who otherwise might become criminals and encumbrances upon the State, either wholly or partly, to earn their own living, justifies consideration of this question of special instruction from an economic as well as a humanitarian point of view.

Efforts have been made by private individuals to collect and train in special schools such defective children as now find their way to State schools, where they cannot receive the individual attention which is essential to their condition, but as their efforts have been necessarily of a limited character, the results can afford no criterion of what might be achieved upon a national basis.

Hitherto the State has taken charge of those children only whose condition renders their care in an institution necessary, and respecting whom Dr. McCreery furnishes the following:—

There is a separate institution in the grounds of the Asylum at Kew, where idiots and imbeciles are maintained and trained. All are certified under the provisions of the Lunacy Act. On the 31st of December, 1904, there were 182 males and 136 females in this institution, and of these 36 males and 48 females were epileptics. Industrial, mental, and moral training is provided for all the children who possess any capability of improvement, which is about two-thirds of the whole number. The means of training are a modified kindergarten school and drill-room, work shops for carpentering, shoe, mat, and basket making, gardens, and ornamental grounds. These occupations, with kitchen and general work, furnish ample employment for the boys. Useful work is found for the girls in the laundry, sewing-room, and in domestic duties. A very considerable number of the children improve, some to a marked degree, and these are often removed by their friends or relations. A few of the inmates who become dangerous as they grow up are transferred to other institutions. The remainder are allowed to stay in this institution without any age limit. The necessity of a separate home for adult idiots and imbeciles will have to be considered in the future, but its need is not at present urgent.

Defective
children
in institu-
tions.

The total number of cases admitted since the institution was opened in the year 1887 was 695 (396 males and 299 females). Of this number 377 have been taken off the books, as follows:—

7 males and 6 females recovered.
 31 males and 23 females relieved.
 25 males and 23 females not improved.
 151 males and 111 females died.

The number remaining on 31st December, 1904, as before stated, was 182 males and 136 females, a total of 318.

Exhaustive investigations have been made on the subject of the education and training of defective children in England and Germany, from which great results have been achieved, and the following particulars relating thereto are instructive and interesting:—

Extract from the Report of the Education Bureau of the United States for 1891-2:—"There are a large number of children who may be called feeble-minded, and who often become destitute and degraded, and for whom it is difficult to provide. They are not imbeciles or idiots, but are dull or backward in their studies, and the causes of these conditions are for the most part physical. Their future is very uncertain. They may fall under the care of good people, or more frequently become the inmates of charitable institutions, which, if they leave—as they often do—they are liable to become injured or abused; and if they are girls or young women to fall into disgrace or ruin. How to prevent these unfortunate cases and protect the feeble-minded from distress and danger, has been much considered and acted upon by a number of societies and associations in England. Their general conclusion is that 'feeble-minded children should be separated from ordinary scholars in public elementary schools in order that they may receive special instruction; and that the attention of school authorities be particularly directed towards this object.'"

These remarks introduce the results of Dr. Francis Warner's examination of 50,027 English school children, made at the instigation of a joint committee of the British Medical Association and the Charity Organization Society. Dr. Warner's statistics are too voluminous to be inserted in this work, but the following table—extracted from the *Statistical Journal* of March, 1893—shows the number of cases that appeared to require special care and training on grounds of physical or mental condition amongst the 50,027 children examined, of whom 26,884 were boys and 23,143 were girls:—

Conditions on account of which Children were included as requiring Special Care.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Cases defective or exceptional in mental status ..	124	110	234
Epileptic, or with history of fits	36	18	54
Crippled, paralyzed, or maimed, &c.	155	84	239
Cases defective in development and of low nutrition, with abnormal nerve-signs and reported dull ..	192	157	349
	507	369	876
Some children appear in more than one of the classes given above, the actual number of children was	473	344	817

From this it would appear that 1.8 per cent. of the boys, 1.5 per cent. of the girls, and 1.6 per cent. of the total are cases requiring special methods of instruction. But these figures, as will be subsequently seen, are somewhat too high.

In 1896 a committee was appointed by the British Government for the purposes of—

- (a) Inquiring into the existing systems for the education of feeble-minded and defective children not under the charge of guardians, and not idiots and imbeciles, and to advise as to any changes, either with or without legislation, that may be desirable.
- (b) Reporting particularly upon the best practical means for discriminating on the one hand between the educable and non-educable classes of feeble-minded and defective children; and on the other hand between those children who may properly be taught in ordinary elementary schools by ordinary methods and those who should be taught in special schools.
- (c) Inquiring and reporting as to the provision of suitable elementary education for epileptic children, and to advise as to any changes that may be desirable.

In Dr. Warner's evidence before this committee a table was exhibited showing the number of mentally or physically defective children actually seen in the public elementary schools. The total number of children examined was 86,378. Of these there were found to be the following defectives:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Imbecile, not epileptic or crippled	17	6
Imbecile and epileptic, but not crippled	2	2
Imbecile and crippled, but not epileptic	2	1
Feebly gifted mentally, but not crippled or epileptic	92	76
Feebly gifted mentally and epileptic, but not crippled	8	7
Feebly gifted mentally and crippled, but not epileptic	3	4
Feebly gifted mentally and blind, or nearly so	—	2
Mentally exceptional, not epileptic or crippled	7	9
Epileptic, but not mentally defective or crippled	39	43
Epileptic and crippled, but not mentally defective... ..	3	1
Crippled, but not mentally defective or epileptic	142	99
Children blind, dumb, or with chorea	4	5
Children dull, delicate, with defect in development, and abnormal nerve signs, but not given above as "exceptional children"	197	180
Total number of children who require special care and training	516	435

Thus there was a total of 951 children out of 86,378, or 1.1 per cent., who were defective either physically or mentally. It is clear, however, that those included under the first three headings should not have been found in schools at all. Further evidence by Dr. Warner gave 563 as the total number of mentally defective children—not idiots nor imbeciles and not epileptics—who are to be classed as requiring special care and training. This gives a percentage of .65. But to this number must be added the number of feeble-minded

children not in attendance at school at the time of the inquiry. Statistics were also obtained from Brunswick, Germany, where it was found that out of 13,176 children in the municipal schools, 124, or '95 per cent., were pupils in the classes for defective children. Other estimates, based upon more or less reliable statistics, vary from '8 to 1'2 per cent. It is, therefore, safe to assume that approximately about 1 per cent. of the population of school age can be regarded as needing special instruction on account of mental or physical deficiencies.

As the outcome of the British Committee's Report, an Act was passed (62 and 63 Vict. c. 32) enabling school authorities to establish special schools and classes for children certified by the medical officer as "not being imbecile and not being dull and backward, yet by reason of mental or physical defect, incapable of properly benefiting by ordinary school instruction." Dr. Shuttleworth writes: (*Proceedings of the Third International Congress for the Welfare and Protection of Children 1902, page 248*)—"This Act, which is permissive only, has been adopted by a considerable number of school boards throughout the country, and a recent list issued by the Board of Education shows that not far short of 5,000 school places have been provided in special schools in different parts of the country, of which about 3,000 are for the mentally and physically defective children of London, where there are now more than sixty centres of special instruction." Provision for guides and conveyances is also made under certain conditions for those children otherwise unable to attend the schools.

In Germany there are two types of schools for feeble-minded children. 1st. Fully organized schools specially set apart for their use; 2nd. Special classes attached to the ordinary schools. In all large towns—except Berlin—the former is the rule. In an article by R. E. Hughes, M.A., B.Sc., on *The Making of Citizens—A Study in Comparative Education*, it is stated that the essentials for the success of those special schools are:—

1. Small classes (never more than twenty children).
2. Special and appropriate premises and equipment.
3. Special methods of instruction and discipline.
4. The most skilful and sympathetic of teachers.

Also from the same article: "In Germany children are sent to these special schools only when, after having attended the ordinary school for two years, they show inability to profit by the instruction. They are then medically examined, and while attending the school a very minute and careful record is kept of their daily routine, health, and general behaviour. It is the duty of the schoolmaster to inform the school inspector of any such defective in his school. The children remain in the special school until they are about fourteen years of age, when, if they have reached the proficiency of an ordinary child of twelve, they may be dismissed. At the end of each term the special teacher informs the inspector whether any of his scholars are fit to return to the ordinary school, and quite a number are so returned." As illustrating the high value of the work which the

German schools for defective children have accomplished, the following table (taken from the article previously quoted) is given:—

Town.	Able to Gain their own Living.	Partly able to Earn their own Living.	Incapable of Gaining their own Living.	Total Number of Scholars.
Cologne	152	20	15	274
Frankfurt	the majority	..	10	127
Düsseldorf	90	9	5	119
Dresden	114	57	29	204

The balance, it is presumed, are held over for further observation. It is added, "It must not be forgotten that every child so saved is an enormous gain to the State, for, as Mr. Douglas Morrison has pointed out in his book on *Juvenile Offenders*, it is from the defective class that the criminals of the country are recruited. These young prisoners are almost invariably mentally and physically defective. Of children in reformatories, only some 13 per cent. are able to read or write with reasonable fluency, or, as Mr. Morrison puts it, 'had received an ordinary School Board education.'"

CENSUS RETURNS.

Education of
the people,
census
1901.

The following statement, taken from the returns of the census of 1901, shows the number and percentage of persons (excluding Chinese and aborigines) in the State at different ages who could read and write, who could read only, or who were unable to read:—

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901.

Ages.	Numbers in 1901.				Number in every 100 at each age in 1901.		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Total.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Under 6 years ..	4,811	5,237	146,796	156,844	3·07	3·34	93·59
6 to 13 " ..	175,797	8,046	11,251	195,094	90·12	4·12	5·76
13 " 15 " ..	50,547	65	220	50,832	99·44	·13	·43
15 " 25 " ..	222,076	239	1,245	223,560	99·34	·10	·56
25 " 35 " ..	187,879	288	1,512	189,679	99·05	·15	·80
35 " 45 " ..	155,206	650	1,994	157,850	98·32	·41	1·27
45 " 55 " ..	76,480	1,120	2,350	79,950	95·66	1·40	2·94
55 " 65 " ..	52,808	1,986	2,994	57,788	91·38	3·44	5·18
65 years and upwards	54,809	3,776	4,865	63,450	86·38	5·95	7·67
Unspecified adults ..	1,647	27	45	1,719	95·81	1·57	2·62
All ages ..	982,060	21,434	173,272	1,176,766	83·46	1·82	14·72
15 years and upwards	750,905	8,086	15,005	773,996	97·02	1·04	1·94
21 " " "	613,018	7,936	14,335	635,289	96·49	1·25	2·26

The number of children from 6 to 13 years of age includes those children whose ages were not specified, the total figures exclude those whose educational attainments were not returned, and in the ages 15 years and upwards, and 21 years and upwards, are included the adults whose ages were unspecified.

The numbers of persons in every 10,000 of the population who could read and write, and who were unable to read, at the last two enumerations, were as follow:—

			In 1891.		In 1901.
At all ages	..	..	8,318	..	8,528 could read
"	..	..	8,029	..	8,346 could write
"	..	..	1,682	..	1,472 could not read
Between 6 and 13 (school age)	..	..	9,389	..	9,424 could read
"	"	"	8,769	..	9,012 could write
"	"	"	611	..	576 could not read
At 15 and upwards	..	..	9,771	..	9,806 could read
"	"	..	9,573	..	9,702 could write
"	"	..	229	..	194 could not read
At 21 and upwards	..	..	9,728	..	9,774 could read
"	"	..	9,491	..	9,649 could write
"	"	..	272	..	226 could not read

A marked improvement is noticeable at all ages, and in regard to children at school age the proportion entirely illiterate was only 576 per 10,000.

A comparison of the results of the censuses of 1891 and 1901 in every 10,000 children of school age, *i.e.*, between 6 and 13 years of age, indicates that the educational attainments of both boys and girls had materially improved, as there were proportionately more children able to read in 1901 than there were in 1891. This will be readily seen by an examination of the following figures:—

1891.			1901.	
Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
9,357	9,421	..	9,398	9,454 could read
8,686	8,852	..	8,971	9,056 could write
643	579	..	602	546 could not read.

It is always a noticeable fact that in Victoria girls are much more forward in regard to the rudiments of education than are boys. Whether it is owing to the fact of a closer application to lessons, of less distractions caused by sports and games, or of quicker natural abilities, it is hard to determine. This relative backwardness of boys is not a condition peculiar to Victoria, but is just as noticeable in the other States.

Education
of children
of different
sects.

The degree of education of children differs somewhat according to religious denomination, as will be seen by the following figures taken at the census of 1901:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS, 1901.

Religious Denominations.	Number aged 5 to 15 years.			Proportion per cent.		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Church of England ..	84,406	4,797	9,914	85·16	4·84	10·00
Presbyterian ..	36,808	2,032	4,232	85·46	4·72	9·82
Methodist ..	40,769	2,036	4,102	86·92	4·34	8·74
Other Protestants ..	18,022	858	2,028	86·20	4·10	9·70
Total Protestants	180,005	9,723	20,276	85·72	4·63	9·65
Roman Catholics ..	46,468	2,849	6,253	83·62	5·13	11·25
Jews ..	1,026	56	79	88·37	4·82	6·81
Residue ..	3,657	198	497	84·03	4·55	11·42
Total ..	231,156	12,826	27,105	85·27	4·73	10·00

In addition to these, there were 5,770 children between the ages of five and fifteen whose education was unstated.

Education
of children
at census,
1901.

At the census of 1901 the number of children at school age (over 6 and under 13 years) resident in Victoria was 197,704, and of these 184,200 were receiving instruction, whilst the balance, 13,504, were not under instruction nor receiving any education whatsoever. There were also 43,353 children either above or below the school age, making a total of 241,057 children under instruction. Of every 1,000 of these, 783 were educated at State schools, 33 at colleges and grammar schools, 72 at denominational schools, 63 at private schools, and 10 at unspecified schools, whilst the balance of 39 were educated at home. Of the 13,504 at school age who were returned as not receiving any instruction at all, 4,608 were in Melbourne and suburbs, 2,209 in country cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6,687 in rural districts. Of the children at school age resident in Melbourne and suburbs, 6·13 per cent., of those in the country towns, &c., 7·03 per cent., and of those in rural districts 7·34 per cent. were not receiving instruction.

Education
of children.
Progress
and com-
parison
with other
States.

As a measure of the progress of education under the free, compulsory, and secular system, it may be mentioned that 90·12 per cent. of children of school age (6 to 13 years) at the census of 1901 were able to read and write, as against 87·69 at that of 1891, 81·70 in 1881, and 65·60 in 1871, just before the introduction of the system. The percentage just mentioned as being able to read and write at the census of 1901 (viz., 90·12) is considerably higher than that in any other State in the Commonwealth, the percentage being, at the 1901 census, 84·42 in Queensland (Australian born children only), 82·05 in Western Australia, 82·00 in South Australia, 80·35 in New South Wales, and 78·77 in Tasmania.

CADETS.

In the *Year-Book* of 1904 will be found an article by Major F. C. Eddy on "The Victorian Junior Cadet System," in which the history, aims, and operations of the method of imparting physical education in our primary schools are set out. Cadet schemes in other States, whilst aiming at a common object with the Victorian system, that of procuring the most effective and economical mode of training the majority of the male population to a patriotic love of arms, yet differed in important details. As the result of a long and widely-felt desire for uniformity throughout the States of the Commonwealth in the method of training the school boys, a resolution was adopted at the Hobart Conference of Premiers in February, 1905, that "the scheme submitted by the Minister of Defence be referred to the State Departments of Education through the Premiers, and that when reports are obtained from the State Departments, the matter be further taken up by the Commonwealth authorities."

A Conference, whose *personnel* comprised leading officials of the Education Departments of each State, the Acting Secretary for Defence, and the Deputy Adjutant-General as president, met at Sydney on the 17th November, 1905, and proceeded to draft regulations in conformity with Part V. of the Defence Acts 1903-4 (Commonwealth), which authorizes the Governor-General to establish and maintain Naval and Military Cadet Corps whose members are not liable for active service, consisting of (a) boys over twelve years of age attending school; or (b) youths between fourteen and nineteen who are not attending school, the latter to be called Senior Cadet Corps. Arms, ammunition, and accoutrements as may be prescribed, are to be provided; and all Cadet Corps in a Military District are to be under the orders of the District Commandant.

A scheme, which provided for 20,070 Junior Cadets and nearly 3,000 Senior Cadets, was unanimously agreed to by the Conference. It involves an annual expenditure of £18,750 for maintenance, not including provision of rifles. To insure the successful development of the Cadet movement throughout the Commonwealth, Instructional Staff Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers are to be provided, an examination being instituted for all future appointments, which must be from the ranks of the teachers. It is proposed to arm the bigger boys (say 20 per cent.), with M.-E. rifles; the remainder with Francotte and Westley-Richards. Uniform is to be of one pattern in each State, and to be approved by the Department of Education. In framing the regulations, decentralization has, as far as possible, been kept in view. It was emphatically agreed that the hearty co-operation of the Commonwealth Military authorities, the Education Departments of the various States, and the Heads of the Public Schools, is essential to the success of the Cadet movement. The representatives did not in any way bind their Governments, but when the Commonwealth Government has indorsed the scheme submitted, it will be forwarded to the States Premiers.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

Signing with
marks.

The proportion of either sex who showed their want of elementary education, by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing, is given in the following table for each fifth year from 1875, and for the years 1898 to 1905:—

SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1875 TO 1905.

Year.	Men.		Women.		Mean.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1875	..	5.48	..	9.43	..	7.46
1880	..	4.18	..	4.09	..	4.13
1885	..	2.56	..	2.62	..	2.59
1890	..	1.50	..	1.53	..	1.52
1895	..	.89	..	.67	..	.78
1898	..	.73	..	.62	..	.67
1899	..	.85	..	.68	..	.76
1900	..	.66	..	.85	..	.76
1901	..	.56	..	.50	..	.53
1902	..	.67	..	.54	..	.60
1903	..	.69	..	.50	..	.59
1904	..	.65	..	.40	..	.52
1905	..	.50	..	.38	..	.44

Increased
numbers
signing in
writing.

It will be observed that in proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase has taken place during the 20 years ended with 1895 in the numbers of both sexes signing the marriage register in writing, in that nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, a smaller proportion of persons signed with their marks. From 1895 to 1900 this proportion remained at a somewhat uniform level, but since the latter year the improvement is marked. It is probable, however, that the irreducible minimum has almost now been reached, for a certain residuum of the proportion will remain illiterate even under the compulsory system of education which prevails in Victoria. This is confirmed by the results of the census of 1901, which show that the percentage of males aged 21 years and upwards (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) who could not write was 3.18, and that of females aged 15 years and upwards, 3.23; whereas at the age groups fifteen to twenty, immediately following the school period, the percentage was .81 for males and .45 for females, so that the persons at all ages now marrying in Victoria are not only far better instructed than the general population, but are quite as well educated as those who have just completed their school life.

Compared with England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, where the proportions signing with marks were 2.12, 2.18, and 9.18 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1901:—

Religions of
the people.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Religion.	Number.	Per cent. of Population.
Protestant Churches—		
Church of England (including Protestant, so stated)	432,704	36·52
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	190,725	16·09
Free Presbyterian	778	·07
Methodist	180,272	15·21
Independent or Congregational	17,141	1·45
Baptist	32,648	2·75
Evangelical Lutheran	13,935	1·18
Unitarian	788	·07
Church of Christ	10,682	·90
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist	1,257	·11
Society of Friends	251	·02
United Brethren or Moravian	144	·01
Australian Church	964	·08
Seventh Day Adventists	1,086	·09
Free Christian Church	71	·01
Other Protestant Churches	12,658	1·06
Total Protestant Churches	896,104	75·62
Roman Catholic Church	263,710	22·26
Other Denominations—		
New Church (or Swedenborgian)	146	·01
Catholic Apostolic Church	460	·04
Christian Israelites	258	·02
Spiritualists	913	·08
Salvation Army	8,830	·74
Greek Orthodox Church	367	·03
Jews	5,907	·50
Other Religions	3,293	·28
Sceptics	4,969	·42
Total specified	1,184,957	100·00
Unspecified	16,384	..
Grand Total	1,201,341	..

The total number of Protestants of all denominations in 1901 was 896,104, as against 836,857 in 1891. In 1901 the Roman Catholics numbered 263,710; in 1891, 248,591. The rate of increase of each of these bodies in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population.

Protestants
and Roman
Catholics.

The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists have improved their positions relatively to the total population since 1891. The proportion of members of the Church of England has remained almost stationary. The Independents have decreased from 22,100 to 17,141.

Protestant
sects.

Salvation
Army.

In 1891 the adherents of the Salvation Army were enumerated at 13,521, but they numbered only 8,830 in 1901.

Ministers
and
churches.

At the end of 1904 there were 2,701 regular churches and chapels, and 1,863 other buildings, where religious services were held—a total of 4,564 places of public worship throughout the State—attended by 1,604 regular clergymen; the denominations represented being Protestant, with 905 clergymen, and 3,745 churches and other buildings; Roman Catholic, 252 clergymen and 687 churches; Swedenborgians, 1 clergyman and 2 buildings; Catholic Apostolic, 3 clergymen and 1 building; Christian Israelites, 1 clergyman and 1 building; Spiritualists, 1 minister and 3 buildings; Salvation Army, 434 officers and 117 buildings; Greek Church, 1 clergyman and 1 building; and the Jews, 7 ministers and 7 buildings.

Sunday
schools.

The Sunday schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,837, the teachers 21,043, and the number of scholars in attendance 213,480. The number of each sex cannot be stated, as some of the denominations are unable to furnish this information.

Information for 1905 is not yet available.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Technical
education,
Royal Com-
mission on.

In June, 1899, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the mining, agricultural, trades, and art schools of the State, and to report as to the best methods of carrying on technical instruction in such schools; to consider the advisability of the affiliation of the mining schools with the University; to report as to the adoption in the State schools of elementary instruction in sciences pertaining to mining, agricultural, dairying, and manufacturing pursuits; and generally to recommend what means should be adopted for the better provision of a systematic course of technical instruction. The Commission was under the presidency of the Hon. Theodore Fink, M.L.A. Many sittings were held, and, after the issue of five progress reports, the final report was presented in August, 1901. This report deals fully with the strides made in technical education in Germany and the principal European countries, and contains a survey of the systems in force in those countries, in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Japan, the Australian States, and New Zealand. A synopsis, historical and general, is also given of the system in vogue in Victoria. Some of the principal recommendations made by the Commission are:—The establishment of State continuation schools, in view of the need for some form of preparatory education bridging the gap between the State and technical schools, the abolition of the existing local councils of technical schools, and the substitution of committees representative of the best educational thought of the localities—such committees to be represented on a General Council of Education; the establishment in the suburbs of Melbourne of classes to afford working tradesmen a knowledge of drawing,

geometry, and other subjects applied to their trades; a liberal provision for scholarships; the introduction of legislation for fixing the period of apprenticeship in different trades, and for affording facilities for attending technical classes during the earlier years of apprenticeship; the appointment of skilled tradesmen to supervise and report upon the instruction afforded in trade subjects; the establishment of a Central Technical Art School to afford instruction having the widest application to the various industries of the country, and of a Technical Art Museum in connexion therewith; the establishment of systematic courses in commercial education, and of a School of Domestic Economy at the Working Men's College, and the encouragement of science teaching by the secondary schools. With reference to the work of this Commission, the paragraphs dealing with the University and the State Education System, and the special article on Technical Schools by Mr. J. Dennant, show that a beginning has been made in the bringing into operation of its recommendations. Several matters remain under consideration.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

All the technical schools, under which name are included the Schools of Mines, Working Men's Colleges, and Schools of Art and Design, are managed by local councils elected by subscribers. The Education Department, however, retains the general direction of technical education, and decides when schools are to be opened. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally; whilst a wide range of subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1904-5, there were altogether 17 technical schools in the State. Five of these afforded instruction in science, art, and trade subjects; five in art and science; two in art and trade; while five schools confined their teaching to art. Five schools, viz., the Working Men's College, Melbourne, and the Schools of Mines at Ballarat, Bendigo, Bairnsdale, and Stawell, are classed as certified science schools, and are eligible to receive State school exhibitors. The schools, as a whole had, during 1904-5, an average enrolment of 3,235 pupils for each term; whilst the fees per term ranged in the different schools from 3s. to £8 15s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1904-5 amounted to £17,117. Of this, £15,950 was the ordinary Government grant for maintenance, which was supplemented by £795 for miscellaneous expenditure; and £372 was for buildings, furniture, &c. The students paid in fees £10,483, and subscriptions and donations amounted to £456.

Technical
schools.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the financial year 1904-5:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1904-5.

Name.	Maintenance.	Inspection, Expenses of Examination, Apparatus, Fittings and Furniture, &c.	Total.
<i>Schools of Mines and Technical Schools.</i>	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	750	93	843
Ballarat	3,000	47	3,047
Bendigo	1,600	30	1,630
Castlemaine	400	17	417
Daylesford	275	30	305
Maryborough	350	4	354
Stawell	650	18	668
Kyneton	700	4	704
Sale	600	36	636
<i>Schools of Art.</i>			
Ballarat East	450	..	450
Echuca	200	..	200
Warrnambool	125	2	127
Nhill	350	..	350
Ballarat West	700	6	706
Gordon Technical College, Geelong ..	500	..	500
<i>Working Men's Colleges.</i>			
Melbourne	5,000	72	5,072
Horsham	300	13	313
Miscellaneous Expenditure ..	..	795	795
Total	15,950	1,167	17,117

SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The Bairnsdale District School of Mines was founded in 1890 for the purpose of giving instruction in such subjects as pertained to local industries. With this object in view, classes in Chemistry, the Principles of Agriculture, Metallurgical and Mining subjects, as well as drawing classes for artisans, were established. It was soon found that the metallurgical industry needed the greatest attention. The ores in the neighbourhood of Omeo were complex, and yielded but little of their gold to ordinary methods of treatment. A well-equipped metallurgical plant was erected at the school. It soon justified its existence by the successful treatment of ore which was previously looked upon as valueless. One result has been that mines in North Gippsland, having refractory gold ores, are now profitably

Bairnsdale
District.

dealt with. In addition to this work, experimental work on parcels of from one ton to five ton samples of complex ore from various States have been dealt with in order to demonstrate particular methods of treatment.

Amongst the lots treated were sulphide ores containing oxide of tin, separation of heavy mineral sands, such as zircons from oxide of tin, separation of zinc, lead and copper from a complex sulphide ore, separation of zinc, and other sulphides, according to Potter's process.

The students do all the work, including battery treatment, amalgamation roasting, retorting, cyaniding, chlorinating, and smelting, and thus get an actual insight into their work.

The courses for mining and metallurgy have been drawn up by the Education Department, and are the same for all approved Schools of Mines. The time taken is from three to four years. After passing the necessary examinations, and having had a year's practical experience, diplomas are granted by the Government of Victoria. Owing to the demand made for mining and metallurgical teaching, the classes in agriculture had to be temporarily discontinued, and although it is not possible to give the same courses as in mining subjects, yet on account of the local importance of the industry, the School Council has obtained the assistance of the Agricultural Department in providing for a winter course of lectures and demonstrations by the various experts in that Department. This course will be continuous for about three months. In addition to the regular courses, separate subjects may be taken up during day and evening, including engineering, drawing, and various science and art subjects of technical importance. The students from the school have been very successful in after life. Many are now engaged in professional work in Victoria, others in New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, and South Africa.

This is the oldest established School of Mines in Australasia, having been founded in 1870 "to impart instruction in the various branches of science relating to mining." It was established on the initiative of the public spirited and enlightened mining men of Ballarat—the resolution of the Mining Board dating from 6th October, 1869. After consultation with Sir Roderick Murchison—at that time of the Royal School of Mines, London—and other educational and mining authorities, the plan was decided upon which the institution was to be modelled. With the old court-house rented from the Government as a building nucleus (to which laboratories were immediately afterwards added, supported by public subscription, and assisted by a modest Government grant), the first classes assembled on 23rd January, 1871, and the school was launched upon its career. Since that date, its income, which has steadily increased, has been drawn from students' fees, public subscriptions and donations, private bequests, and an annual grant from the Government. The four-acre block which the school already possesses, centrally situated as it is, constitutes an ideal site for a mining institution. From west to east it has a fall of 60 feet, well adapted for the battery and concentration plants, whilst one corner of the ground is within

a few yards of the creek, allowing of the easy disposal of tailings. The general efficiency and usefulness of the school have recently been greatly promoted by extensive additions to the buildings and plant, and numerous improvements in the chemical, metallurgical, engineering, and mining departments. In the chemical laboratories—of which there are four—provision is made for upwards of 200 students. The assay laboratory, to which four weighing rooms are attached, contains upwards of thirty furnaces. The engineering department is well supplied with theodolites, levels, and a quantity of other surveying apparatus, and the engineering laboratory has been fitted with an experimental steam-engine and boiler, and other apparatus of the most modern form. The extensive new buildings erected as a mining laboratory continue to prove of eminent value to the school, where the most advanced systems of treating free and refractory gold ores have been introduced. The primary object of this laboratory is for the instruction of students in the large scale treatment and for testing parcels of ore for the public. This department contains a furnace for roasting pyrites and provision for milling, concentrating, chlorinating, and cyaniding, and a model mine with ample equipment. In the department of geology and mineralogy, the students have the advantage of a well supplied lecture and demonstration room, where the determination of minerals by blowpipe tests, and the examination of rocks and minerals by microscopical tests, are made. The school has always concentrated its resources and energies upon mining education, aiming to do this one thing well rather than to risk loss of efficiency through diffuseness of effort. The aim is to make the instruction eminently practical, and so to train up the young mine managers and metallurgists that by the time they leave the school they shall be prepared at all points to complete their education at the mine and metallurgical works, and thus become, with the least possible delay, capable and trusted metallurgists and mine managers. The school has, in addition, since its commencement, acted the part of an information bureau upon subjects connected with mining, and is at present freely consulted upon questions associated with mining engineering, metallurgy, mining, geology, electrical technology, and similar subjects. It is greatly aided in this work by its being situated not only in a thriving city, but in the centre of a large mining and agricultural district, and of an interesting geological area full of varied and instructive features. Many mining claims are within sight of the buildings, and the deep alluvial fields of Allendale and Loddon are near at hand. Quartz vein mining, shallow and deep alluvial—illustrating a wide range of treatment from primitive methods up to the most approved processes—dredging plants, chlorination and cyanide works of latest patterns, besides foundries and engineering works, are all within easy reach. Regular visits of inspection are made to these and other objects of scientific interest by the school classes. These inspections are supplemented by holiday excursions much further afield. The directorates, mine managers, and works superintendents of the district greatly assist by affording ready facilities for the inspection of their works and mines, and by engaging students who are required to complete

a prescribed course of practical work—one or two years as the case may be—before they can obtain their diplomas.

The entire mining district, with its mines and works, thus constitute one vast permanent object lesson for the school's use, and an ever active source of inspiration to the student. Practice in the laboratories and workshops of the school is made a special feature of the instruction, every candidate being required to pass an appointed time in one or more of these laboratories, according to the diploma or certificate he seeks.

The school draws its students from every Australian State, and from countries beyond the boundaries of the Commonwealth, whilst its associates and certificated students are to be found occupying important and lucrative positions in most of the mining fields of the world. A very pleasing feature is the readiness with which students obtain suitable employment in mines and metallurgical works, either as chemists, metallurgists, mining engineers, assayers, officers in charge of cyanide plants, or mining managers. The school offers instruction to all persons who shall have entered their names and paid the prescribed fees, and these persons are admitted to examination in any particular subject. The diploma of associate of the school is issued in mining engineering, metallurgy, geology, and electrical engineering, and for certificates as mine manager and as assayer. Classes are also organized for candidates preparing for the Victorian Government examinations just instituted for certificates as cyanide, chlorination, and battery managers, underground foremen, and mining manager. In the case of students taking single subjects, or such courses as that for certificate as mine manager, or for a certificate as assayer, no entrance examination is required. Students desirous of qualifying for one or more of the associated courses are expected to have a preliminary education up to matriculation standard, and to attend all the prescribed courses of instruction, unless they can produce to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners evidence of having attained elsewhere the degree of proficiency required in any subject or subjects. In such cases students may be excused from attendance or examination, or from both, in such subject or subjects, on a certificate from the Board of Examiners. The number of associate students—those taking a three or four years' course of special training—has been well maintained. Besides these, there are a number who have taken the assayers' course, which includes chemistry, assaying, metallurgy, and mineralogy, and is usually taken by those who cannot afford the time necessary to compete for a full associateship, or who desire to specialize in assaying. The total fees for lectures and practical work for an associate course is one hundred guineas, payable in yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

Weekly lectures on electricity and magnetism are given gratuitously to the senior scholars of State schools. Members of these classes, on passing a satisfactory examination, are admitted to the ordinary lecture classes of the school at a much reduced fee. The

Council have now adopted a scheme suggested by the Director of Education, to train 150 of the senior boys from the local State schools.

The museum, library, and reading rooms are necessary adjuncts, and are open daily to the public. The museum, rich as it is in geological and mineralogical specimens, is of great aid to the students and to those interested in these and cognate branches of science.

The Scientific and Literary Society holds regularly, at the school, their fortnightly meetings, when highly interesting and instructive papers are read and much information given. That such a society is needed is shown by the large attendance at meetings and the interest displayed.

The Ironworkers' Association continues to hold its meetings at the school. Lectures are delivered weekly to its members and the public, and its library, containing upwards of 2,000 books, all of a scientific and technical character, is recognised as being one of the best selected scientific libraries in the State.

Bendigo.

This school originated in 1873, as an offshoot of the local Mechanics' Institute. It was conducted as an independent institution until last year, when the two establishments were amalgamated under the control of the council of the School of Mines. The aims of the school are to impart sound instruction, chiefly in the various branches of science connected with mining operations, and to instruct students in the theory and practice of mining, in geology, mineralogy, physical geography, meteorology, in physical, natural, and applied science, electricity, chemistry, metallurgy, assaying, arithmetic, algebra, mathematics, surveying, astronomy, drawing, and painting in their various branches, lithography, wood engraving, the theory and practice of the mechanical trades, modelling and carving, shorthand, telegraphy, and allied subjects, dressmaking and cookery, and such other subjects as may from time to time be deemed desirable by the Administrative Council. Examinations are held twice each year, and are conducted by the Education Department, Government certificates being issued to the successful candidates. Two scholarships of the value of £25 each are given by the Bendigo City Council in mining engineering and metallurgy. Five free scholarships are given by the council of the school to *bonâ fide* miners of the district in the course for mining managers' certificate. There are also free scholarships given to State school scholars for 1906. Sixteen of these scholarships have been awarded, four each in electricity, natural science, chemistry, and art. The establishment contains a large collection of casts of the figure and ornament from the Classic, the Gothic, and the Renaissance styles, and later work, together with many other objects and appliances. A reference library and reading-room contain many volumes of useful books, to which students have free access.

Castlemaine.

In October, 1887, a branch of the School of Mines was established in Castlemaine in a building which was granted for the purpose by the Government of the day. Classes in art subjects, as well as in chemistry, assaying, telegraphy, carpentry, languages, mathematics,

and botany were at once commenced in a temporary school. In 1890 the permanent building was opened. Classes in metallurgy, electricity, geology, mineralogy, mining mechanics, engine-driving, surveying, cyaniding, mining engineering, drawing, building construction, architecture, and clay modelling, and dress-cutting have since been instituted, and the instruction in art, amplified and extended. Scholarships have been founded by local residents and institutions, and are of great aid to the students. A complete cyaniding plant has been installed, and instruction in the subject has already been added to the programme. A branch School of Mines has also been formed at Maldon, where a laboratory is to be erected, the instruction being given by the Castlemaine staff of teachers.

The Daylesford Technical School was founded in 1889, with the object of providing facilities for students to continue their school education, and removing the difficulties experienced by young miners in getting technical instruction in the various branches of their occupation. The borough council gave a building for the institution, where a commencement was at once made, a substantial new building taking the place of the old one in the course of the following year. The objects are defined as follow:—To foster and develop a knowledge of handicrafts, arts, and sciences, and all subjects related directly and indirectly to scientific education, by the establishment of classes, workshops, laboratories, and museums. By this means the higher education is attainable in the district at a comparatively small cost. Daylesford.

The Maryborough Technical School was established in 1888. The present building was opened in 1891. The total number of students attending during 1905 was 132. On the science side, classes are open in all branches of chemistry, metallurgy, mathematics, geology, and kindred subjects, and students enter for special courses in assaying, metallurgy, and electrical engineering. The art curriculum deals mainly with the technical side of art, and includes freehand drawing in all its branches, wood carving, modelling, machine and architectural drawing, design, &c. The school is managed by a local council, elected by subscribers of 10s. 6d. or over. J. La Gerche, B.A., is science instructor and director, and J. King is art instructor. Maryborough.

The Stawell School of Mines had its origin in 1882, when a School of Design was established by a number of citizens of Stawell enthusiastically working together and obtaining assistance from those anxious to have such an institution. The first classes were held in the Mechanics' Institute, and it was not until 1890 that the present buildings were occupied. During the interim the School of Design had been superseded by the School of Mines, in consequence of a greater demand for instruction in things appertaining to mining. Since that time there have been great alterations both in the school itself and its constitution, its work, and its success. For a number of years following 1890 it was prosperous, but when the mining industry waned the school began to lose touch with the people. It is now, however, recovering from its long quiescence, and the efforts Stawell.

that have been made of late years to revive the interest of the people have at last had the effect, it is hoped, of placing the school on a sound basis. The school is primarily intended to give thorough training in mining engineering and metallurgical work. A new branch of technical art work was introduced in 1904, and promises to be a success. The results achieved in the other branches during 1902, 1903, and 1904 have been very satisfactory; those in the former two years being exceptionally good.

During last year, 1905, a large increase in numbers took place, and the school is gradually assuming the more active state which was looked for so earnestly. The total number attending the school on the science side for the year was upwards of 40, and on the art side there were 40 students also. Further developments are looked for this year in the direction of students from abroad. The school has just been given a new 5-head battery of 800-lb. stamps for its use, and this will prove a great acquisition, not only to the school, but to the town also.

As Stawell is essentially a mining town, this institution is of inestimable value to the people. With the other mining towns in Victoria, it is capable of much further development in regard to mining operations; and it is only by higher training in such subjects as are taught in schools of mines that hope for improvement in the direction of up-to-date methods of mining can be entertained.

Kyneton.

This school was established in 1888 by a few of the principal townsmen, who were influenced by the then prevailing wave of feeling with regard to the useful influence of technical education, and who desired to offer the younger members of the community some of the advantages which had hitherto been one of the attractions of the metropolis. They more especially desired to encourage an appreciation and cultivation of the arts and crafts; but science, trade, and other classes have also received due attention. A large proportion of the youth of both sexes have passed through the school, and its influence has been marked in many ways. Some of the students have been enabled to occupy positions of importance where knowledge, art, and science are requisite. In the trade classes valuable work has been achieved, more especially in the engine-driving class, which has been phenomenally successful. The work of the school has always been as practical as possible, such subjects as the drawing and projection of plans of all kinds, modelling and casting, wood carving, and the necessary designing have been the most prominent in the art section. Mining men have been the principal science students, and, together with factory hands, have chiefly constituted the engine-driving class. Altogether over 100 pupils have passed through the various courses. In consequence of the report of the Education Department that the building occupied was unsuitable, the council took into consideration the advisability of erecting a new structure. For this purpose, £500 was locally raised by means of a bazaar, which was supplemented by £500 from the Government. With these funds in hand, a new building has been erected, which it is believed will meet all requirements.

A School of Design was in existence in 1885, but the institution ^{Sale.} was projected on its present basis in 1889 under the title of School of Mines, Art, and Technology, which three years ago was changed to "Technical School." From its inception the management has been in the hands of the Mechanics' Institute committee, and two-thirds of the present building is used by the school classes, the remaining third being the institute proper. The old Mechanics' Institute, in which instruction was first given, was quite unfitted for the purpose in view, and in 1889 the committee resolved that an effort should be made to erect a suitable building. At a public meeting held that year, an appeal for funds resulted in a collection of £100. Induced by the interest shown, and by the promise of a subsidy from the Government, the committee erected the present commodious buildings in York-street at an ultimate cost, including site, of £5,000. To meet this outlay, the Government has contributed a building grant of £2,634, and the public, by bazaars, donations, &c., the remainder, and the building is now free of debt. The object of the school is to facilitate the attainment of a knowledge of the various handicrafts, arts, and sciences, and especially to improve the education of craftsmen and craftswomen by the establishment of classes, workrooms, laboratories, libraries, and museums. The classes are open to all who pay the prescribed fees, and pledge themselves to obey the rules of the institution. Since 1890, 891 students have been entered on the general register. The art department contains a general art and antique room, a modelling and wood-carving room, and a painting life room, with necessary appliances and accessories. Comprised in the school equipment is an extensive and costly collection of casts of ornaments, plant form, and figure from masterpieces of ancient art, the Italian Renaissance, Gothic, and French work, &c.; also a good collection of still life properties, weapons, and drapery. The subjects taught on the art side embrace engineering, drawing, architecture, perspective, geometry, building construction, industrial design, clay modelling, artistic anatomy, wood and chip carving, embossed leather work, ornamental lettering and illuminating, inlaid gesso work, freehand and model drawing, figure composition, drawing for reproduction, drawing and painting (all branches, including the life), cabinet-making, wood-turning, &c., and special courses for all artisans. The science department has been furnished at a cost of £1,500, and the subjects taught embrace agricultural chemistry, technical chemistry, botany, mineralogy, geology, mining geology, assaying, metallurgy, and mathematics. For 1905 the number of individual students for the whole school was 146 (96 males and 50 females), and the average attendance was 93, which was a substantial improvement on the previous year.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

This school, which is governed by the council of the Ballarat Public Library, has maintained the high standard of efficiency during 1905, which it has attained for many years past, and several new trade classes have been inaugurated which has made the school

Ballarat
East.

even more popular than before. The high percentage of passes gained at the examinations, held by the Education Department, has also been maintained, and as far as examination returns are available, out of 56 students who attended, 54 were successful in passing, many gaining excellent results. The number of individual students is very large, and as the school is of a high educational value, it is much appreciated by not only Ballarat residents, but by those in the surrounding district.

Echuca.

This school was originated for the purpose of educating the working classes in the various handicrafts, and in art; no record of the successes of the school has been retained, but many of its pupils have been enabled, through the instruction which has been imparted, to obtain positions of trust and responsibility. The following subjects are taught:—Drawing, painting, geometry, building construction, architectural drawing, engineering drawing, sign writing, coach trimming, modelling, repousse work, and paper work. A drawing centre has been established in connexion with the school, which is open to all *bonâ fide* State school teachers free of charge. Mr. F. P. Vize is the director and instructor.

Warrnambool.

The Warrnambool School of Art was opened in 1883. The subjects taught are drawing, wood-carving, modelling, and life study. During the year 59 students passed through the school, and their examination results were very satisfactory. The school is of value to the State school teachers of the district, who attend on Saturdays. Several of the students have been successful in the matriculation examination of the Melbourne University.

Nhill.

The Nhill School of Art and Technical College was formed, about ten years ago, by leading residents of the district, to impart instruction in the art of drawing, painting, practical geometry, building and engineering, drawing and construction, and general designing, &c., to those far removed from centres where these very necessary subjects were taught. An average of 45 students have annually availed themselves of the benefits of the institution. In addition, the State school teachers of the district have, in recent years, been afforded special facilities of free instruction by an accredited art instructor in the subjects they are required to teach in the State schools. Amongst the local craftsmen in the building and iron-workers' trades, carriage builders, smithwrights, mill hands, signwriters, painters and decorators, &c., are many former students. Some of these are now in positions of responsibility and trust, and carrying out the practical work which they had been taught in the school. A few are in business for themselves, and are still attending the school.

The usefulness of the institution is now further enhanced by the introduction of carpentry, joiners' and cabinet-makers' work, detailing drawings, and mensuration of quantities, modelling and carving, decoration in all branches, and designing for practical purposes.

During 1905 the council of the school have purchased the Masonic Buildings, formerly rented, and have made such alterations, improvements, and general equipments as were necessary to bring the school up-to-date. The Government generously contributing one-half (£200) towards the purchase and a two-thirds grant towards the

improvements, &c. The technical classes particularly have been well attended this year, and have been forward in competitions, &c. The art inspector, Mr. Carew-Smyth, has reported very favorably of the school.

In December, 1887, proposals were submitted for the establishment of a central art training school in connexion with the Public Art Gallery. Premises were secured by the council of the Art Gallery Association in 1891, and suitably equipped with funds provided by the Government. Mr. P. M. Carew-Smyth, who had received his training at South Kensington, was appointed director, a position which he retained till 1898, when he was appointed Government art inspector of Victoria. Under his supervision the school was opened in 1891, with an attendance of 19 students, which increased so rapidly that in 1893 larger premises had to be secured. Comprised in the school equipment is an extensive and costly collection of casts, both ornament and figure, including examples of the Elgin marbles, and many full-length antiques—works of the Italian Renaissance by Michael Angelo and Donatello; Gothic and French work, &c.; a good collection of still-life properties, weapons and draperies, the nucleus of a collection of costumes of various historic periods, and every requisite for the most elementary or advanced study. A special and—in Victoria—unique adjunct of the school is its art library and reading-room, containing the standard and latest works on architecture and technology, drawing and painting, sculpture and modelling, applied art and decoration, with the leading English and American monthly magazines devoted to these subjects. Many of these works being beyond the means of the average individual student, the facilities thus afforded for their perusal are invaluable. As showing their appreciation, it may be added that, except for some little outside assistance, the library is the result of the combined efforts of the students themselves.

Ballarat
West.

The past year has been one of great activity, and transitional changes that require time for their fuller development. Concurrently with a change in the directorship of the school, in April last earnest endeavours were successfully made to direct the trend of the school work more towards local trades requirements, whilst not neglecting or overlooking the art side of the curriculum. The council's appeals to various local bodies for assistance in the promotion of industrial art training for artisans and apprentices resulted in promises of annual donations for the provision of 26 annually renewable scholarships of a total value of £67 10s., exclusive of seven free scholarships of £5 each, provided in compliance with the recently-issued Departmental regulation for Technical Art Schools. There has also been a marked increase in the number of paying students, as well as in term fees received therefor. In connexion with the foregoing, special classes have been formed—the instructors in which are practical experts of acknowledged local repute—for builders and artisans and building construction, architectural, engineering, and mechanical drawing, house decoration, lettering, sign-writing, stencilling, marbling, graining, and glass embossing, &c., &c. Students in these

classes meet on four nights per week, and their attendances have been as gratifying as they are encouraging; giving promise, as they do, of considerable accessions to the number of individual students, and of useful practical progress in the near future. Special life classes for decorators, lithographic artists, modellers, art students, &c. are also held on Saturday afternoons and evenings; students in any other life class in the school being admitted to the afternoon class at half fee. Enrolments for the year in the State School Teachers' Drawing Centre numbered 112; the free instruction given them from 9.30 to 12.30 being supplemented, in numerous cases, by their attendance at the day or evening classes during the week as paying students. Additional books, magazines, &c., have been provided during the year for the school library, and extensive additions to the still life properties, and other school apparatus are in course of completion. The Arts and Crafts Society in connexion with the school has held regular monthly meetings of its members throughout the year. These have been well attended, as have the numerous instruction lectures, accompanied by practical demonstrations, delivered thereat. The first annual exhibition of the society was held in September, a principal feature therein being a drawing room designed by its late president, Mr. Geo. Clegg, a leading local architect, and the decorations, furniture, and fittings of, and for which, were the work of its members. Added thereto was an extensive display of choice exhibits by local and metropolitan manufacturers. The exhibition was opened by Mr. F. Tate, Director of Education. Owing to unforeseen, but equally unavoidable delays, the fitting up of additional spacious premises, secured by the council early in the year for the accommodation of cabinet-making, carpentering, wood-workers, millinery, dress-making, and other trade classes, is not yet completed, but a well-grounded hope is entertained that the whole of the above-named will be in active operation before the close of the first term in 1906.

GORDON TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Gordon
Technical
College,
Geelong.

The idea of establishing a technical college in Geelong was first taken up early in 1885 by a few citizens, who were stimulated to adopt a more extensive system of technical instruction than that hitherto in operation at the local School of Design, the very limited means of which naturally hampered the prospect of anything further than the drawing classes being thought of. About this time the lamentable news of the death of General Gordon came to hand, and this was thought to be a favorable opportunity for the erection of a fitting memorial in his memory, and the establishment of a much-needed institution. In November, 1887, the first portion of the building was opened, and before the end of the following year operations were commenced for further additions, which have been added to from time to time, the total expenditure to 31st December, 1904, being £9,234.

The college, which stands in Fenwick-street, Geelong, occupies a central position, both for town and country students. The subjects

included in the time-table are—Freehand and model drawing and decorative design, perspective, geometry, painting, oil and water colour, architectural drawing and building construction, artisans' drawing, mechanical drawing, applied mechanics, steam engines, engine-driving, galvanism and electricity, chemistry, mathematics, modelling, wood-carving, carpentry and junior carpentry, plumbing, wool-sorting, dressmaking, commercial course (embracing arithmetic, bookkeeping, writing and correspondence, typewriting, shorthand), elocution, cookery, and French. From this it will be seen that the curriculum includes classes for art, science, trade, commerce, and domestic economy. A leading feature of the work of the institution is the trade classes. A large sum has been expended in providing accommodation for these classes, and the council has met with great encouragement in so doing. The local Builders' and Contractors' Association endow four scholarships per annum for trade classes, and within recent years have devoted special attention in the matter of encouraging apprentices to attend the school. The same can be said as regards other sections of the building trade. The value of the institution to apprentices to the engineering trade is evidenced by the large number attending the classes bearing on engineering. The engineering firms of the town, it is pleasing to note, make it compulsory for their apprentices to attend certain of the classes. The chemistry department of the institution is largely used by employés connected with the various manufacturing industries of the town and district, and the value of this class is being recognised by proprietors of such industries. Perhaps one of the most important classes in connexion with the institution is that of wool-sorting. A special building was recently erected for conducting this class, full facilities being provided for practical work in wool-sorting and classing and wool-washing. Students are drawn from all over the State.

The total enrolments for the various subjects for 1904 were 1,174; an average of 293·5 per quarter. The total number of individual students for the year in question was 401, the fees received totalling upwards of £485, and the subscriptions from the public £61.

The following is the expenditure to the end of 1904 in connexion with the building, &c.:—Cost of building, £3,235; furniture and apparatus, £1,266; payments to instructors, £7,799. Total receipts to hand are as follows:—Subscriptions £2,902; fees from students, £5,435; general receipts, £1,811. Government grants to the end of 1904 are as follows:—Building grant, £6,685; appliances, £31; subsidy, £8,605; general, £4.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies high-class instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant.

Working
Men's
College,
Melbourne.

Fees.

All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, and those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices, are admitted at reduced fees to many of the classes. Examinations are held in July and December, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

FEES PAYABLE.

Full Day Course.					Fee.
Mechanical, Electrical, Municipal, Marine, and Mining					
Engineering—					
First year ...	..	...	...	...	£5 per term
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Metallurgy—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 „
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Applied Chemistry—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 „
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£7 „
Fourth year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Building and Contracting—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£4 5s. „
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 5s. „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 5s. „
Arithmetic ...	..	..	..	..	} Various amounts ranging from 3s. upwards per term.
Algebra ...	...	...	...	...
Practical Geometry ...	...	...	...	...
Freehand Drawing ...	...	...	...	...
Architecture ...	...	...	...	...
Applied Mechanics ...	...	...	...	...
Applied Electricity ...	...	...	...	...
Building Construction ...	...	...	...	...
Woolsorting ...	...	...	...	...
Chemistry ...	...	...	...	...
Cookery ...	..	...	...	...
Millinery ...	...	...	...	...
Dressmaking ...	...	...	...	...
Mechanical Drawing ...	...	...	...	...
Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects ...	...	...	...	...

Prizes.

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. The Magee prize is of the annual value of £3, and is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, and is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in any technical or trade subject. The Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of one prize of £10 10s., two prizes of £5 5s., and five prizes of £1 1s. each. The Government grant in 1905 was £5,000, together with a sum of £72 towards inspection, examination, apparatus, &c.

By F. A. Campbell, Esq., Director.

Over 100 classes are held in the following departments:—Commerical, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Photography, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, Household Economy, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day courses the lower technical school prepares for the higher technical school, and also gives boys after they have left school a course of practical training, fitting them to enter intelligently on any line of industrial work. The higher technical school prepares students for the higher positions of industrial life, and has the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Marine Engineering, (4) Mining Engineering, (5) Sanitary Engineering, (6) Municipal Engineering, (7) Metallurgy, and (8) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the evening school, the following courses are in operation for Experts' Certificates:—(A) carpenters, (B) fitters and machinists, (BA) marine engineers, (C) cabinet-makers, (D) plumbers, (E) house decorators, (F) modellers and terra cotta workers, (G) lithographic artists and draughtsmen, (H) photographers, (I) electricians, (J) assayers, (K) geologists, (L) metallurgists, (M) municipal engineers, (N) commercial, (O) wool. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1901 to 1905:—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE. 1901 TO 1905.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term	2,162	2,364	2,182	2,239	2,313
Males over 21	564	455	437	417	363
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	146	147	145	150	195
„ „ Others	979	1,164	1,135	1,198	1,325
Females	473	598	465	474	430
Fees received during the year £	6,246	7,485	7,105	7,296	7,475
Average fee per student ..	57s. 9d.	63s. 4d.	65s. 1d.	65s. 2d.	64s. 8d.
Number of classes	156	161	163	166	168
„ instructors	51	53	55	60	62
Salaries paid instructors £	6,106	7,413	7,223	7,533	8,163

HORSHAM WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

This college was founded in 1890, and met first in the State school, and afterwards in the hall at the Mechanics' Institute. In 1894 the present building—a roomy wooden structure—was erected at a cost of £820, £200 of which was raised locally. In addition to the main building, there is an outer building, containing the carpenter's workshop, a potters' kiln, gas generating plant and apparatus.

Horsham
Working
Men's
College.

The late Dr. Young, who was for years president, was untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of the college, which he liberally supported. From the time of its initiation until his death he conducted the chemistry classes. When the college was first inaugurated, classes were held in arithmetic, bookkeeping, botany, chemistry, French, German, music, pottery, shorthand and telegraphy, in addition to the science subjects. The latter were abandoned when the subsidy for science subjects was withdrawn by the Government. The present director is Mr. Ernest E. Barker.

There are now over 100 students on the rolls, and the subjects taught include geometry, perspective, freehand and model drawing, painting in oil and water colours, modelling, moulding, and casting, *repoussé* work, wood carving, architectural and mechanical drawing, and drawing in black and white for reproduction. In addition to these, there are classes in typewriting and shorthand, carpentry, and dressmaking, all well attended. Classes for cooking, bookkeeping, and wood-turning are in course of formation. A photographic club is attached to the college, and demonstrations in printing, toning, and enlarging are given, and are well attended. A teachers' drawing class is held on Saturdays, which any teachers in the district may attend free of charge.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

By J. Dennant, Esq., Science Inspector, Technical Schools.

Before describing the separate technical schools in the State, I propose to remark briefly upon the subjects included in their curriculum of work. At the Working Men's College, the whole of the Department's programme is practically covered, but in country schools classes are only established in subjects which are considered suitable to the particular locality. The syllabuses in force are drawn up at conferences held between the Departmental officers and representatives of the principal schools. This plan works well, and no difficulty is experienced in adapting the programme of work to the needs of the community.

The subjects of instruction are classified in four groups, viz., science, art, trade, commercial, and my observations will be conveniently arranged under those heads.

Science.

Since it is desired to make the science teaching in technical schools thoroughly practical instructors are, as far as possible, selected from those who, in addition to teaching ability, have had considerable practical experience. To this end also a plentiful supply of fittings and apparatus is essential. In the country schools the principal development has been on the mining side, and the provision of the necessary laboratories has from the first been pressed upon the Department. In effect, these schools have been called upon to justify their existence by the success with which they prepared men for work on the mining fields. The high reputation enjoyed by the Ballarat school is certainly due to the pains taken by its managers to provide

a thoroughly efficient mining education for the students. So also the Stawell and Bairnsdale schools were early stamped by the public as successful institutions, because it was found that the students sent out annually from them obtained, as a rule, responsible and lucrative employment on the mines of Victoria and the adjoining States.

In addition to the furnaces and other appliances of the metallurgical laboratory, the three schools mentioned above are equipped with milling plants, consisting of battery, roasting furnace, chlorinating and cyaniding vats, &c. A special sum of £12,000 was granted by Parliament out of loan funds for these plants, the erection of which was intrusted to the Mining Department. A fourth plant was to have gone to Bendigo, but the council of that school had no land on which to place it, and the grant ultimately lapsed. It is, however, hoped that at no distant date this school, situated, as it is, on the premier gold-field of the State, will be furnished with an up-to-date mining plant. The question has often been raised as to the necessity for milling plants at Schools of Mines. Those opposed to their erection say that the actual battery work can be learned on the mine itself after the student has finished his course. To a certain extent this is true, battery feeding, filling, and emptying cyanide or chlorination vats, &c., demanding only practice. The foreman, however, and he is really the man whom technical schools profess to train, has to mix the cyanide solutions and judge as to the proper roasting of pyritic ores. Moreover, he must be familiar with the machinery usual in battery rooms, and be able to direct the workmen. The mine manager will not care to employ a man who has only theoretical knowledge to offer, but wants some one who can go straight to work. The student who is trained on the school plant has thus an overwhelming advantage over his theoretically-taught comrade, as he is capable of managing a battery directly he leaves the school, instead of waiting to master the mechanical difficulties in the best way he can. As cases in point, two lads of my acquaintance, educated at considerable expense by their parents for mining pursuits, but unfortunately where no opportunity of acquiring practical experience existed, found, on the completion of their course, that no one desired their services. As they were strong plucky young men, they engaged on the mines as ordinary unskilled workmen, and for some years had a rough time. Ultimately they succeeded in remedying the defects of their education, and both are now in very fair positions, one in South Africa, and the other in New South Wales. As a contrast to this state of affairs, two of the leading mining schools in this State constantly exercise their students on the milling plant provided, with the result that they are commonly sought after by employers even before their term of study is complete.

The first school to erect a mining plant on the premises was Ballarat, and doubtless it owes much of its popularity to the practical training thus afforded to its students. The plants mentioned at Ballarat, Bairnsdale, and Stawell, are worked commercially, or, in other words, so that the receipts may at least equal the expenditure. Either a charge is made to mining companies for treating ore, or

the school itself purchases, on assay, tailings or concentrates offered, and then disposes of the recovered gold, just as an ordinary company or private individual would do. The alternative course would be for the school to buy ore at the price placed on it by the proprietors, simply for the sake of affording practice in its treatment to the students. Experience has shown that the price paid for ores, which is usually much above its market value, together with the expense of cartage, renders this a most unprofitable business, and the school has to be content with very small supplies. In fact, such a method of working a plant is little more than playing at ore treatment, whereas by making a strictly commercial affair of it, all concerned, that is, the council, the director, and the students, must do their best to get the last grain of gold out of the material. The plants referred to are all for the recovery of gold from quartz, pyrites, or tailings. In Victoria, mining is almost confined to gold, and though in the adjoining States, silver, lead, tin, copper are obtained, the metals are, for the most part, reduced at large continental works. Students are, of course, fully instructed in the methods of assaying for these and other metals, but metallurgical plants for the treatment on the large scale of ores containing them are wanting.

That there is a demand for mining education in Australia is shown by the increasing number of Schools of Mines in the different States. Within the past few years, schools on the lines of those in Victoria have been established at Perth and Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, at Charters Towers, in Queensland, and at Zeehan, in Tasmania. In New South Wales and South Australia the existing schools have steadily improved in efficiency, as well as in the number of students on the rolls. In our own State the Melbourne University has at last taken up mining education in earnest, and commodious laboratories are in course of erection. Through the liberality of the Government free scholarships, tenable at the University for three years, are now provided annually for a number of boys from the primary schools of the State. An excellent feature in connexion with these scholarships is that the lads gaining them get a preliminary training in mathematics and elementary science at a Continuation school, so that they will be able to take full advantage of the University teaching. It is further proposed to bring the University into close touch with technical schools. Their lectures and laboratory work will be recognised, while those technical school students who desire to attend the examination for the University diploma or degree, will be allowed to do so by simply paying a moderate examination fee.

Amongst the sciences studied in technical schools, chemistry necessarily takes the first place. It is the preliminary subject for metallurgy and mining engineering, and is thus taken up by almost every science student at a School of Mines. To the agriculturist and manufacturer it is also important, but as the results are not so immediate as in the case of mining, fewer classes exist, and these even are but poorly attended. At the Working Men's College classes have been formed for purely technical chemistry, that is, as applied to tanning, brewing, dyeing, &c., but they are small; in other

schools occasional students present themselves for examination in one of the nine groups into which the subject is divided. Though in the aggregate there are numerous manufactures in Melbourne, they are all on a very small scale. There is no predominating one, with a large number of employes. The consequence is that men attend in twos or threes to study the chemistry of their own particular occupation. Then, again, a man must know a good deal of chemistry before he can apply it to the complex processes of the arts, and unless he is prepared to spend three or four years in the laboratory he will derive but scant benefit. Less time than this will suffice for the farmer, who can gain a sufficient knowledge of agricultural chemistry in two years, or if he is very diligent, perhaps in one. Certainly there is no need for him to become an analyst. To enable the farmer to analyze the soil of his farm, or the manures he buys, would necessitate a tedious course in analytical chemistry, extending over three or four years. Then, on leaving the college and commencing for himself, he would require a precision balance, a full supply of apparatus and chemicals, and also a laboratory in which to carry on his researches. The absurdity of such an equipment for the work of any ordinary farm is patent. As a fact, any analyses desired must be left to the specialist, and all that the farmer really needs is sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to understand the reports he receives.

Electricity and electrical engineering are very popular subjects in the schools, but it is found that though a large number of students join the elementary classes, comparatively few of them advance further. Two reasons may be assigned for this. The first is that grave difficulties are met with in making the work of the higher grades sufficiently practical. The applications of electricity are becoming so numerous that the apparatus necessary for teaching, expensive enough at the outset, has to be constantly added to, and the proper equipment of an electrical laboratory makes constant and serious demands upon the school funds. The student may, of course, be occasionally taken to see electrical works, but this is not enough; he must actually use the machinery himself, which must therefore be in the laboratory connected with the school. It is only, therefore, in large institutions which can afford to provide the elaborate machinery necessary that advanced work should be attempted. Secondly, the measurements and calculations in electricity have, with the advance of the science, attained a high degree of precision, and now demand more mathematics than the average technical school student possesses. The consequence is that he finds himself incapable of following the second year lectures, and perforce drops out of the classes.

The Department's syllabus in mathematics is, in reality, a very modest one, but, unfortunately, only a small proportion of even full course students persevere through it. Course students either start at matriculation standard in mathematics, or reach it by the end of their first year, but there many of them are content to stop. The Department has, to some extent, improved matters by requiring the completion of the second grade mathematics before a diploma in metallurgy or mining engineering is issued. Properly all the pure

mathematics should be done in the first year, so that the student may derive full advantage from the lectures in applied science of the second and third years.

The elements of sound and light, of dynamics and heat, together with the first grade of electricity, complete the physics course. The second of these forms the introduction to applied mechanics, which, together with engineering drawing, is the leading subject of the engineering course. In addition to the ordinary lectures, students at the Working Men's College spend a certain amount of time in the fitting and turning workshop. At Ballarat, in addition to a number of lathes and other machines, a special steam engine for testing purposes has been erected in the engineering laboratory.

The next classes to be noticed are those for geology, mineralogy, and petrology. Of the two main branches of geology, viz., the petrological and the stratigraphical, it is the former which chiefly concerns technical school students. They have not the time to study the details of palæontology; nor, indeed, would they derive great practical benefit by doing so. Still, it is essential that they should have a general acquaintance with sequence of Australian sedimentary rocks, and to secure this students in the elementary grade are required to recognise certain characteristic fossils present in Victorian strata. The advanced grade is termed mining geology, and deals with the occurrence of ores, faulting of lodes, and particularly of the dynamics of the auriferous quartz veins of Australia. For those whose inclinations lead them to study the historical side of geology, a special year's course in Australian palæontology is provided.

The number of students who present themselves for examination in mineralogy, is year by year increasing. The subject is taken up by some on account of its connexion with metallurgy, and by others as a preliminary to the study of petrology. A remarkable advance has been made of late years in the science of mineralogy, and this is mainly due to the precision with which the optical characters of minerals, as revealed by the microscope, have been worked out. Now the interpretation of these characters demands an intimate knowledge of the symmetry or form of crystals, and the study of crystallography, as this division of mineralogy is called, becomes of primary importance. In the latest text-books published, considerable stress is laid upon the accurate measurement of the angles of crystals as the basis of all subsequent calculations. Delicate instruments for this purpose have been devised, but the young student should first of all practice with the hand goniometer upon large crystals, or, in their absence, upon well-constructed models. Having obtained the angles he can then advance just as far as his mathematical attainments permit.

Petrology is specially concerned with the optical characters of crystals, as these serve to elucidate the structure of massive rocks. The subject is provided for in the principal schools, and some work in it is almost invariably done. It is true that only a small proportion of the students advance as far as the highest grades, but the training given in the second or intermediate grade should be sufficient to equip a man for independent work. He is taught how to

use the petrological microscope, and the method of preparing rock slides, and is also furnished with data for determining the leading rock-forming minerals. With the aid of a petrological microscope he can apply this knowledge to the solution of most of the problems that he is likely to meet with.

The remaining subjects of this science programme are—Land and mine surveying, mining, steam and gas engines, botany, and agriculture.

The Land Surveyors' Board has lately decided to recognise the work done in Technical Schools as a portion of the qualification for the surveying certificate, provided that there are competent instructors, and that the students pass an approved examination.

Mine surveying is a one year's course only, and is designed for mine managers, and also for students preparing for the diploma in mining engineering. The classes held at Ballarat and Bendigo are well attended by the mining managers of the respective districts.

Mining, as a special subject, deals with operations underground, as blasting, timbering, &c., and with ventilation, lighting of mines, winding, and other matters connected with the working of a mine. The theoretical instruction is given by the professional teacher, and the practical by an underground manager, or other intelligent miner.

The steam and gas engines syllabus is intended for engine-drivers and others employed in the engine-rooms of mines, factories, &c. It is framed so as to be well within the reach of the non-mathematical student.

The only students in botany are those preparing for the pharmacy examinations, and a few who are engaged in nurseries. Some years ago the subject was much more popular, and weekly botanical excursions were a feature in several of the schools. The reason for the present neglect of botany in our schools is not clear. The native flora is rich and varied in most localities, the love of gardening is general, while great interest is professedly taken in nature study, and yet with all these inducements, no technical school in the State can muster a decent class in botany.

The teaching of agriculture is not seriously undertaken at any technical school. As all of them are situated in cities or moderate-sized towns, they do not possess land for farming operations; the instruction given could thus be only theoretical, or, in other words, all but useless. The problem of how to teach agriculture in Victoria still awaits solution; probably the Agricultural College will ultimately prove to be the only organization which can effectually educate farm students.

Since this branch of technical school work does not come directly under my cognizance, the remarks made upon it will be very brief. Suffice it to say that applied art is the particular province of the technical school. Stress is laid upon geometry, plane and solid, mechanical drawing, building construction, house decoration, architecture, and the application of art to the affairs of every-day life. Students in trade classes, and also those in the science division of the school, are encouraged to learn freehand and model drawing, so

Art.

that they may acquire the power of sketching the machines or structures they describe. Judging from the poor efforts made by students, when asked to illustrate by sketches their answers in geology, mineralogy, and other sciences, there is great need for set training in ordinary freehand drawing. In addition to the classes named, there are others for the study of art proper, but these are not, discussed in the present article.

Trade.

Subjects coming under this head, form the principal feature of the work done at the Working Men's College, Melbourne. Trade classes exist also at Geelong, but they are on a much smaller scale.

The fitting and turning classes at the Working Men's College, though provided with large and commodious premises, are filled to overflowing, and steps are now being taken to increase the accommodation still further. The chief object aimed at by the council of the college is to give lads and young men in the trade the opportunity of supplementing the practice they get in the shops and also of acquiring a certain amount of theoretical knowledge. The students are also taught engineering drawing, though in a separate class. It must be understood that the college authorities do not profess to teach the trade, which, in the limited time available, would not, of course, be possible. In addition to the evening classes referred to there are others in the day time for students taking courses in engineering, &c. Their aims being different, they do not require the same extended practice as those actually in the trade.

Another important class at the college is that for blacksmithing. Here again there are both lecturing and practice. It is proposed next year to specialize in different branches of blacksmithing, under the heads of coach, engineering, and art blacksmithing. For the latter, the students will be required to go through a course of drawing side by side with the practice at the forge.

One of the busiest scenes at the college may be witnessed almost any evening in the plumbing workshop, where a host of young men and lads are hard at work under the superintendence of an experienced plumber and his assistants. The workshops, which have not been long completed, afford ample opportunity for practice in every department of the trade. The master plumbers of Victoria take an active interest in the class, and, at the request of the Government, annually nominate examiners from amongst their number.

Classes in woodwork, viz., manual training, carpentry, and coach-building are also held. Though there is a good attendance in the workshops, the number of entries for examination do not correspond. An effort has been made to interest the coachbuilding employers in the college classes, but so far without a satisfactory response. At Geelong the carpentry class is successful, as is also a fair-sized class in plumbing. Moreover, the entries for examination at this college include almost every student on the rolls.

The attendance in the wool-classing rooms of the Working Men's College, and of Gordon College, Geelong, is steadily increasing, and extensions of the existing accommodation are required in both institutions. The standard of instruction has been still further raised

by adding an expert grade to the two ordinary ones. The test applied is severe, but it is optional for men to submit to it, the certificate being still granted at the end of the second year's work. The Department's certificates in wool-sorting are eagerly sought after by the students, who inform me that they obtain employment on the stations by presenting these documents. Wool-sorting classes are practically self-supporting, the fee paid per term being fairly high.

Efforts have been made, for some years past, to raise the standing of the photographic classes at the Working Men's College. A new syllabus, covering all the recent improvements in the art, was first issued, and then a year or two afterwards a studio, specially designed for photographic work, was included in the last addition to the college buildings. The results have scarcely realized expectations. Very little desire is shown to study photo-mechanical work, but on the other hand, retouching, amateur, and portrait classes, for which, of course, the Department's syllabus does not provide, are popular enough.

The printing classes at the same institution are divided into composing and machine printing. Assistance is obtained from the Printers' Association in supervising these classes, and the examiners are nominated annually from amongst its members.

Though classes for girls, especially in needlework, dressmaking, and cookery are increasing rapidly in the State, there is a dearth of thoroughly qualified teachers. In England and America, colleges have been founded, mainly at least for the purpose of training teachers to give instruction in the various branches of domestic economy. The need for a similar institution certainly exists in Victoria. The managers of technical schools complain of the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable teachers for either dressmaking or cookery, while young women, who would gladly fit themselves as teachers, know of no means of obtaining the necessary training. This matter was forcibly brought before me during the last few months, owing to my connexion with the proposed examinations of the Associated Institute of Domestic Economy. Examinations, based on carefully-prepared syllabuses, were arranged for, but had to be abandoned simply because no adequate organization existed for the preparation of candidates. There is thus excellent warrant for the steps which have been recently taken by the State to establish in Melbourne a College of Domestic Economy on the lines of those in older countries.

Commercial.—The State pays no subsidy for the teaching of commercial subjects in technical schools. Classes for writing, book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, French, German, &c., &c., are held at the Working Men's College, but the Department insists that they shall be self-supporting, and in no way a charge upon the subsidy paid for technical education. There are solid reasons for this decision. Soon after the Education Department took the control of technical schools, in 1890, a report was obtained upon the

work carried on at such schools. In one or two cases science, drawing, and trade classes were found in operation, but they were sometimes quite subsidiary, and the main business of the school consisted in teaching shorthand, bookkeeping, &c., or in preparing candidates for Public Service Examinations. In one school, which received £600 a year as maintenance, there was not a single technical subject taught, but a flourishing Public Service class existed, where the pupil worked at arithmetic, grammar, dictation, and composition. Moreover, applications were coming in freely for similar schools in various places, and certainly if one locality had this kind of teaching why should it not be made common all over the State? It was then decided that technical schools must confine themselves to the purpose for which they were founded, viz., to give instruction in strictly technical subjects, or in other words, in those arts and sciences which have a direct bearing upon the development of the natural resources of the country. A school, then, to be of any service, must seek to foster the industries special to the locality. In mining districts, for example, a real tangible industry exists, which is benefited by the attention given to metallurgy and chemistry in the local school. Trade schools, again, are necessary in industrial centres like Melbourne and Geelong.

The bulk of the commercial classes were discontinued, or where they remained open the teachers engaged received only the actual fees paid by the pupils, less, of course, an amount sufficient to cover the expense of lighting, cleaning, &c. This is the case at the Working Men's College, as well as with a few small classes elsewhere. From returns annually received, it is clearly shown that the purely commercial classes still held in certain technical schools are not in any way a charge upon the State.

Examinations.—An examination of the schools in every subject of the Department's curriculum is held in November and December of each year. A midwinter examination in science subjects, and also in wool-sorting and dressmaking, is, in addition, held in June. The examiners are selected from persons having a practical acquaintance with their subject. At present 34 examiners are thus engaged. The objects of the examination are twofold—first, to ascertain whether the grants to the schools are warranted by the character of the instruction given; and second, to test the proficiency of candidates, with a view to the award of diplomas or certificates to those who reach the prescribed standard. It is an encouraging circumstance that the percentage of passes tends to increase year by year, and this while the standard set is fully maintained. Great stress is laid by the Department upon these examinations, as they afford the only real test of the work done in the schools. An inspection may show that the time-table is adhered to, that the lectures are satisfactory, and that the pupils attend punctually. But it is only by a set, rigid examination that persevering, well-planned work can be effectually assessed. Departmental examinations for technical schools were first instituted fifteen years ago, and have been held annually ever since.

Constitution and Government.—The schools are managed by local councils, the members of which are elected by the subscribers to the funds. A set of regulations is issued by the Department, dealing with the conduct of the schools under the heads of—(1) Conditions under which the government grants for maintenance, buildings, or apparatus, may be claimed; (2) the subjects of instruction prescribed, and the methods of holding examinations; (3) diplomas and certificates awarded; (4) mode of keeping rolls and the presentment of balance-sheets; (5) general. The instructors are appointed by the councils, the Department reserving, however, the right of veto.

Schools.—Of the seventeen technical schools, five are termed certified science schools, viz., Ballarat, Bairnsdale, Bendigo, Stawell, and Melbourne. In these day courses, extending over three years, are instituted for diplomas in metallurgy, mining engineering &c. In the same schools the usual evening classes for single subjects are also held. Of the remaining schools, Ballarat West, Ballarat East, Echuca, Horsham, Kyneton, Nhill, and Warrnambool are art schools only, while at Castlemaine, Daylesford, Geelong, Maryborough, Sale, both science and art classes are held. The following brief remarks are made upon the separate schools:—

Ballarat.—This is the oldest School of Mines in Australia, having been founded in 1870. It was commenced on a modest scale, but during the last fifteen years has made remarkable progress. It was the first to institute day courses, and these have been so successful that large numbers of its students are drawn from other States. It possesses some commodious class-rooms, but for assaying, electrical, and chemical teaching better accommodation is wanted. A large milling plant is attached to the school, where students are practised in handling ore. The success of the school is due to the thoroughness of the teaching, and to the care taken to provide a sound training, both practical and theoretical, for its students. Undoubtedly the Ballarat School of Mines has made its influence felt throughout the Commonwealth, and its graduates may be found in responsible positions on every mining field of note.

Bairnsdale.—When a grant was first made in 1890 for a School of Mines at Bairnsdale, there was no building, and there appeared but slender prospects of obtaining students. Through the energy of the council and the director, Mr. Clark, the primary difficulties were surmounted, and a commodious building was erected. A few years later the Mines Department added to the school buildings a well-equipped milling plant, with battery, roasting furnace, and chlorinating apparatus. At the date of writing, the lecture and demonstration rooms are being enlarged, for the second time since their erection, in order to accommodate the increased number of students. Bairnsdale is the centre of an extensive mining field, the resources of which are only partially developed, and certainly much of the pioneer work done in it during past years is the outcome of the mining education given at the district school.

Stawell.—This school was opened in 1890 in the local market buildings, which were granted for the purpose by the Borough Coun-

cil. Subsequently the Government added a large assaying laboratory and other rooms. A milling plant, capable of doing work for the public, was also placed on the school grounds by the Mines Department. The first instructor was Mr. W. E. Matthews, and under his energetic management, the school prospered greatly. The various local mines sent their employes to the school, and though these young men had only a moderate preliminary education, they benefited in a remarkable degree by the school training in metallurgy. Of late years, chiefly owing to the decay of mining in the district, the school has suffered, and the number of students has considerably diminished. At the beginning of 1905 the art side of the school, which had been closed for many years, was re-opened.

Bendigo.—There are extensive and convenient buildings at this centre for science, art, and trade teaching. It is, however, without a reducing plant, and the number of mining students is consequently limited. So far as the proficiency of examinees in the various science subjects is concerned, the Bendigo candidates give a good account of themselves.

Working Men's College, Melbourne.—There are as many students in this institution as in all the other schools put together. Like Ballarat, Bairnsdale, &c., courses are arranged for in metallurgy and mining engineering, as well as in applied chemistry and civil engineering. The college was at first open in the evenings only, but a few years ago, day classes were commenced in some subjects, and have been gradually extended to others. As might be expected in an industrial centre like Melbourne, the principal teaching is connected with the trades and manufactures of the city. Fine workshops for fitting and turning, plumbing, blacksmithing, and carpentry have been built, all of which are filled with students. A preparatory year for lads wishing to enter these classes has been lately arranged, where the elements of geometry, &c., are taught. The Railway Department also sends the lads in its employ to the college for certain hours per week, paying their fees, and offering also the inducement of extended tuition in engineering to the most deserving.

Maryborough.—This school is concerned with mining, and also with art subjects. Until lately it was in a depressed condition, but with a change of management has been worked up into an efficient and prosperous school.

Castlemaine.—In connexion with this school there is now a branch at Maldon. A large amount of cyaniding is there carried on, and the men engaged wish to study both the assaying and chemistry necessary for their operations. A Government grant, supplemented by money collected locally, has been spent in erecting laboratories and purchasing apparatus. The instructors from Castlemaine visit Maldon once or twice a week, and some of the students attend as well the lectures at the principal school. In addition to the metallurgical work, there are at both places classes in mine surveying, which are well attended by mine managers and others. The classes on the art side are also highly successful.

Salé.—There is an excellent art school here. On the science side an effort has been lately made to teach agricultural chemistry to the farmers of the neighbourhood. Metallurgy is also taught, but with no great success. Classes in carpentry were commenced last year, and promise well. Situated, as this school is, in the midst of a thriving farming community, attention should be paid first and foremost to the teaching of agriculture and agricultural chemistry.

Daylesford.—At its inauguration the Daylesford school promised well. After a lull in mining for a time, the re-opening of the North Cornish mine, and the breaking of fresh ground in the neighbourhood improved mining prospects, and the school ought soon to show signs of renewed vigour.

Geelong.—The work done at this centre includes science, art, and trade work. For plumbing, carpentry, and wool-sorting, good accommodation is provided, and the classes are conducted in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The school has a well-appointed chemical laboratory, where instruction is given in agricultural chemistry and the chemistry of manufactures to a few students. Under the energetic rule of Mr. King, the registrar, this school has, during the last few years, made great progress. At the remaining schools, art subjects are almost exclusively studied.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £224,758. These funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,016,160. At the end of 1905 the Reference library contained 161,955 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and was visited during the year by 362,174 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz:—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. The librarian reports that 3,522 volumes were purchased, 1,946 volumes presented, 196 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 42,921 newspapers were added to the Reference Library during the year. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 172,118 volumes during 1905, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 8,440. Of these volumes, 58.8 per cent. related to fiction, 14.3 to history, 7.1 to general literature, 10.4 to religion, philosophy, natural science and art, 6.4 to arts and trades, and 2.6 per cent. to social science. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1905 was 22,542, of which 996 were added during the year.

Public
Library of
Victoria.

Following on the establishment of the Melbourne Public Library, libraries were founded in many of the larger towns. The attention of the original trustees of the Melbourne Library was directed to these institutions, and to the vast number of people whom the distance prevented from reaching the building. They, therefore, established a scheme by which the larger country centres should have the benefit of the collection, and forwarded cases of books on loan for fixed periods. To the country towns of less importance cases were also sent, and in many instances the nucleus of a local library was thus formed. This travelling library system, as it is called, thus greatly stimulated the library movement in those places where it had begun, and inaugurated it in many places to which as yet it had not spread. At the present time loans are made up to 300 volumes at a time to the committees of free libraries and mechanics' institutes, and to the councils of municipalities, for a period of one year, with a further extension of time if required. The books are selected with a view to meeting the special requirements of the district to which they are to be forwarded, publications on mining being sent to mining centres, and those relating to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to those districts where these industries are carried on. Although this scheme is now in operation in many countries, research among library records does not reveal the existence of anything similar prior to its establishment in Melbourne, so that the credit of starting it seems to belong undoubtedly to the original trustees of our library. Many of the local libraries are now in a position to supply all the wants of their patrons without having recourse to these loans.

National
Gallery.

The National Gallery at the end of 1905 contained 17,577 works of art, viz., 479 oil paintings, 3,502 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,596 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays it is open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 7 male and 23 female students, and the school of design by 35 male and 66 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of purely Australian subjects.

Industrial
Museum.

The Industrial and Technological Museum adjoins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. At the end of 1905 it contained 55,208 specimens. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

National
Museum.

The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Thursdays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In 1905 the expenditure for specimens, furniture, material, &c., was £595. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,160.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

There is a free library attached to the Commonwealth Patent Office, Melbourne. This contains about 7,500 volumes, consisting of the printed patent records from Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, &c., technical periodicals, and other works relating to Science, Patents, and Trade Marks. The approximate value of the books is over £20,000, and additions of several hundred volumes are made annually. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 10 a.m. until noon. Patent records, &c., are also received from Austro-Hungary, Argentina, Belgium, Finland, Luxemburg, Japan, Portugal, Peru, Mexico, British India, and South Africa.

Patent
Office
Library.

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under Acts of Parliament and rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys.

Supreme
Court
Library.

FREE LIBRARIES.

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid. Of these, twenty-five are situated within 10 miles of Melbourne, and the remainder are to be found in the most important country towns throughout the State.

Free
Libraries.

During the year 1903-4 no provision was made by the Government for the purpose of aiding the funds of these institutions. At the end of the year, however, the Treasurer found himself in possession of a revenue surplus, out of which £3,000 was distributed amongst 324 libraries for the year 1904-5. Under an Appropriation Act, further sums of £1,000 for building, and £1,000 for general purposes, were provided.

An effort has been made to obtain from each of the libraries throughout the State, a classified list of its books. Returns, however, have only been received from 265 libraries; but these serve to indicate fairly well the class of literature in general use by the public for reading and reference. The information received is tabulated as follows:—

	Volumes.
Fiction	313,414
History (including Philosophy, Social Science, and Economics)	26,099
Biography	14,661
Travel	17,319
Poetry and the Drama	8,680
General Literature	56,663
Theology and Religion	6,877
Natural Science	12,273
Fine Arts	2,028
Arts and Trades	5,788
Periodical Literature	7,626

Total number of volumes ... 471,428

It thus appears that works of fiction are on the shelves of the free libraries of the State, to the extent of 66·5 per cent. ; historical works, 5·6 per cent. ; biography, 3·1 per cent. ; travel, 3·7 per cent. ; poetry and the drama, 1·8 per cent. ; general literature, 12·0 per cent. ; theology and religion, 1·5 per cent. ; natural science, 2·6 per cent. ; fine arts, '4 per cent. ; arts and trades, 1·2 per cent. ; and periodical literature, 1·6 per cent. ; thus showing that the stock of books of fiction in country libraries approximates to the issue of the same class of works through the lending branch of the Melbourne Library.

City of
Ballarat
Free
Library.

This library was established in 1878, on a site situated at the corner of Sturt and Camp Streets, which was at the time occupied by the Mining Board, the District Mining Surveyor, and Registrar of Births and Deaths. These officials were, however, compensated by the founders of the library to the extent of £600. With the aid of donations from some of the citizens, gifts of books from others, and loans of books from the Melbourne Public Library, the Committee were enabled in course of time to thoroughly establish the institution. In 1901-2, a sum of £3,000 was expended on a new library and reading-rooms. The total cost of the buildings including repairs up to the 31st December, 1905, was £7,200. During the year 1905, the municipal grant was £50; and receipts from subscribers and rents, £736. The library now contains 9,308 volumes on science, history, travels, and other subjects, besides a supply of reviews, magazines, and newspapers of Great Britain and the Commonwealth. The number of visitors during the last twelve months was 269,853. Further important additions and improvements are now in contemplation, whereby the general usefulness of the institute will be greatly enhanced.

Ballarat
Public
Library.

The Library Committee are very pleased to be in a position to report that the institution has again experienced a very successful year. The subscriptions for the past year run into three figures, viz., £100, which amount has not been reached for the past 18 years, and considering that no Government grant has yet been received for 1905, the receipts from other sources are entirely satisfactory. Many improvements have been carried out, and £51 expended on the buildings, which have cost, up to the present time, £11,076; and £124 for purchase of books, magazines, and newspapers. Four hundred and twenty-six new books were added last year, bringing the total number of volumes in the Library to 17,512.

Castlemaine
Free
Library
and
Mechanics'
Institute.

This institute was established on a very small scale in 1855, but from that time onward it has continued to make steady and satisfactory progress. Up to the end of 1905 the buildings erected cost £5,009. The Hall, which is used for general entertainments and meetings, accommodates 600 persons. There are at the present time 250 subscribers to the institution, which contains suitable and commodious reading and other rooms for the use of the general public, well equipped with books on various subjects, numbering at the end of the year 10,156 volumes, also magazines, newspapers, and illustrated papers. There is also a billiard-room for the use of subscribers.

The income for the year 1905 from all sources was £454; the expenditure £450. The total number of visits was 25,000. In May, 1905, the Jubilee of the institution was celebrated.

The Geelong Free Library and Museum is located in a handsome building, originally built as the Chamber of Commerce at a cost of about £20,000. It was purchased in 1876 from that body for £3,200, for the purposes of the library and museum, which, as an institution, had been in existence since 1854. The total cost of buildings to date was £5,263. It has been mainly supported by residents of the town, and amply supplies all requirements. The average daily attendance is about 450. The library contains 5,802 books, comprising works of fiction, poetry and the drama, educational, scientific, geological, religious, biographical, classical, and other works, together with daily, weekly, and monthly publications. In addition, there is a library of 320 books in embossed type for the use of the blind. The museum contains an interesting collection of geological and mineralogical specimens, native weapons, and objects of natural history. In the art gallery are several excellent oil paintings, which add largely to the attraction of the institution. In 1905 the receipts were £170, and the expenditure £186.

Geelong
Free
Library
and
Museum

This institute was established in 1854. It consists of two sections—the public and lending libraries—which are open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. There is connected with it a reading-room for members of either sex, also a special reading-room for ladies. The library contains about 11,000 volumes, and a liberal supply of periodical literature is kept up to date. The cost to date of building, &c., is £10,131. The institute is maintained by members' subscriptions, grants by the City Council, rents, and a subsidy from the Government. The institute has now been taken over by the Bendigo School of Mines, the council of which is carrying on both the subscribing and the free libraries as heretofore.

Sandhurst
Mechanics'
Institute
and Free
Library.

This library dates its origin as far back as 1858, when the inhabitants of the Reef, Pleasant Creek, opened a building for the purpose of a mechanics' institute, circulating library, and reading room, which served the needs of the people until 1866, when it was destroyed by a fire. It was replaced by a two-story structure, which, in addition, provided space for lodge and lecture rooms. This building was burnt in 1875, and replaced by the structure now known as the Stawell Free Library and Mechanics' Institute, the cost of which was about £4,000, and at the present time there is upon it an outstanding debt of £500. The library contains 6,667 volumes of various classes of literature, and is well supplied with newspapers, magazines, journals, and illustrated papers. The institute is managed by a committee of sixteen, six members being elected each year by the public, and six by the subscribers for the same term; three being trustees or permanent members of the committee, and the Mayor of Stawell is, *ex officio*, its president. The receipts during 1905 were £400.

Stawell Free
Library
and
Mechanics'
Institute.

Warrnam-
bool
Mechanics'
Institute
and Free
Library.

In October, 1853, a public meeting was held at Warrnambool for the purpose of petitioning the Government to reserve a block of land for the purposes of a mechanics' institute building site. The site then obtained was given up some years later, and that upon which the building now stands was obtained in its stead. It was not, however, until after the lapse of some years, in August, 1871, that the committee were in a position to erect buildings thereon. In this year a reading-room was erected, at a cost of £340, and in the September of the following year four additional rooms were added. In 1885, a large art gallery and museum was added, and opened free of all encumbrance, the total cost of the building to date being £3,307. Valuable works of art, curiosities, and historical relics were gradually collected by the curator. In 1889, the museum was transferred to the town council, which body removed the collection to the old court-house building, thus leaving the hall free for works of art, many of which were purchased at the Melbourne Exhibition of 1888. Though not quite free from debt, the position of the institution is fairly satisfactory. It comprises a large reading-room furnished with the leading newspapers and magazines; a library, containing over 7,000 volumes; an art gallery, and school of art.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Exhibition
Buildings,
Aquarium,
and
Museum.

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure was £132,951, of the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; organ, £5,560; and miscellaneous expenditure, £547—making a total of £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on the 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on the 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On this occasion, a further sum of £125,178 was expended upon the re-erection of the annexes; £30,986 upon additions, alterations, and decorations to the permanent building; £4,854 upon the gardens; £16,471 upon machinery; £77,128 upon electric lighting; and £8,337 upon gas and gas fittings—making a total of £262,954. At the close of the exhibition, there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904. The property again reverted to the trustees, who report, for the year 1905, that all the buildings are in a good and substantial condition, the gardens well maintained, the oval improved, the aquarium and insectarium museums extremely useful, both from educational and scientific points of view. The receipts for the year amounted to £5,500, consisting of an advance from the Treasury of £218; rents, £2,673; and aquarium and other receipts, £2,609. The expenditure totalled £6,732, viz., £1,824 for expenses of the Aquarium; and £4,908 for maintenance and improvement of the building and gardens, insurance, and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £970.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper, including lawns, groups, &c., is 88 acres, whilst that of the lake, including the added elbow, or bend of the River Yarra, amounts to 12 acres in addition. This now historic garden, together with the Government House grounds (62 acres), and the Domain (150 acres), comprises a total of 312 acres. The facts as to the commencement and progress of the establishment, having been compiled from the most reliable sources, are to be found in the new illustrated "Guide Book," as published by the Government Printer in 1901-2, from which the accompanying quotation has been taken:—

Botanic
Garden.

"The first site chosen for a Botanic Garden was an area of 50 acres, near to where the Spencer-street railway station is situated, and was selected by Mr. Hoddle, Surveyor-General, in 1842. Afterwards various other localities were proposed, but finally, owing mainly to the discrimination and taste of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, first Government Superintendent (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor) of the province of Port Phillip, a portion of the present site was decided upon for the purpose. In September, 1845, Dr. Nicholson presented a petition, signed by three or four hundred of the citizens, headed by the Mayor, praying for the immediate establishment of the Botanic Garden, and the sum of £750 was thereupon voted—1845-6—for its maintenance. The first superintendent, or curator (Mr. John Arthur), was appointed 1st March, 1846, and he at once fenced in a 5-acre paddock, that portion of the gardens at present known as the Anderson-street Lawn, sloping towards the tea-house on the edge of Lake, in which he made good progress both as to cultivation and planting. Mr. Arthur, however, whose labours were much appreciated at the time, died in January, 1849. Mr. John Dallachy succeeded Mr. Arthur as curator, and insured such good results that, at the end of 1851, a progress report submitted to the Legislature showed that, in addition to an extension of cultivated ground, many kinds of exotic plants had been added to the collection, and also that the native vegetation had received attention. The various shows of the Horticultural Society were at that time held in the gardens. For several years prior to the retirement of Mr. Dallachy, a scientific arrangement of plants in a part of the gardens was undertaken by the then Government Botanist, Dr. Ferdinand Mueller (subsequently Baron Sir F. von Mueller), who had accompanied the Gregory Expedition in search of Leichhardt, the explorer. After the Baron had received the appointment as Director (1857), Mr. Dallachy was re-employed for several years as a collector of seeds and herbarium specimens for the gardens, and discovered many new and beautiful species in Queensland. The Baron held office as Director until 1873, when, with the view of enabling him to give undivided attention to his scientific labours as Government Botanist, he was relieved of control of the Botanic Gardens, and Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle was appointed to the position. Since 1873 the gardens have been entirely remodelled by him and their area extended by more than 30 acres.

The present features of the gardens are its extensive undulating lawn areas and broad sweeping paths with varied groupings and marginal beds of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and useful plants. Large specimens of Australian and exotic trees and other vegetation are effectively disposed about the grounds. At suitable spots, rockeries and mounds have been formed and planted. Along the western and southern boundary fence an interesting plantation of Australian vegetation has been made, which contains many hundreds of representative trees and shrubs of the Continent.

When the present Director took charge of the gardens, in 1873, about 2,500 species of plants were growing there, and these, having been constantly added to, now represent no less than 14,000 species. Many of the most valuable additions are large palms in great variety, arborescent and other ferns—as, for instance, those in the rather extensive “Gully,” which has a thousand feet of winding pathway running through its centre. There, are, besides, hundreds of rare ornamental and utilitarian plants, and a large collection of medicinal herbs.

An extensive “System Pavilion” was also formed, the plants all in large pots, classified in their natural orders, and, like the various collections in the outer grounds, conservatory, &c., have labels attached—giving both their scientific and common names, their orders, native countries, &c.

The “Museum of Botany and Plant Products” established by Mr. Guilfoyle contains many thousands of fully-named herbarium specimens; seeds in their seed vessels (or pods), fibres, and woods; products of food, medicinal, and other plants. Both the system pavilion and museum are largely visited by students connected with botanical classes in colleges and schools.

The grounds are almost encircled by a much-used carriage way, which, having been inter-connected, comprises the Alexandra Avenue and the South Yarra Drive, and now makes one wide promenade of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. Adjacent to the two entrances from the Alexandra Avenue, and on one of the highest points, close to Government House, has been erected a large domed structure with ten columns, which is known as the Temple of the Winds. This has been dedicated by the Director to the memory of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, the first Governor of Victoria, who selected the site for the Botanic Garden in 1845-6. The Temple is very attractive to visitors, as from it, very fine views of the Gardens, Yarra Improvements, City, Eastern Suburbs, and the Dandenong and Healesville Ranges are to be obtained.

It will be seen by the facts quoted that the Melbourne Botanic Garden has now had an existence of 60 years, and as a favorite resort has become increasingly popular, being attended by many thousands of people on Sundays and holidays, whilst being on week days much used by citizens and others, including visitors from other States, Colonies, &c., Great Britain, and other countries.

Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the trams starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks, and are admittedly

the finest zoological gardens in Australia. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the Governor-General, and the present director is Mr. D. Le Souëf.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

By W. R. Church, F.R.H.S.V.

The initiation and progress of the horticultural interests in this State may justly be considered as due to the efforts of this society, which, as the Horticultural Society of Victoria, was started in the year 1849. Its pioneer members have by this time all passed away, but there remain a few who were members of the society in the early fifties and whose interest in the work of popularizing the growth of plants, flowers, and fruits still manifests itself.

Some few years after its establishment, the society undertook the responsibility of forming and maintaining experimental gardens at Burnley—the park of which it formed a part being known as Survey Paddock—and Mr. Clarson was intrusted with the direction of the work, acting for many years as honorary director. Upon his resignation in 1882, Mr. George Neilson took charge as curator and remained in that position until his much lamented death a few years ago. During all this time, the society was rendering most valued assistance to growers, especially in the establishment of the most complete and reliable type collection of fruits ever seen in Australasia. Horticulturists from all parts of Australia and New Zealand readily availed themselves of this magnificent collection in order to settle disputed questions of nomenclature of fruits, as very great pains were taken to insure absolute correctness of name of every variety planted among the collection. In 1885, Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria issued the warrant for the society to use the name of “Royal,” and it has since worked under the full title of Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

The years of depression following the crash of the land boom had their full effect on the society, many of the most liberal donors to its funds being compelled to relinquish the financial support they had in past years generously accorded the committee. In 1891, the Government of the day undertook the establishment of a School of Horticulture, and the balance due to debenture-holders on the handsome show pavilion erected in the gardens having been paid by the Government, the estate was handed over to the management of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Neilson continuing as curator under the direction of a Board of Horticultural Advice to whose personnel the Government appointed three, the society three, with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture as Chairman. This arrangement worked with the utmost satisfaction until the death of the curator. Some years after that event, the Minister made a new departure by dissolving the board and placing the School of Horticulture under the sole auspices of the Department.

Since relinquishing the sole control of the Gardens, the society has set itself the task of giving instruction by means of lectures and exhibits at monthly meetings of members, and by imposing fruit and floral displays, all of which attract large attendances.

The President of the society is the Hon. William Anderson, of Southern Cross, in the Koroit district. He has held the position uninterruptedly for the past twenty years, which is sufficient to indicate the warm attachment of the members to one who bears the honored name of the "Grand Old Man of Horticulture."

The membership subscription is low enough (10s. per annum) to be within the reach of all lovers of horticulture, and as a consequence the list of members is an encouraging evidence of the society's popularity.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, two vice-presidents (one amateur and one professional), an honorary treasurer, and sixteen members (eight amateurs and eight professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. W. R. Church, at offices in Prell's Buildings, corner of Collins and Queen streets, Melbourne.

Other
Societies.

There are 27 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, Warrnambool, and other centres. The Government provided £254 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1905.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

Public
reserves in
Greater
Melbourne.

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes being 5,396½ acres in 1905, as against 5,226 in 1899. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1905.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Royal Park ...	425
" ...	Yarra " ...	155
" ...	Prince's " ...	97
" ...	Fawkner " ...	102
" ...	Flinders " ...	17
" ...	Alexandra Park ...	46
" ...	Park (Model Farm) ...	81

AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,
1905 —continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Botanic Garden and Domain	178
"	Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden	8½
"	Zoological Garden	55
"	Carlton	63
"	Fitzroy	64
"	Spring	21
"	Flagstaff	18
"	Argyle Square	3¼
"	Curtain	3½
"	Darling	2
"	Lincoln	3¼
"	Macarthur	1
"	Murchison	1
"	University	3½
"	University Grounds	106
"	Friendly Societies' Grounds	25
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depot	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground	9½
"	East Melbourne	7
"	Scotch College	7
"	Richmond Cricket Ground	6
"	Carlton (old)	5
"	Parliament Reserve	10
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8½
"	Military Parade Ground	5
"	Recreation (Brown's Hill)	7½
"	Recreation (North Melbourne)	9½
"	Racecourse (Flemington)	301
"	Recreation	5¼
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	34
"	Recreation	7
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Recreation	7
"	Darling Gardens	16
"	Victoria Park	10
Richmond City	Richmond Park	156
"	Horticultural Gardens	33
"	Barkly Square	7
"	Municipal Reserve	7¾
Northcote Town	Jika Park	5¾
"	Recreation	7
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7½
"	Ornamental Plantations	2¼
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	7¼
"	Park and Garden	58
"	"	2
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Toorak Park	7
"	Victoria Gardens	4
"	Gardens (Grattan-street)	2
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16

AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,
1905 —continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
St. Kilda City	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation (Point Ormond)	54
"	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	"	11
"	"	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" (adjoining Pier)	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" Dandenong Road	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Elsternwick)	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Beach Park	67
Essendon Town	Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
"	Queen's Park	22
"	Water Reserve	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawthorn City	Recreation	15
Kew Borough	Studley Park	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens and Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Cricket Ground, &c.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	5
"	" (Footscray West)	15
Williamstown Town	Park (Newport)	25
"	"	2
"	"	20
"	Recreation	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Beach Park	20
"	Cemetery	15
"	Rifle Range	332
"	Cricket Ground	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Public Garden	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Newport)	13
Malvern Town	Park and Garden	8
"	Recreation	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Garden (Waverley-road)	16
Caulfield Town	Race-course	144
"	Park	62
"	Park (East Caulfield)	17
"	Recreation	13
Oakleigh Borough	Recreation	8
"	Park and Garden	21
"	Park and Recreation	5
"	Cemetery	10
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
	Camberwell Gardens	7
	Williamstown Race-course	190
	Total	5,396 $\frac{1}{2}$

Most of the large towns throughout the State also possess public gardens, parks, and reserves for recreation purposes. In the following tables are particulars respecting the most important of these :—

Public
Reserves in
Country
Towns.

NUMBER AND AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS OF COUNTRY TOWNS
IN VICTORIA, 1905.

Town.	Number of Reserves.	Area. Acres.
Ararat	4	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bairnsdale	3	150
Ballarat	6	1,042
Ballarat East	11	175 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beechworth	4	131
Bendigo	10	168
Castlemaine	3	109
Clunes	5	67
Colac	1	38
Creswick	2	43
Daylesford	5	242
Eaglehawk	2	40
Echuca	3	249 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geelong	5	260
Hamilton	4	46
Horsham	3	142 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kyneton	1	14
Korumburra	2	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maldon	4	156
Maryborough	3	142
Portland	4	73
Port Fairy	1	26
Queenscliff	2	46
Sale	1	40
Sebastopol	1	36
Shepparton	3	73
St. Arnaud	2	63
Stawell	3	71 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wangaratta	2	110
Warrnambool	9	449

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 and amendments thereof in the Acts of 1891, 1896, and 1900, which, amongst other provisions, prescribe that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Actuary for Friendly Societies, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of that officer. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact they very rarely do so, and all the valuations are now made by the Government Actuary for Friendly Societies.

Valuations
of Friendly
Societies.

Friendly
Societies.

The following is an epitome of the particulars furnished respecting friendly societies for the five years, 1900 to 1904 :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1900 TO 1904.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Number of societies ...	29	29	28	25	25
Number of branches ...	1,111	1,132	1,146	1,155	1,161
Average number of members	95,819	99,360	101,574	102,040	102,540
Number of members sick	18,007	20,832	20,708	19,133	21,050
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	157,235	169,289	168,830	171,327	181,208
Deaths of members ...	976	1,036	1,023	1,021	988
Deaths of registered wives	424	393	427	408	406
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	203,569	202,394	202,044	209,799	219,955
Income of incidental fund	164,849	169,406	167,900	170,384	175,493
Total Income ...	368,418	371,800	383,763	380,183	395,448
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	151,226	153,478	156,024	153,472	159,426
Expenditure of incidental fund	161,934	167,579	167,441	169,305	172,407
Total Expenditure...	313,160	321,057	337,284	322,777	331,833
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	1,218,527	1,267,443	1,313,463	1,369,790	1,430,319
Amount to credit of incidental fund	48,541	50,368	50,827	51,906	54,992
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	1,141,678	1,205,151	1,249,809	1,311,823	1,371,952
Amount invested—incidental fund	36,784	39,522	41,793	43,086	46,406
Total invested ...	1,178,462	1,244,673	1,291,602	1,354,909	1,418,358

Growth of
Friendly
Societies.

During the quinquennium ended with 1904, the number of members in friendly societies increased by 9,664, or by slightly more than $10\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., the amount to the credit of the sick and funeral fund by £264,135, or about $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the total amount invested by £278,899, or over 24 per cent.

Sickness
and death
rates.

In proportion to the number of effective members of Friendly Societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1904 was about the average of recent years. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed were equal to an average of 12.0 in that year, 12.0 in 1903, 12.0 in 1902, 12.0 in 1901, and 11.3 in 1900, but the average was only 10.7 during the seventeen years ended 1899. The death rate in 1904 was slightly below the average—the death rate per 1,000 members being 9.64 in 1904, 10.02 in 1903, 10.09 in 1902, 10.45 in 1901, 10.21 in 1900, and 10.55 for the 27 years ended 1904.

OCCUPATIONS.—CENSUS RETURNS.

The occupations of the people in 1901 were ascertained at the census. The various divisions of employment, under 28 heads, were :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1901.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to—			
Government, Defence, &c. ...	6,719	165	6,884
Religion, Charity, Science, Education, &c.	13,664	14,676	28,340
Board, Lodging, and Attendance ...	13,129	53,686	66,815
Dealing in—			
Money and Real Property ...	10,039	2,760	12,799
Art and Mechanic Productions ...	3,720	934	4,654
Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous Materials	6,374	2,452	8,826
Foods, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants	18,217	3,428	21,645
Animals, and Animal and Vegetable Substances	3,977	198	4,175
Metal or Minerals (other than those used for Fuel and Light)	2,044	162	2,206
Minerals, &c., mainly used for Fuel and Light	2,794	34	2,828
Engaged in—			
General Dealing and Mercantile Pursuits	16,091	4,446	20,537
Speculating on Chance Events ...	284	1	285
Storage ...	1,093	..	1,093
Transport and Communication ...	30,318	1,198	31,516
Manufacturers of—			
Art and Mechanic Productions ...	20,676	1,748	22,424
Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous Materials	10,664	28,450	39,114
Foods, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants	10,251	1,402	11,653
Animal and Vegetable Substances ...	5,281	85	5,366
Metals and Minerals (other than those used for Fuel and Light)	14,315	88	14,403
Materials used for Heat, Light, or Energy	1,035	37	1,072
Constructors of Buildings, Roads, Railways, Earthworks, &c.	27,392	17	27,409
Engaged in Disposing of the Dead or Refuse	1,260	24	1,284
Ill-defined Industrial Workers (chiefly Labourers)	22,653	855	23,508
Engaged on Land or with Animals, and in Obtaining Raw Products from Natural Sources	140,149	24,998	165,147
Persons—			
Of Independent Means ...	7,242	2,824	10,066
Dependent upon Natural Guardians ...	203,279	444,931	648,210
Dependent upon the State or upon Public or Private Support	7,701	6,444	14,145
Occupation not stated (chiefly Breadwinners)	3,522	1,415	4,937
Total ...	603,883	597,458	1,201,341

Bread-
winners
and de-
pendents,
1901.

The number of breadwinners and dependents were:—

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS, 1901.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Breadwinners	389,381	144,668	534,049	65	24	45
Dependents ...	210,980	451,375	662,355	35	76	55
Total ..	600,361	596,043	1,196,404	100	100	100

Proportion
of bread-
winners
and de-
pendents.

The proportion of breadwinners was 100 to every 124 dependents, which was almost the same as at the previous census, when 100 breadwinners supported 125 dependents. It will be seen, too, that nearly one-fourth of the females in Victoria were returned as earning their own living.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Factory
legislation.

The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1905 by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1905, No. 1975. Beyond making the Act a permanent measure, no changes were effected in the law by Act 1975. The nine existing Acts were merely consolidated.

Shortly after the consolidation, the *Factories and Shops Act* 1905 (No. 2), No. 2008, was passed, and came into force on the 1st March, 1906. This measure removed a number of administrative difficulties, and the majority of its provisions do not call for special remark.

An important change was, however, made as regards the provisions governing the closing of shops in the Metropolitan District. Under the present law, the majority of shops should be closed at 7 p.m. ordinary nights, and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, unless a majority of the shopkeepers of any class in any district petitioned the Governor in Council to fix a later hour by Regulation. Shopkeepers could also petition for the closing of shops for a half-holiday.

The above provisions continue in force as regards places outside the Metropolitan District, but, as regards the latter, the amending Act fixes the hours for closing and for a half-holiday, and same cannot be altered except by Act of Parliament.

Shortly stated, the hours for closing butchers' shops are fixed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 6 p.m. on Friday, 1 p.m. on Wednesday or Saturday, whichever the shopkeeper may prefer. If Wednesday be chosen for half-holiday, the hour for closing on Saturday is 9 p.m., and if Saturday be chosen the hour for closing on Wednesday is 5 p.m. Bicycle shops, boot repairers' shops, dairy produce shops, flower shops, hairdressers' shops, and

pawnbrokers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; on Wednesday or Saturday, at 1 p.m. If shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m.; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it can be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday.

All other shops (except Fourth Schedule Shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. On Friday, at 6 p.m., if shop be closed on Wednesday at 1 p.m., but if closed on Wednesday at 6 p.m., and on Saturday at 1 p.m., the shop may be kept open till 10 p.m. on Friday. If closed on Wednesday at 1 p.m., shop may be kept open till 10 p.m. on Saturday. The shop must be closed for a half-holiday on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m., whichever day the shopkeeper may elect, but having elected one day or the other he cannot change it for three months.

The Fourth Schedule shops, so far as Metropolitan District is concerned, are:—

- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.
- Restaurants.
- Tobacconists' shops.
- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

No hours for closing such shops are fixed by the Act.

A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale. The expression handicraft includes any work done in a laundry or dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories; and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to see that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. A record is to be kept in every factory of the names, work, and wages of all employes, and the ages of those under 21. The employment of persons under 13 is debarred, and a strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment for all females and for males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency or service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, in order to try to prevent or lessen unfair competition. Every employe in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week. This provision is, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers.

The most important provision contained in the Act of 1896, and extended by subsequent Acts, is in regard to the formation of Boards to fix the rates of wages and piece-work in various trades, for which

Wages
Boards.

purpose it is provided that, to determine the lowest prices or rates to be paid, the Governor-in-Council may appoint special Boards, if a resolution in favour of creating a Board for any process, trade, or business has been carried in both Houses of Parliament, consisting of from four to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employés), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor-in-Council shall appoint the chairman. The Board so appointed may fix piece-work rates which may be paid, and also the lowest wages rates, and may also determine the number of improvers under 21 years of age who may be employed. There are thirty-eight Special Boards now in existence, affecting over 38,000 operatives.

Effect—
Rise in
earnings.

The Chief Inspector of Factories reports that determinations, made by thirty-eight Boards appointed under the Act, were in full operation during 1905, and furnishes figures showing the increase in average earnings consequent thereon. For instance, the average weekly wage for all employés (including boys) in the bread-making trade was £1 12s. 6d. in 1896, prior to the Wages Board being in operation, and £2 1s. 3d. in 1904, when its determination was in full force. Likewise, the average wage of persons employed in the clothing trade increased from £1 in 1896 to £1 1s. 2d. in 1904; the average wage in the boot trade from £1 3s. 2d. to £1 7s.; and in the furniture trade from £1 9s. 1d. to £1 17s. 7d. In 1900, the average wage of persons engaged in the engraving trade was 36s. 11d., and in 1904, when the determination was in force, it was £2 5s. 3d., or an increase of 8s. 4d. In the pottery trade the average wage was £1 8s. 1d. in 1900, before the Wages Board fixed the rates, and in 1904, when the determination was in operation, it had risen to £1 14s. 3d., or an average increase of 6s. 2d. for each employé engaged in the trade.

Provision has been made in the law for appeals against the determination of any Special Board to a Court of Industrial Appeals. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court (Mr. Justice Hood was appointed as Judge of the Court of Industrial Appeals), who may be assisted by two assessors for technical purposes only. The assessors have no voice in the decisions of the Court. There has been only one appeal against the determinations of Special Boards to this Court.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Prior to the 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by a bureau under the control of the Public Works Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied when work is available according to their order of registration, subject to fitness.

This bureau also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment for the year 1905:—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Year and Month.					Number of Applicants for Work as Registered at the End of each Month.	Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.
1905—January	1,857	1,531
February	..	..	..	..	1,898
March	..	..	..	..	1,702
April	..	..	..	..	1,630
May	..	..	..	..	1,674
June	..	..	..	..	2,131
July	..	..	..	..	2,682
August	..	..	..	..	2,426
September	..	..	..	..	1,867
October	..	..	..	..	1,426
November	..	..	..	..	1,187
December	..	..	..	..	940

During the year 1905 the number of railway tickets advanced was 523, valued at £467, of which £280 was refunded.

CHARITIES AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of organizations administering charitable relief and of a reformatory character throughout the State which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1905 was 225. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 212, and the amount paid, including lunatic asylums, gaols, reformatories, and old-age pensions, was £519,137. The following is a list of the institutions and organizations which received no aid from the Government:—

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor.
Nazareth House, Ballarat.
Freemasons' Charitable Homes.
Distressed Actors' Homes.
Old Colonists' Homes.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Nazareth House, Ballarat.

FEMALE REFUGES.

Armada Rescue Home.
Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Jewish Philanthropic Society, Ballarat.
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Brighton.
St. Vincent's, Bendigo.
Church of England Seamen's Mission.
Charity Organization Society.

Charitable
and Refor-
matory
Insti-
tutions.

In the following table will be found a summary containing full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, showing the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in institutions, the total number of distinct cases receiving outdoor relief, together with receipts and expenditure:—

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1904-5.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average Indoors	Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
HOSPITALS.							
General Hospitals	45	2,127	58,606	£ 47,205	£ 88,195	£ 135,400	£ 132,517
Women's Hospital	1	91	1,116	2,300	5,930	8,230	7,289
Children's Hospital	1	88	13,597	375	7,783	8,158	9,194
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	16	3,555	315	1,544	1,859	1,716
Consumptive Sanatorium ..	1	51	..	300	7,742	8,042	5,637
Convalescent Homes	2	40	..	415	1,182	1,597	1,698
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions	3	226	5,653	3,400	8,957	12,357	11,038
Hospitals for Insane and Idiot Asylum	9	4,704	..	121,033	17,714	138,747	138,747
Foundling Hospitals	2	109	..	525	2,771	3,296	4,197
Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	24	..	638	4,127	4,765	4,286
Total	66	7,476	82,527	176,506	145,945	322,451	316,319

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—INMATES, RECEIPTS,
AND EXPENDITURE, 1904-5—continued.**

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average Indoors.	Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year)
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.							
				£	£	£	£
Benevolent Asylums	8	2,439	2,128	20,843	14,245	35,088	34,712
Old Colonists' Association	1	51	15	..	3,233	3,233	2,713
Freemasons' Home	1	16	1	..	813	813	526
Old Actors' Home	1	5	32	..	501	501	579
Benevolent Societies	80	..	13,376	5,038	15,012	20,050	17,823
Orphan Asylums	9	1,415	..	5,680	16,626	22,306	20,061
Total	100	3,926	15,552	31,561	50,430	81,991	76,414
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	20	304	4,808	60,670	1,485	62,155	62,155
Female Refugees	11	668	..	2,143	18,261	20,404	19,866
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ..	6	154	..	568	4,412	4,978	4,577
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society ..	1	..	402	195	567	762	735
Gaols and Penal Establishments ..	16	1,043	..	50,364	..	50,364	50,364
Total	54	2,169	5,210	113,938	24,725	138,663	137,697
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Old-Age Pensioners .. ..	..	..	11,209	196,932	3,532	200,464	200,464
Night Shelters (Dr. Singleton's) ..	2	..	..	50	23	73	85
Charity Organization Society	1	..	..	..	1,845	1,845	1,603
Free Dispensaries	2	..	5,267	150	467	617	572
Total	5	..	16,476	197,132	5,867	202,999	202,724
Grand Total	225	13,571	119,765	519,137	226,967	746,104	733,154

During the year which ended on 30th June, 1905, the Government granted £98,393 in aid of charitable institutions other than those solely under Government control—£92,272 for maintenance, and £6,121 for special purposes. These charities embrace 57 hospitals, including institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, &c., which received £55,473; 100 benevolent homes and societies, which received £31,561; 18 reformatory institutions which received £2,904; and there were other societies and associations organized for the distribution of relief, which received the balance. The daily average number under care throughout the year in these and the Government institutions was 13,571, and there were 119,765 distinct cases of outdoor relief. The total cost of maintenance was £733,154.

With regard to the outdoor relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; but in these latter cases, the books

of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of our institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of these duplications can be based.

An effort was made during the course of last year to obtain from the heads of the various denominations throughout Victoria particulars of organizations under their control for the purpose of distributing the charity of the churches. The few returns which were received in response to this request have been tabulated with the general charities, but there is very little doubt that there are others respecting which no information has been forwarded—probably in many instances it is not available for want of records.

Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act* 1890 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference if found unfitted for such care, to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the provisions of this part of the Act, and particulars respecting the children under their care during 1905:—

WORK OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER PART VIII.
OF THE "NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S ACT."

Name of Society or Person.	Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.04.	Admissions during 1905.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.05.
		Court Commitments.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society	348	10	19	7	343
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society	823	1	15	102	855
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	100	2	..	1	103
Gordon Institute, Melbourne ..	160	20	27	5	158
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn	68	3	..	34	41
Burwood Boys' Home ..	41	1	19	..	43
Geelong Try Boys' Brigade ..	186	..	..	32	95
Latrobe-street Ragged School Mission	106	..	..	56	106
Mrs. Ida Berry (Rescue Home, Ballarat)	10	8	1	..	18
Rev. G. H. Cole (Central Methodist Mission)	30	1	12	10	50
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society	77	4	3	16	77
Methodist Neglected Children's Aid Society	264	23	24	13	311
Fitzroy Streets Mission	25	..	..	..	..
Mrs. Goldspink, 285 Rathdown-street, Carlton	165	12	..	39	201
Total	2,403	85	120	315	2,401

Particulars relating to the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are as follow. The information relates to the year ended the 30th June, 1905, except for the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, in which cases it relates to the calendar year 1905. Of the general hospitals, six are in Melbourne, the remainder in country towns, nine of the latter being also benevolent asylums. The accommodation available for indoor patients was as follows:—

Charitable
institutions
—accom-
modation.

AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1904-5.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic feet.		
General Hospitals ...	45	401	4,047,507	2,999	1,350
Women's Hospital ...	1	25	144,450	102	1,416
Children's Hospital ...	1	17	141,815	113	1,255
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	8	54,680	60	911
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	3	23,894	20	1,195
Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	6	96,304	50	1,926
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	1	7	...	59	...
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1	3	15,336	52	295
Consumptive Sanatorium...	1	22	56,000	113	496
Hospitals for the Insane ...	8	1,204	2,908,525	4,164	698
Idiot Asylum ...	1	20	114,288	308	371
Benevolent Asylums ...	8	215	1,732,574	2,730	635
Convalescent Homes ...	2	30	69,000	61	1,131
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	91,318	112	815
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	3	72,220	77	938
Orphan Asylums ...	9	70	675,427	1,386	487
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	20	95	330,864	723	458
Female Refuges...	11	133	501,098	722	702
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	20	84,842	180	471
Total ...	120	2,287	11,166,142	14,031	796

The regulations of the Board of Public Health require an allowance of 1,200 cubic feet for each inmate in hospitals, and the above statement shows that, with two exceptions, this requirement has been complied with.

Charitable
institutions
—inmates
and deaths.

The following statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1904-5.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
				Per cent.
General Hospitals	22,064	2,127	2,214	10·0
Women's Hospital	2,029	91	27	1·3
Children's Hospital	1,775	88	155	8·7
Eye and Ear Hospital	759	51	3	·4
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	296	16	7	2·4
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	313	24	18	5·8
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	127	56	25	19·7
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	92	53	7	7·6
Consumptive Sanatorium	225	51	3	1·3
Hospitals for the Insane	5,244	4,384	293	5·6
Idiot Asylum	356	320	29	8·1
Benevolent Asylums	3,774	2,439	462	12·2
Convalescent Homes	1,054	40	1	·1
Blind Asylum	107	91	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	89	74	...	...
Orphan Asylums	1,834	1,415	10	·5
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	5,765	5,112	45	·8
Female Refuges	1,114	668	8	·7
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	622	154	...	...
Old Colonists' Association	56	51	6	10·7
Old Actors' Home	5	5	...	...
Freemasons' Home	17	16	...	...
Total	47,717	17,326	3,313	6·9

In addition to the inmates shown above, there were 36 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 102 infants in the Female Refuges, and 120 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

Charitable
institutions
—receipts
and ex-
penditure.

The total receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1904-5 amounted to £495,276, of which considerably more than one-half was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £482,326. Of the Government contribution, £181,703 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1904-5.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals	47,205	88,195	135 400	132,517
Women's Hospital	2,300	5,930	8,230	7,289
Children's Hospital	375	7,783	8,158	9,194
Eye and Ear Hospital	800	3,362	4,162	3,667
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	315	1,544	1,859	1,716
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	638	4,127	4,765	4,286
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	175	575	750	742
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	350	2,196	2,546	3,455
Consumptive Sanatorium	300	7,742	8,042	5,637
Hospitals for the Insane	121,033	17,714	138,747	138,747
Idiot Asylum				
Benevolent Asylums	20,843	14,245	35,088	34,712
Convalescent Homes	415	1,182	1,597	1,698
Blind Asylum	1,700	2,748	4,448	3,841
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	900	2,847	3,747	3,530
Orphan Asylums	5,680	16,626	22,306	20,061
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	60,670	1,485	62,155	62,155
Female Refuges	2,143	18,261	20,404	19,866
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	566	4,412	4,978	4,577
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	...	3,233	3,233	2,713
Old Actors' Home ... ..	...	501	501	579
Freemasons' Home ... ..	...	813	813	526
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	195	567	762	735
Charity Organization Society ... ..	...	1,845	1,845	1,603
Benevolent Societies	5,038	15,012	20,050	17,823
Free Dispensaries	150	467	617	572
Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters ...	50	23	73	85
Total	271,841	223,435	495,276	482,326

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

Charitable Institutions
—average
cost per
inmate.

COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1904-5.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals	2,127	114,930	54 0 8
Women's Hospital	91	6,807	74 16 1
Children's Hospital	88	8,216	93 7 3
Eye and Ear Hospital	51	3,652	71 12 2
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	16	1,549	96 16 3

COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1904-5—*continued*.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate per annum.
		£	£ s. d.
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	24	1,922	80 1 8
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	56	742	13 5 0
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	53	1,182	22 6 0
Consumptive Sanatorium ...	51	4,341	85 2 4
Hospitals for the Insane ...	4,704	138,747	29 9 11
Idiot Asylum ...			
Benevolent Asylums ...	2,439	30,019	12 6 2
Convalescent Homes ...	40	1,293	32 6 6
Blind Asylum ...	91	3,500	38 9 3
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	74	3,270	44 3 9
Orphan Asylums ...	1,415	17,980	12 14 2
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	5,112	62,155	12 3 2
Female Refuges ...	668	18,311	27 8 3
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	154	4,160	27 0 3
Old Colonists' Association ...	51	2,126	41 13 9
Old Actors' Home ...	5	579	115 16 0
Freemasons' Home ...	16	526	32 17 6
Total ...	17,326	426,007	24 11 9

In calculating the average cost of each inmate per annum, the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Orphan Asylums, and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is somewhat misleading, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being about £17 12s. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the first-named institution, and for infants in the two latter groups of institutions.

Melbourne
Hospital.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. Five years from the foundation of the city, the great desirability, and even necessity, of providing some establishment for the reception, nursing, and treatment of the sick poor, and for the relief of victims of accidents, was apparent. A public meeting, presided over by the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Latrobe, and attended by the leading people of the settlement was held on 1st March, 1841, and resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically

adopted in favour of the foundation of a hospital in which the best medical advice and the most skilful surgical treatment available would be at the service of those who were in indigent circumstances, as well as of those who would be admitted as paying patients. The severity of the struggle for existence in those early days, and the poverty of the people of the settlement, retarded for a time the collection of subscriptions. In a year, only £300 had been received; but urgent requirements were met by the establishment of a dispensary in a small brick cottage in Little Collins-street rented for the purpose. The grant in aid, which had been fully expected, was refused by the Government in Sydney; but the charitable work was not thereby doomed, and private donations enabled larger premises, in Bourke-street west, to be engaged for hospital purposes. It was intimated that no more than £500 could in any event be expected from Sydney, and the indignation and disappointment in Melbourne culminated in a meeting of prominent colonists at the house of Dr. Palmer, afterwards President of the Legislative Council under responsible government. Strong representations were made to the Governor, Sir George Gipps, who promised the memorialists a site for the hospital, and a money grant by way of building fund and endowment. In February, 1845, two sites were offered, namely, the hay and corn market reserve, between Flinders-lane and Flinders-street, on the east side of Collins-street, and a block, in a then sequestered corner of the town, bounded by Lonsdale, Little Lonsdale, Swanston, and Russell streets. The latter was ultimately chosen, and upon it the building of the hospital was commenced.

As an intimation had been received from Sydney that the Government was prepared to advance £1,000 if a like amount was subscribed in Melbourne, immediate steps were taken to fulfil the condition. £265 was raised at the meeting, at which also a governing body was appointed. The first entertainment raised nearly £60, and was given by some gentlemen amateurs who had formed themselves into a philharmonic society. In January, 1846, tenders were called for. The foundation stone was laid on the same day as that of the original Prince's-bridge. Early in 1848, the building was ready for occupation, a staff was appointed, and in March of that year, two patients were admitted, and four out-patients treated. By July, 1848, all the beds, 21 in number, were occupied, and even at that early date, applications for admission exceeded the available accommodation, and additions had therefore to be made. The original building now forms the east wing of the main building. From that time up to the present day continual additions and alterations have been made in order to meet the growing demands of an increasing population, and equip the institution for the position it has held as the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain over 300 beds, in which between 4,000 and 5,000 in-patients are treated annually. In the out-patients' department, 18,798 persons were treated last year, including 7,697 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 74,321.

As far as has been possible in an institution, the greater part of which was built over half a century ago, the hospital has been improved in accordance with the latest views of hospital construction, and the requirements of modern science. A fine new operating theatre was built a few years ago, and recently the old original theatre was reconstructed and brought thoroughly up-to-date. In these two theatres during 1905, no fewer than 1,923 operations were performed. There is a most effective system of steam supply and hot-water pipes installed at this hospital, whereby the operating theatres and some of the wards are heated, the sterilizers are supplied with steam at a high temperature, and the theatres are provided with absolutely sterilized water.

Some years ago an excellently-equipped mortuary was added to the hospital, and a fine large lecture-room for University students. Other important additions have been two new wards for septic cases. These are the most up-to-date wards in the hospital, and have proved highly satisfactory. Another department of the institution which has been excellently equipped is the X rays room. A generous donation from the trustees of the estate of the late Edward Wilson recently provided for this highly useful department the latest and best equipment.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated up to date number 185,212; the out-patients, 813,502.

In 1904-5, the Government granted £10,000 towards maintenance; the municipal grants were £713; private contributions amounted to £4,009; proceeds of entertainments, £502; legacies, bequests, &c., £3,240; Hospital Sunday, £1,605; payments and contributions by in-door patients, £1,655; out-patients' fees, £1,199; and £3,507 was received from all other sources. The total receipts for the twelve months were £26,430.

Alfred
Hospital.

For many years before the establishment of this institution, the necessity for a second general hospital in Melbourne was recognised. It was not, however, until 1868, that it was finally resolved that a charitable institution should be erected as a memorial of the providential escape of H.R.H. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, from assassination during his visit to Sydney. A site of 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran was secured, and the foundation stone was laid in March, 1869, by His Royal Highness, after whom the hospital was named. In May, 1871, the establishment was opened, and additions were made in 1885. In 1888, a fire occurred, which entirely destroyed a portion of the original buildings. During the year 1901-2, further additions were made. This hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and, in addition, a training school for nurses was established in 1880, the term of instruction decided upon being one year, but this was subsequently increased to three years. The pupils are of two grades—the first pay an entrance fee and a fixed sum monthly for maintenance, &c., whilst the second receive a small and progressive salary after six months. Since the opening in 1871, 46,929 in-patients were

treated, and of these 5,121 died in the establishment. The out-patients numbered 92,002, and the casualty cases 52,584. For the year ended 30th June, 1905, the daily average number of in-patients was 163. The number of patients treated shows a continuous and steady increase. Thus, the total number of patients for year ended 30th June, 1895, was 5,930, while the figures for the year 1904-5 are 9,564. The total revenue from all sources was £12,452—£4,000 from the Government; £390 municipal grants; £1,926 private contributions; £234 proceeds of entertainments; £2,040 legacies, bequests, &c.; £966 Hospital Sunday; £1,488 contributions by in-door patients; £691 by out-door patients; and £717 all other receipts. The total expenditure was £11,050.

This institution was first established in 1869 as a dispensary, in Spring-street, Melbourne. In 1876, the buildings were enlarged, and founded as a hospital for the treatment of both in and out-patients. In 1881, owing to annually increasing demands for the treatment of in-patients, it was decided to remove the institution to its present site on St. Kilda-road, and the northern wing and administration quarters were then erected. In 1890, the southern wing, which is reserved for surgical cases, was added, the cost being met by a gift of £9,000 made by Mr. James S. Hosie, of Melbourne. Since the institution was first opened, up to 30th June, 1905, 133,509 patients have received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 8,134 patients were treated. The visits of out-patients during the same period were 21,254. The average stay of in-patients was 17 days for males and 19 days for females, which is an exceedingly low average. 999 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 1,390 casualty cases were attended to. The establishment has attached to it a school for training nurses, who have to serve a period of three years, and pass prescribed examinations. Visitors are admitted on Sundays and Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. The income for the year was £5,254, made up of £1,300 Government grant; £250 municipal grants; £864 private contributions; £808 proceeds of entertainments; £546 legacies, bequests, &c.; £338 Hospital Sunday; £542 contributions by in-door, and £459 by out-door patients; and £147 from all other sources. The expenditure was £4,799—£932 for buildings; £3,754 for maintenance; and miscellaneous items £113.

Homœo-
pathic
Hospital.

The institution has accommodation for 84 patients. On 30th June, 1905, there were remaining under care 30 men and 41 women. It is proposed by the board of management of the hospital very shortly to proceed with the erection of a children's wing, which will provide accommodation for over 30 children.

This hospital for incurables, the only one of its kind in Victoria, is situated on a block of 17 acres at Heidelberg. Its origin belongs to the year 1880, when Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Park, Winchelsea, offered £6,000 for the purposes of the institution. Other donations quickly followed, and the Government of the day granted the present site. The hospital was opened in August, 1882, and provided accommodation for 66 patients. In 1884, a wing, containing

Austin
Hospital
for
Incurables.

sixteen beds for the reception of cancer patients, was opened, and in 1900 another wing was added for consumptives, containing 41 beds. Alterations in 1897 increased by eight the accommodation for cancer patients. The Nurses' Home, with accommodation for 30 nurses and women servants, was erected and furnished in 1897. In 1901, the children's wing was erected, and a laundry has since been added. In 1905 an additional wing for consumptives, capable of containing 60 patients, was opened. £5,110 of the total cost (about £6,000) of the erection of the building was provided by Mr. Joseph Kronheimer, of Melbourne. The ground floor of the wing, holding 30 beds, has been furnished at a cost of about £480, of which amount quite two-thirds has been specially contributed, without solicitation, by friends of the institution. Up to 30th June, 1905, 2,105 patients were admitted; of this number 1,447 died in the institution, 514 were discharged, and 144 were occupying beds in the various wards. The patients treated have been all of the one class, *i.e.*, chronic or incurable, many of them reaching the hospital in a dying condition. Amongst the number set out as having been discharged, a fair percentage, say, 45 per cent., have benefited very considerably from the treatment received in the institution, the remaining 55 per cent. having left of their own accord, many of them preferring to die amongst their friends and relatives. Practically no cures have been effected at the establishment. The patients treated during the year 1904-5 numbered 264, of whom 120 were new admissions, and the daily average was 142. The institution is well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1904-5, £13,034, £7,130 was spent on buildings; and £5,904 on maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £12,210; made up of £1,000 Government grant; £203 municipal grants; £2,630 private contributions; £209 proceeds of entertainments; £948 legacies and bequests; £597 Hospital Sunday; £603 contributions from in-door patients; £5,110 from Mr. Joseph Kronheimer for building purposes; and £910 miscellaneous collections. The year closed with a bank overdraft of £394—necessitated by expenditure on new buildings (not Kronheimer wing). The institution now contains 29 dormitories with 170 beds. There were 81 men and 63 women under care on 30th June, 1905.

St. Vincent's
Hospital.

This hospital was founded in 1893, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity; but, though associated with the Roman Catholic Church, the work of the institution is carried on upon entirely unsectarian lines. The site is in Victoria-parade, Fitzroy. The utility of the hospital causes applications for admission from patients urgently needing treatment to be greatly in excess of the means of complying with them, and the construction of a new building is being carried on. During the year ended 30th June, 1905, 346 patients were admitted, which, with 24 remaining from the previous year, makes 370 treated. There were 326 discharged, cured or relieved; 24 died; leaving 20 remaining on 30th June, 1905. The number of out-patients who received treatment was 9,870. The total receipts were £3,673, made up of £750 Government grant; £94 from

municipalities; £763 private contributions; £886 proceeds of entertainments, £340 legacies and bequests; £208 from Hospital Sunday; £386 payments by in-door, and £246 by out-door patients. The expenditure was £3,600—£524 on buildings, and £3,076 on maintenance and miscellaneous expenses. The hospital contains twelve dormitories with 23 beds.

The foundation stone of this hospital was laid on the 25th December, 1855, and on the 1st January following a memorial stone was laid to commemorate the completion of the main building. On the Queen's Birthday, 1869, the foundation stone of the Prince Alfred Memorial Ward was laid. This building provides accommodation for 75 beds. On 23rd March, 1897, a public meeting of the ladies of the district was held, when it was decided to collect funds for the purpose of building wards to accommodate 50 female patients, and on 21st June, 1897, was laid the foundation stone of the Queen Victoria Women's Ward, in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, and this building was completed and opened on 26th October, 1900. The establishment is now fully equipped for the accommodation of 170 patients, and its work and usefulness are of a high character. The receipts for 1904-5 were £5,758, made up by £2,400 Government grant, £378 municipal grants, £873 private contributions, £168 proceeds of entertainments, £951 legacies, bequests, &c., £119 Hospital Sunday collections, £155 contributions by in-door patients, and £140 by out-door patients, and £574 miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure was £5,360—£240 on buildings and repairs, £5,120 on maintenance. There are twelve dormitories, and in the 170 beds there were 93 persons under care on 30th June, 1905.

Ballarat
District
Hospital.

This establishment was founded in 1853, upon a site of 10 acres, which was permanently reserved in 1856, when the main portion of the present building was erected to provide accommodation for 60 patients, the Bowen wing having been subsequently added. This hospital, through the munificence of Mr. George Lansell, has the right to six beds for patients from the district in the Austin Hospital for Incurables, at Heidelberg. The hospital now contains a detention ward of five rooms for male and female insane patients, where they are kept under observation for limited periods prior to discharge or transfer to a public asylum. There is also a special cottage set apart for contagious diseases, which, however, is not adequate to meet the wants of the district, and local effort is now being made to raise the necessary funds whereby this cottage may be enlarged, or a new ward on approved modern lines built. For this purpose £1,004 has been collected locally. The buildings provide accommodation for 172 patients, but during the last ten years the daily average has only been 112. The number of patients received during the year was 1,554, which, with 105 remaining at the close of the previous year, yields a total of 1,659 treated. During the past year the electric light has been installed throughout, and electric fans have been placed in the principal wards. The out-patients numbered 2,241, and their attendances 6,963. The receipts for 1904-5 were £6,974,

Bendigo
Hospital.

comprising £2,600 Government grant; £238 municipal grant; £1,295 private contributions; £559 proceeds of entertainments; £549 legacies and bequests; £465 Hospital Sunday; £526 contributions by in-door patients, and £742 from all other sources. The expenditure was £6,831—£260 on buildings, and £6,571 on maintenance and miscellaneous expenses. The institution is endowed to the extent of nearly £11,500 (£2,500 of which is in real estate); but, from the report of the past year, it would appear that this fund is in a stationary condition, the balance remaining much the same as at 30th June, 1902. It is managed by a committee of fifteen, two of whom are medical men; the staff comprises two resident medical officers, matron, night matron, three male and twenty-five female nurses, a resident secretary, and a working staff of five male and thirteen female servants. The institution contains 27 dormitories. There were 113 patients under care on 31st December, 1905.

Castlemaine
Hospital.

There are no official records in existence dealing with the formation and early history of this hospital. Many attempts have been made by members of various committees in the past to obtain reliable data and original documents to enable them to do so, but unfortunately, without success. In 1903, however, some important private documents were discovered which threw some light upon the subject. From these it appears that a public meeting was convened at Castlemaine on the 17th February, 1853, when it was resolved that a hospital should be established for (1) the reception of sick persons who are totally destitute; (2) for accidents; and (3) for those who are able to pay to be attended by their own medical men if desired. On the 24th May, 1853, the hospital appears to have been opened in a good building, 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, with a detached surgery, kitchen, and men's room. The first resident surgeon was appointed to the institution about the middle of 1853. Cases of leprosy were treated early in the sixties, in a tent specially set apart for the purpose, but, in 1870, the patients were all removed to Melbourne, and there strictly isolated. In 1904-5, 288 patients were admitted, 274 were discharged, cured, or relieved, 31 died, and 37 remained at the close of the year. The institution contains six dormitories, with 75 beds. The average number of in-patients for the year was 37. The total receipts were £2,214, made up of £1,170 Government grant; £103 municipal grants; £366 private contributions; £88 proceeds of entertainments; £160 legacies and bequests; £48 Hospital Sunday; £196 contributed by in-door and £30 by out-door patients; and £53 miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure was £2,292—£160 being spent on buildings and repairs, and £2,132 for maintenance and other expenses.

Geelong
Infirmary
and
Benevolent
Asylum.

This institution was opened on the 23rd April, 1852, and during the remainder of that year 150 patients were treated in the Infirmary and seven inmates were admitted to the Benevolent Asylum. It is managed by a president, assisted by a committee of 22 persons, who meet once a month for the transaction of business. The staff consists of a resident surgeon and assistants, a matron, wardman, and women nurses and probationers. A nurses' training school is a special

feature of this establishment, twelve nurses being constantly under tuition, the course of instruction extending over a term of three years. The buildings, being now over 50 years old, are showing signs of age, but everything is done to keep the wards in an up-to-date condition. There is a handsome new out-patients' department which is kept quite apart from the general hospital. It contains an operating theatre, with all modern appliances. A thoroughly up-to-date X-ray apparatus has just been imported from Germany at a cost of £100, and the institution is now perfectly equipped in this important branch of medical science. It is proposed to build a ward for the separate treatment of infectious diseases on land at rear of the present hospital, in the near future. The only question that is delaying its erection, is the opposition of the State-school authorities to have any such building in proximity to one of their schools. A sum of £1,264 is in hand towards the cost of this building. The laundry is fitted up with the latest steam washing machines, everything being washed and sterilized on the premises. There is also a plant in use for the manufacture of aerated waters. The number of beds is 205, the average number occupied 152. During 1905, 1908 cases—951 in-door and 957 out-door—received relief, and there were 172 under care in the institution at the close of the year. The total ordinary income from all sources for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1905, was £5,390 (including the grant in aid received from the Government, £2,400), and the total expenditure was £5,768.

Within spacious grounds, tastefully laid out, this hospital is an imposing structure, the grounds and buildings covering an area of 5 acres. The hospital was established in a modest way in the early days of gold-mining in the fifties, and came as a great boon to gold diggers. Since its establishment, it has increased in importance and dimensions, and many hundreds of people have regained health and strength under its auspices. There is a house surgeon, three honorary physicians, two honorary surgeon-dentists, a dispenser, a matron, and a capable staff of nurses. The main building now contains eight dormitories with 82 beds, and a detached contagious diseases ward (a fine brick building recently erected by the municipalities of the district, assisted by the Government) contains ten beds. On the 30th June, 1904, there were 67 patients under care, and during the year 532 were admitted, giving a daily average of 53. The number remaining in the hospital on 30th June, 1905, was 61. The number of out-patients was 742, and their attendance, 2,636. The receipts during the year were £2,564—£1,170 Government grant; £79 municipal grant; £496 private contributions; £365 proceeds of entertainments; £55 bequests, &c.; £82 Hospital Sunday; £194 contributed by in-patients, and £105 by out-patients; and £18 miscellaneous collections. The expenditure was £1,966—£96 for buildings and repairs, and £1,870 for maintenance, &c.

The Pleasant Creek Hospital was established in 1858, and a building of wood, canvas, and iron, capable of accommodating twenty patients, was constructed. In February, 1895, this temporary hospital

Mary-
borough
Hospital

Stawell
Hospital
and
Benevolent
Asylum.

was opened, and before the end of that year 67 patients had been admitted. In 1861, the permanent building was opened, on the admirable site of 19 acres, which the Government had granted. Numerous additional wards have from time to time been constructed, and in 1883 the scope of the operations of the charity was widened by the incorporation with the hospital of a benevolent asylum; its name also was altered to the Stawell Hospital and Benevolent Asylum. The buildings are now capable of accommodating 47 patients in the hospital and 16 inmates in the benevolent asylum. A special ward with six beds has lately been set apart for consumptive patients from any part of the State. A new building has been constructed for the purpose of an Infectious Diseases Hospital, and provides for twelve patients. It is designated the W. H. Syme ward, its whole structure, furnishing, and equipment being generously provided as a free gift by the widow of the late Dr. W. H. Syme, who for many years was an honorary surgeon of the institution. The building was formally opened by the Right Honorable Sir John Forrest, P.C., &c., on the 20th November, 1904. The relief afforded during the year ended 30th June, 1905, was as follows.—In-patients, 321; out-patients, 345; number of attendances of out-patients, 1,486; daily average of in-patients, 41. The total revenue for the year was £1,865, made up of £620 Government grant; £133 municipal grant; £342 private contributions; £90 entertainments; £344 legacies, bequests, &c.; £95 Hospital Sunday; £124 payments by in-patients, and £25 by out-patients; and £92 miscellaneous. The expenditure was £1,902—£179 for buildings and repairs, and £1,723 for maintenance, &c.

Warrnam-
bool
Hospital
and
Benevolent
Asylum.

This institution was incorporated in 1872. During the year ended 30th June, 1905, 424 cases have been treated in the institution, viz.:—360 in the hospital, and 64 in the Benevolent Asylum. Of the hospital cases, 282 were discharged, cured or relieved; 40 died, and 38 remained in the hospital on 30th June, 1905. Of the asylum cases, 21 were discharged, 5 died, and 38 remained in the asylum on 30th June, 1905. The total attendance of out-patients was 1,046. An isolated building in the hospital grounds has been set apart for the treatment of contagious cases. There are ten dormitories, containing 96 beds. The receipts for the year amounted to £2,539, including Government grant, £1,120; municipal grants, £251; private contributions, £323; Hospital Sunday, £161; patients' contributions, £234; legacy, £50; other receipts, £400. The expenditure was £2,976. During the year a septic tank for the sewerage of the institution was installed.

Women's
Hospital.

The necessity for establishing an institution of this kind forced itself upon the attention of the benevolent ladies of Melbourne nearly fifty years ago. In 1856 it was definitely founded, its original title being the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children, and it was the first institution of this special nature erected in Australia. The work was first carried on in Collins-street, Eastern Hill, but a permanent site was eventually granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was

opened in 1858, its title being altered in 1868 to Women's Hospital, the name it now bears. Important and improved additions have since been made, including the Genevieve Ward Wing, constituting the largest portion of the midwifery department, nurses' quarters, and the infirmary and midwifery operating theatres. The institution, early in its career, attained a high reputation for the efficient help it afforded, and the accommodation had to be augmented from time to time to meet increasing demands. It is a special training school in gynæcology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1905, the number of patients admitted was 43,761 and the attendances of out-patients 183,090. During the year ended on that date, 1,954 patients were admitted, which, together with 75 remaining in at close of previous year, gives a total of 2,029 treated. There were also in the same period 3,583 attendances of 1,116 out-patients. There is now accommodation for 102 in-patients, each bed having the most liberal allowance of space. It is governed by a committee of 15 ladies and 6 gentlemen, on whom falls the responsibility of the effective working of the whole establishment. The professional work devolves chiefly on an honorary staff. The receipts were £8,230, made up of £2,300 Government grant; £305, municipal grant; £1,360, private contributions; £157, proceeds of entertainments; £2,112, legacies and bequests; £659, Hospital Sunday; £743, from patients; and £594 other receipts. The total expenditure was £7,289—£498 for buildings and £6,791 for maintenance and miscellaneous expenses. Every patient that passes through the wards is seen and spoken to by some lady or ladies of the Committee—many of them before admission, but all before leaving. No patient is discharged without inquiries being made as to her home, &c., and, where possible, want in this matter is also supplied. To prevent abuse of the charitable trust, certain ladies each week give much of their time to interviewing applicants for admission to inquire into their circumstances.

In this establishment 15 patients remained under care on 30th June, 1904. During the year 281 were admitted, making a total of 296 treated, an increase of 18 from the previous year—271 were cured or relieved, 7 died, and 18 were still in hospital on 30th June, 1905. The in-patient accommodation has been increased to 20 beds. An addition has been made to the staff by the appointment of a resident medical officer. The total number of cases of out-patients treated was 3,555, the attendances numbering 14,177. The income for 1904-5 was £1,859, made up as follows:—Government grant, £315; municipal grant, £70; private contributions, £224; legacies and bequests, £71; proceeds of entertainments, £235; Hospital Sunday fund, £131; out-patients' contributions, £446; in-patients' fees, £111; and miscellaneous receipts, £256. The expenditure was £1,716.

Queen
Victoria
Memorial
Hospital.

The Children's Hospital, Melbourne, was established in 1870 for the purpose of treating the general and peculiar ailments of children. The patients treated come in from almost every part of the State, over 100 districts being tabulated as those whence the in-patients came, including places so widely apart as Swan Hill and Yarram,

Children's
Hospital,
Melbourne

Camperdown and Rochester. Every infantile ailment is treated—febrile, constitutional, and developmental troubles being dealt with in large numbers. Numerous cases of accidents and casualties are also admitted. Many of the cots have been endowed by the generosity of private donors or of public bodies. On 8th May, 1903, the Princess May Pavilion—a wing of the building containing 40 beds—was opened, thus affording accommodation for over 500 children during the year. Babies' wards have also been instituted. The hospital had 84 in-door patients at the commencement of the financial year. During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1905, there were 1,691 additional in-door patients admitted, of whom 1,529 were discharged relieved, 155 died, and 91 remained at the close of the year. The attendances of 13,597 out-door patients for the year were 78,035. The total attendances of 227,230 out-door patients since the foundation were 1,090,543, and of in-door patients treated 22,191. The hospital is situated in Rathdown, Pelham, and Drummond streets, Carlton, and connected with the institution is a convalescent home at Brighton Beach, containing 22 cots. The number of convalescent children passing through this establishment during the year 1904-5 was 367. The cost of maintenance was £8,220, which with £974 expended on buildings and repairs, gave a total expenditure of £9,194. The receipts were £8,158—made up of £375, Government grant; £345, municipal grant; £2,347, voluntary contributions; £1,023, proceeds of entertainments; £1,171, bequests; £1,191, Hospital Sunday; £498, contributions by out-patients; and £463, by in-patients; and £745, interest and miscellaneous expenses.

**Eye and Ear
Hospital.**

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital deals not only with the diseases which, as the name of the institution implies, fall to be treated there, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to the eye and ear, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus classes of ailments are treated in this institution which not only are the cause of extreme suffering in themselves, but also, when unchecked, the means of producing much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness, blindness, &c., and entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth; New Zealand also contributing its quota. The in-patients admitted during 1905 numbered 715, making, with 44 in the institution at the commencement of the year, a total of 759 treated. The patients discharged numbered 708, of whom 663 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 34 to be incurable. Eight were discharged at their own request, and 3 died. Besides these, there were 5,653 out-patients treated, 100 of this number being from the other States and New Zealand. The total number of attendances was 30,705, and of operations, 878. The hospital buildings are situated on a fine site in Victoria-parade, East Melbourne, but the accommodation is quite insufficient, and negotiations for the acquirement of the adjoining land belonging to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, have so far been unsuccessful. The receipts for the year 1904-5 were £4,162—made up of £800 Government

grant; £289, from municipalities; £845, private contributions; £476, legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,045 out-patients' fees; £302 in-patients' fees; and £405, other sources. The expenditure was £3,667.

ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

By J. Thurston Hogarth, Esq., Superintendent and Secretary.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind people, who, having completed their term of training, may be unable to get work elsewhere. This, however, is restricted to the demand for the goods made. The institute is not in any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the care of the destitute. The scholastic education is similar to that in the State schools, varied only in the apparatus and means employed; and examinations are held annually by the Education Department. Music is an important part of the education of the blind, and those who display exceptional talent are trained for the musical profession, and the skill of the pupils is utilized as a means of raising revenue for the institution by means of concerts and band performances in various parts of the State. In the industrial branch, pupils are trained in the trades of brush, basket, mat, and matting making, the period of training varying from two to five years; and employment is then given to non-resident ex-pupils, who are paid wages at piece-work rates ruling in the various trades. Some less proficient workers have their wages supplemented by a bonus. Its outside workers are assisted in times of sickness by "The Blind Workers' Sick Benefit Society." Its funds are maintained by weekly contributions by its members, and it is subsidized by a grant from the board of management equal to the amount of the members' contributions. This society is managed by a committee of its members, assisted by the principal of the institution, and the accountant, who acts as honorary treasurer. It contains 5 dormitories, with 112 beds. There were under care on 1st July, 1904, 95 persons; 12 were admitted during the year; 15 were discharged at their own request, leaving 92 at the end of the financial year. The total amount received for goods manufactured was £4,633. There is now no debt on the institution. The total number of pupils and workers on the roll is 92; classified as follows:—Resident pupils, 44; day pupils, 3; journeymen and non-resident workers, 45. The total receipts in 1904-5 were £4,448, comprising—£1,700, Government grant; £201, municipal grant; £1,487, private contributions; £134, legacies and bequests; and £926 from all other sources. The expenditure was £3,841—£380 for buildings and repairs, and the balance maintenance and miscellaneous expenses.

VICTORIAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

By John Adcock, Esq., Superintendent and Secretary.

The Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, and is a home and school combined for deaf children from all parts of the State, irrespective of creed or nationality. At the beginning of the year there were 74 pupils on the roll. During the year 15 new pupils were admitted, and 13 discharged, thus leaving 76 pupils on the roll on the 30th June, 1905, viz., 31 boys and 45 girls. Since the year 1862, when the institution was fairly launched, 448 deaf children have enjoyed its benefits. The combined oral and manual system of teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used here, with satisfactory results. In addition to the ordinary school work, many of the boys are taught bootmaking and gardening, and the girls dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties. The receipts for the year amounted to £3,747—made up of £900, Government grant; £217, municipal grant; £1,098 private contributions; £112, legacies and bequests; and £1,420 from all other sources. The expenditure was £3,530—£373 for buildings and repairs, and £3,157 for maintenance, &c. £59 has been added to the endowment account, the total to the credit of which fund is now £12,426, most of which is invested in Government stock, the interest only being available for maintenance purposes.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS.

Benevolent
asylums.

In addition to the nine Benevolent Asylums connected with general hospitals, there are eight other of these institutions in the State; two are situated at Ballarat, one each at Bendigo, Beechworth, and Castlemaine, the remaining three being in Melbourne. The number of inmates on the 1st July, 1904, was 2,503; the number admitted during the year 1,271; the total discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,279; leaving under care on 30th June, 1905, in all the institutions, 2,495. The Government grant in aid for the year 1904-5 was £20,843; from municipalities a sum of £1,142 was received; private contributions amounted to £3,465; proceeds of entertainments, £963; legacies, bequests, and special donations, £1,992; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,331; payments by patients, £2,231; from all other sources, £3,121 was received, making a total income of £35,088. The expenditure was £34,712.

Benevolent
societies.

Eighty benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1905. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of two of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of any of the others, with the exception of the Central Methodist Mission, and Church of England Seamen's Mission. The distinct adult individuals relieved during the year numbered about 13,376; the receipts amounted to £20,050, of which £5,038 was from Government, £1,373 from municipalities, and £13,639 from private sources; the expenditure was £17,823.

There are nine of these establishments in the State, situated at Ballarat, Geelong, and Melbourne. The number of children under care on the 1st July, 1904, was 1,421; the number admitted during the 12 months was 413; the total discharged and died, 405, leaving under care on 30th June, 1905, 1,429. This shows overcrowding to a very slight extent, as the daily average in attendance was 1,415, and the number of beds only 1,386. In one of these establishments, the Nazareth Home at Ballarat, the particulars respecting cost of maintenance, &c., cannot be furnished, as the management, on the score of economy, keep no books of accounts. In the other eight institutions, the total receipts were £22,306—made up of £5,680, Government grant; £353, municipal grants; £4,072, private contributions; £1,023, proceeds of entertainments; £4,462, legacies and bequests; £228, Hospital Sunday contributions; £2,356, payments on account of orphans maintained; and £4,132, other receipts. The total expenditure was £20,061—£2,337 for buildings, and £17,724 for maintenance and other expenses.

There are two consumptive sanatoriums, situated at Echuca and Macedon, with 113 beds. On 1st July, 1904, there were under care 25 males and 22 females, and 86 males and 92 females were admitted during the year; 56 males and 51 females were discharged cured or relieved; 14 males and 12 females were discharged incurable; and 4 males and 20 females were discharged at their own request; 1 male and 2 females died, leaving under care on 30th June, 1905, 36 males and 29 females. The Government grant in aid was £300; municipal donations amounted to £136; private contributions to £551; proceeds of entertainments, £8; legacies, bequests, &c., £5,341; Hospital Sunday distribution, £318; relatives contributed £1,348; interest amounted to £30; and all other charges to £10, making a total of £8,042. The expenditure on buildings was £1,280; on maintenance and miscellaneous expenses, £4,357—a total of £5,637.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium at Broadmeadows, established by the Government, was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. This institution is under the control of the Department of Public Health. Accommodation for about 40 patients is provided by means of canvas-walled structures, and this is shortly to be increased by the addition of two wards now being constructed. During the year that has elapsed since its opening, 150 patients have been treated in the institution. Of these 99 have done very well, the disease being arrested in 37 cases. Of the 51 whose gain was at best ephemeral, 10 have died from the disease since leaving the institution. No death has occurred at the sanatorium. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the sanatorium, the house or rooms vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. The cost per patient has been calculated at less than £60 per annum, and of this the cost of management amounted to 66 per cent.

Orphan
asylums.Sanatoriums
for con-
sumptives.Greenvale
Consump-
tion Sana-
torium.

Convalescent homes.

In addition to the hospitals, there are two Convalescent Homes—one for men situated at Cheltenham, and the other for women at Clayton—with accommodation for 61 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1904-5 was 47; 1,007 were admitted, and 1,003 were discharged during the year, and 51 remained under care on the 30th June, 1905. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £415; municipal grants, £74; private contributions, £483; proceeds of entertainments, £5; legacies, bequests, &c., £195; Hospital Sunday, &c., £326; from relatives, £78; and from interest and other sources, £21—a total of £1,597. The expenditure was £405 on buildings, &c.; £1,293 on maintenance—a total of £1,698.

Free dispensaries

Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1905—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1905, numbered 5,267. The visits to or by these persons numbered 19,097. The total receipts amounted to £617, of which £150 was from Government and £467 from other sources. The total expenditure was £572.

Broad-meadows Foundling Hospital.

This hospital was established on the 1st April, 1901. The original cost of the buildings was £2,200, and £1,642 has been expended since that time in additions and improvements. The total number of inmates on 30th June, 1904, was 54; 73 were admitted during the year, 25 died, 44 were discharged or adopted, and 58 were under care on 30th June, 1905. The institution contains 7 dormitories and 59 beds. It is supported chiefly by donations and collections. It is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose aim is to protect infant life, procure suitable homes for the children, and afford shelter to destitute mothers. The present condition of the establishment is satisfactory.

The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home.

The objects of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1905, 92 children were in the care of the institution—of these, 37 were boarded out, 14 adopted, 24 discharged to relatives, 7 died, 3 were placed in employment, and 7 remained in the institution at the close of the year. Owing to building operations, the admissions had to be restricted for the last three months of the year for lack of accommodation. Two new day nurseries, a large foundling ward, and the necessary nurses' duty rooms and offices will be ready for occupation shortly. The receipts amounted to £2,546, of which £350 was from Government, and £2,196 from other sources; the expenditure £3,455, of which £2,283 was expended on buildings and repairs. At the annual meeting of subscribers and life governors of the institution it was unanimously agreed that, for the future, the asylum shall be known as the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home.

At the present time these refuges are eleven in number, the Armadale Rescue Home furnishing returns for the first time this year, and are all situated in or near large centres of population. During the year ended 30th June, 1905, the Government subsidized these establishments to the extent of £2,143; in addition, they received £65 aid from the municipalities; £1,488 from private contributions, £174 from Hospital Sunday and Church collections; £1,182 from legacies, bequests, and special donations; £15,175 from the labour of the inmates; £80, contributions on behalf of patients; and £97 from all other sources; making a total of £20,404. The total expenditure was £19,866, made up of £727 buildings and extraordinary repairs, £526 ordinary repairs, and £18,613 maintenance of inmates and miscellaneous expenditure.

Refuges for
women.

There were 1,114 female inmates in these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1905; 79 were in the Armadale Home, 21 in the Ballarat Home, 16 in the Bendigo Rescue Home, 76 in the Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra, 15 in the Geelong Female Refuge, 488 in the Magdalen Asylum at Abbotsford, 79 in the Carlton Refuge, 64 in the South Yarra Home, 64 in the Temporary Home for Fallen and Friendless Women, at Collingwood, 18 in the House of Mercy, at Cheltenham, and 194 in the Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne. In addition, there were 102 children in the institutions with their mothers—23 at Armadale, 7 at Ballarat, 8 at Bendigo, 5 at Geelong, 46 at Carlton, and 13 at Collingwood. During the year 11 children were born in the Ballarat Home and 7 at Geelong. The total number under care in all the institutions on 30th June, 1905, was 667 women and 49 children; 253 women and 20 children were either placed in service or restored to friends; 2 women (one accompanied by a child) were married; 94 women left voluntarily; 11 were expelled for misconduct; 76 women were sent to other institutions; homes were found for 32 children; 3 women and 9 children left otherwise; and 8 women and 9 children died during the year. The total discharges numbered 447 women and 71 children.

The women while under care in these institutions are expected to work to the best of their ability, a suitable share of labour being allotted to each. Laundry work is the chief means of providing employment, whilst sewing, art needlework, embroidery, &c., also provide occupation to a limited extent.

There are six of these establishments controlled by the Salvation Army at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Bendigo, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishments contained 180 beds on 1st July, 1904, when there were under care 146 adults and 22 children. During the year 476 adults and 98 children were admitted; 236 were placed at service or restored to friends; 159 were discharged at their own request; 20 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; and there were 45 adults discharged for various reasons, with 80 children. The Army received £566 from the Government, in aid of these institutions; £162 from private contributions, £4,168 from the proceeds

Salvation
Army
Rescue
Homes.

of the labour of the inmates, and £82 from all other sources—a total of £4,978. The total expenditure was £4,577, made up of £401 for buildings and repairs, £4,160 for maintenance, and £16 for miscellaneous expenses.

Night
shelters.

At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 16,591 cases were accommodated during the year 1904-5, viz., 7,878 men, 8,460 women, and 253 children. The expenses were £85, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food. This charity is truly a boon, affording as it does a clean quiet haven of rest for the homeless, after the weariness of a day out of doors.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid
Society.

Since 1872 a society has been in existence for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessities, railway passes, and various kinds of tools of trade; and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the State. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The work is aided by honorary correspondents in country centres. Very valuable aid is given in connexion with the moral reformation of the young offender. The improvement of the hardened criminal is a matter of great difficulty, but the society is a valuable help to those who have not become confirmed in careers of crime and wrong-doing, and minimizes the tendencies of drifting into the criminal class of those who have formed vicious and evil habits. The number of individuals relieved in 1904-5 was 402. The receipts were £762, including grants from the Government and the Penal Department, and contributions from private sources; and the expenditure was £735.

St. John's
Ambulance
Association.

This association was established in Victoria in 1883. Its objects are to instruct all classes in the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured. Since the inception of the association, its influence has been steadily increasing, and the number of people instructed is growing larger every day. The total number who have been instructed to date is 14,329; the number of persons who are fully qualified is 712; 2,076 railway employes and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work; and 8,325 certificates and medallions have been issued. Three ambulance waggons are stationed at 25 Lang-lane (Tel. 3264), at the back of the Grand Hotel, Spring-street, which may be summoned when required. First aid is rendered by trained men when necessary. Ashford litters are also provided for the use of the public in cases of accident in the city.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

By T. C. Mackley, Esq., Secretary.

Charity Or-
ganization
Society.

The society has been established in Melbourne since 1887, its objects being:—(1) To encourage and organize charitable work and

to promote co-operation therein; (2) To check imposture and professional mendicity, and to discourage indiscriminate alms-giving; (3) To inquire into all applications for assistance, with the view of ascertaining if and in what way each case can be helped; (4) To afford (where necessary) immediate relief during inquiry or pending arrangements with charitable institutions or aid from other sources; (5) To maintain a woodyard, or other labour test, so that the means of earning food or shelter shall be open to any applicant able and willing to work; (6) To establish a loan fund; (7) To keep records of all cases for the purpose of reference, and to maintain a Central Register of help given by all relieving agencies. The society is managed by an executive committee elected by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. This council consists of a nominee of each of the charities represented, and of twenty members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income of the year ended 30th June, 1905 was—Administration account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £1,038; expenditure, £845; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £652; expenditure, £634. Emergency Relief Account—Receipts, £154; expenditure, £125. Woodyard—Receipts, £573; expenditure, £519. The number of cases dealt with during the year was 1,434, of which the new cases investigated were 996. The result of investigation shows that in 771 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 139 to misconduct; in 39 cases the cause of distress was undetermined, and 47 cases come under other headings. The great increase in the number of new cases investigated is mainly attributable to special efforts to deal with applicants for alms on street and doorstep. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was often wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to infant. The woodyard is a very practical part of the society's work. It affords a test of the sincerity of men who ask help on the ground that they cannot get work; and it gives temporary work to those who really need it. This society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by the advice, and with the assistance of the society twelve years ago. The lack of suitable employment for the poor is partly met by the employment office of the society, through which a large number of persons have been given work, permanent in some cases, and temporary in others, which otherwise would not have reached them.

LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

Labour
Colony,
Leongatha.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, setting apart and appropriating, under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land.

On the 14th June, 1904, 460 acres or thereabouts of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and Trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904. The Trustees appointed were—Messrs. S. Williamson Wallace, Elgar James Nevell, John Henry Mullaly, James Richard Pescott, and Patrick Joseph Carroll.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present, 6,515 men have been afforded relief. The colonists are instructed in the general work of farming, dairying, fruit and vegetable growing. Pig breeding is carried on extensively, and bees and poultry are also raised. During the year ended 30th June, 1905, 432 men were admitted, a weekly average of 101 was maintained during the whole year—284 left looking for work, 135 left with engagements, 9 were discharged for various reasons, 4 sent to Melbourne for medical treatment, and 104 were at work on the 30th June, 1905. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, was 7s. 8d. per week per man.

After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ending 30th June, 1905, it was found that there was a credit balance of £841 in trust accounts.

The total expense for the year was £2,940, which included £273 fares and freights; £147 plants and tools; £55 building material, and £95 live stock.

The receipts from sales amounted to £1,310, as follows:—

Dairy produce	...	...	£505
Farm produce and garden	...	...	132
Pigs	...	...	301
Cattle	...	...	101
Hides, bones, &c.	...	...	106
Sheep	...	...	55
Poultry	...	...	12
Bees	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	89

The following is the amount of Government grants spent annually since the establishment of the Colony:—

1893-4	...	...	£4,213	15	2
1894-5	...	...	3,203	8	0
1895-6	...	...	2,473	13	1
1896-7	...	...	2,219	14	4
1897-8	...	...	2,729	13	2
1898-9	...	...	4,091	8	1
1899-1900	...	...	3,884	5	11
1900-1	...	...	3,000	0	0
1901-2	...	...	2,374	3	6
1902-3	...	...	3,627	7	10
1903-4	...	...	1,998	18	11
1904-5	...	...	• 999	19	7

Total £34,816 7 7

It will be seen that the Government grant for 1904-5—£999 is the lowest that has ever been made, and is £1,000 less than that of the year 1903-4. The amount of cash in hand on the 30th June, 1905, was £840. Consequently, £500 will be sufficient provision for the year 1905-6.

Although the profits from the farm will be reduced owing to the restricted area, there will still be work in clearing and cultivation to enable men to be sent to Leongatha for several years. By the continuation of this colony no man need starve in the city. Every week applications are made by destitute unemployed men to be sent to the Institution. A greater number apply in winter than in spring or summer, and without an asylum of this kind it is hard to conceive what would become of these destitute individuals. In every large community there is always a great number of human derelicts without criminal tendencies; and provision (other than gaols) where men can get work that is remunerative to the State, must of necessity be made; and this Institution, therefore, should come in time to acquire a national character. It is now almost self-supporting, and, in a few years' time, by the adoption of improved methods in management, should become entirely self-supporting. From the late director's experience of the relief that has been afforded to many people on the verge of starvation, he considers the Institution an excellent one in the interests of society as a whole.

AUSTRALIAN HEALTH SOCIETY.

By J. G. Burrows, Esq., Secretary.

The "Australian Health Society" was established in Melbourne in 1875. It consists of about 300 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries (one being a lady), and fifteen members of council. Its objects are:—(1) To

Health
Society.

create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) to induce and assist people, by personal influence, example, and encouragement, to live in accordance with recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) to seek the removal of all noxious influences deleterious to the public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society prints and distributes pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets bearing upon the preservation of health; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges for the delivery of public health lectures and the holding of meetings for women for instruction in the laws of health in Melbourne and suburbs. In pursuance of the plan of testing the work done in the inculcation of health and temperance lessons in the State schools, an examination is held annually, with the concurrence of the Minister of Public Instruction, of pupils of thirteen years of age and upwards, in those subjects. At the last examination 43 candidates passed, and were awarded prizes and certificates, which were presented at the society's annual meeting by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Reginald Talbot, K.C.B.), patron of the society. In the latter part of 1905 arrangements were completed by which the "Victorian Association for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis" and the "Women's Health Society" were amalgamated with the Australian Health Society, the view being taken that the union would tend to further the spread of hygienic knowledge, and promote the cause of sanitary progress. The society receives no pecuniary aid from the Government, its work being carried on by voluntary subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards. The office has been removed to Empire Buildings, Flinders-street.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

By R. W. E. Wilmot, Esq., Secretary.

Humane
Society.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follow:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia. (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful. (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. During the year ended 30th June, 1905, 58 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 19 certificates, 11 bronze medals, 6 silver medals, and 1 gold medal were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £521, and the expenditure to £456. The institution has placed and maintains 340 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, throughout

all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1904-5, 14 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 1 for similar acts in New South Wales, 13 in Queensland, 3 in New Zealand, 4 in Western Australia, 1 in Tasmania, and 1 in South Australia. The society has 154 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—52 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society is making a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established about 34 years. By the enforcement of the existing laws, and the procuring of such further legislation as may be deemed expedient, it seeks to prevent wanton and unnecessary cruelty. The creation of a wholesome and enlightened public opinion is also aimed at, since it is recognised that to excite and sustain such opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals is even of greater force than the law, particularly in those classes of cases where pain and suffering may actually be caused in ignorance, and where consequently a little more knowledge of animals would result in the diminution of the unconscious practice of cruelty. To this end, papers and leaflets dealing with the proper, humane, and considerate treatment of animals are widely distributed. Honorary agents of the society are appointed in the principal centres, and these, by disinterested service in the cause of mercy, under the supervision and in co-operation with the secretary and inspector in Melbourne, forward the work of the institution in every portion of the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1905, 799 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 528 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 116 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £432, and the expenditure to £437.

Society for
the Pro-
tection of
Animals.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

In Melbourne and suburbs, the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The clergy of the various denominations take an active part in the movement, preaching sermons appropriate

Hospital
Saturday
and
Sunday.

to the occasion, and otherwise helping it forward. The church collections on this Sunday are entirely devoted in aid of the fund. Sunday school superintendents, business firms, their employes, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated:—

COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1904.

	£		£
1873 to 1898 ...	190,104	1903 ...	7,058
1899 ...	5,853	1904 ...	7,795
1900 ...	5,901		
1901 ...	6,034		
1902 ...	6,669		£229,414

The returns for 1905 are not yet available.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions, as well as the total sums collected, from the inception of the fund, and for the year 1904, were as under:—

DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1904.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1903.	1904.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital ...	65,211	1,595	66,806
Alfred Hospital ...	28,272	842	29,114
Benevolent Asylum ...	19,551	636	20,187
Women's Hospital ...	19,604	614	20,218
Children's Hospital ...	24,825	839	25,664
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	10,697	323	11,020
Homœopathic Hospital ...	10,581	314	10,895
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ...	7,163	128	7,291
Richmond Dispensary ...	1,405	46	1,451
Collingwood Dispensary ...	1,900	...	1,900
Austin Hospital for Incurables ...	11,271	597	11,868
Convalescent Home for Women ...	2,055	160	2,215
" " Men ...	1,540	160	1,700
Melbourne District Nursing Society ...	720	62	782
St. Vincent's Hospital ...	2,962	208	3,170
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon	1,302	305	1,607
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	558	114	672
Melbourne Dental Hospital ...	60	34	94
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ...	40	40	80
Total distributed ...	209,717	7,017	216,734
Total collected ...	221,619	7,795	229,414

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

An Act to provide for the payment of old-age pensions was passed in 1900. The minimum age of a pensioner is 65 years, but pensions may be granted to persons under that age if they have been permanently disabled through having been engaged in mining or any

unhealthy or hazardous occupation. The period of residence in the State required to entitle a person to a pension is 20 years, five of which must be continuous and immediately preceding the application. A person who has deserted, without just cause, wife, husband, or children, for a period of 12 months in the preceding five years, is debarred from pension rights. The absence of serious criminal taint, to the extent of not having been imprisoned for periods amounting to five years during the whole qualifying period of residence, or to six months or upwards in the preceding five years, is insisted upon. Three convictions for drunkenness during the preceding two years is a disqualification. An applicant must be a British subject by birth, or a naturalized subject of not less than six months' standing, but Chinese and Asiatics, whether naturalized or not, and Aborigines are excluded. Relatives may be summoned to show cause why they do not support applicants for pensions, and may be ordered to do so. Originally the maximum pension was 10s. per week, but in the Amending Act of 1901 it was reduced to 8s. per week. Under the Amending Act of 1903 pensions are only granted and the amount fixed by the Treasurer of the State, after recommendation of the Commissioners. The maximum rate of pension (8s. per week) is retained. 11,425 persons were entitled to receive pensions on 31st December, 1904. Between 1st January, 1905, and 31st December, 1905, 1,035 pensions were granted to new applicants, and 71 pensions were restored; 439 pensions were cancelled, and 1,037 pensioners died, leaving 11,055 persons entitled to pensions on 31st December, 1905, of whom 10,939 are receiving payment from last schedules prepared. (The remaining 116 pensioners are inmates of hospitals or have had their pensions temporarily suspended.) Of the persons entitled to pensions on 31st December, 1905, 4,747 were resident in Melbourne and suburbs; 761 in Ballarat and district; 531 in Bendigo and district; 340 in Geelong; 137 in Maryborough; 126 in Daylesford; 121 in Warrnambool; 114 in Creswick, and the remainder were scattered throughout the other districts of the State.

The following are the amounts paid since the inception of the system on 1st January, 1901, viz.:—

In 1900-01	...	...	£129,338
1901-02	...	...	292,432
1902-03	...	...	215,973
1903-04	...	...	205,150
1904-05	...	...	200,464
From 1st July, 1905, to 31st December, 1905	...	...	94,742
Total	...	...	£1,138,099

Old-age
pensions
in Aus-
tralia and
New
Zealand.

The following statement shows the estimated number of persons aged 65 years and over in the two Australian States and New Zealand paying old-age pensions, the number of persons receiving pensions, the proportion of the latter to the former, and the annual amount payable:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1905.

State or Colony.	Estimated Number of Persons Aged 65 Years and Upwards.	Number of Persons Receiving Old Age Pensions.	Proportion of those Eligible on an Age Basis Receiving Pensions.	Annual Amount Payable.
			Per cent.	£
Victoria	68,760	11,055	16	197,608
New South Wales ..	53,900	20,737	38	491,466
New Zealand	40,126	11,770	29	199,081
Total	162,786	43,562	27	888,155

It thus appears that New South Wales is paying pensions to nearly two-fifths of those eligible to receive them under the age qualification, New Zealand to nearly one-third, but in Victoria only about one-sixth of those so qualified are on the pension list.

Besides Victoria, only New South Wales and New Zealand have, in Australasia, provided pensions for their aged people. In New South Wales, the scheme sanctioned by Parliament specifies a pension of £26 a year, diminished by £1 for every £1 of income above £26 a year, and by £1 for every £15 of property the pensioner possesses. Persons under 65 years of age but over 60 years are entitled to pensions if they are incapacitated by sickness or injury from earning their livelihood.

In New Zealand, every person 65 years of age and over, is eligible for a pension, provided he has resided continuously in the colony for 25 years, and does not receive income in excess of £60 a year, nor possess property exceeding £260 in value. The maximum pension is £26 a year with a deduction of £1 per annum for each £1 of income above £34 a year, and for each £10 of property above £50.

The law of New South Wales and New Zealand, unlike that of Victoria, makes no provision for relatives of aged impecunious persons being compelled to support them.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The number of cases admitted to lunatic asylums during the year 1905 was 726, the number discharged recovered was 253, and relieved 36. The number of patients remaining in the asylums on the 31st December, 1905, was 4,768, or a proportion of 1 in every 255 of the population, as compared with 4,642, or 1 in every 261 of the population, in the preceding year. Of those discharged recovered in 1905, as many as 69 per cent. had been in the asylums for less than twelve months, 17 per cent. from 1 to 2 years, and 8 per cent. from 2 to 5 years. After this length of time in the asylums recoveries are not at all likely to take place. Of those who died, 30 per cent. had been resident under twelve months, 30 per cent. from 1 to 5 years, 10 per cent. from 5 to 10 years, 6 per cent. from 10 to 15 years, 6 per cent. from 15 to 20 years, 5 per cent. from 20 to 25 years, and about 13 per cent. were in longer than 25 years. These facts tend to show that mortality is heavy during the early stages of treatment, and that the death rate amongst those inmates who have a lengthened asylum residence is very light, and no doubt this result generally aids in making the large asylum population to which attention has been repeatedly directed.

Since the opening of the first asylum in 1848 up to the end of 1905, 34,517 persons have been admitted, viz., 19,746 males, and 14,771 females. The proportion who recovered was 29 per cent. of males, and 33 per cent. of females, whilst 4 and 7 per cent. respectively were relieved, 21 and 21 per cent. (including transfers) were not improved, 33 and 23 per cent. died, and 12 and 15 per cent. respectively still remain under care in the institutions.

Admissions,
discharges,
&c., lunatic
asylums,
1848 to 1905.

The number of lunatics in the different Australian States and New Zealand, and their proportion to the total population of each State on 31st December, 1904, were:—

Lunatics in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

NUMBER OF LUNATICS IN STATES.

State or Colony.	Number of Lunatics on 31st December, 1904.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 of Population.
Victoria	4,642	384
Queensland	1,882	361
New Zealand	3,038	354
New South Wales	5,075	348
South Australia	975	262
Tasmania	460	255
Western Australia (1903)	438	193

Recoveries
of lunatics
in Australia,
1904.

The recoveries of patients in the Victorian lunatic asylums in 1904 were below the average of the twenty-three years ended with 1904, the proportion in that year being 3,703 per 10,000 admitted, as compared with 4,044 in the period stated.

RECOVERIES.

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
South Australia ...	... 5,059	New South Wales ...	... 4,294
Tasmania ...	... 4,634	Victoria ...	... 3,703
Queensland ...	... 4,325	Western Australia (1903) ...	... 2,968

Deaths of
lunatics in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

The mortality of lunatic asylum patients was higher in South Australia in 1904 than in any of the other States. This will be seen by the following figures:—

DEATHS.

	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.		Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.
South Australia ...	... 1,099	Western Australia (1903) ...	... 655
New South Wales ...	... 770	New Zealand ...	... 634
Tasmania ...	... 764	Queensland ...	... 509
Victoria ...	... 758		

INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Industrial
and re-
formatory
schools.

There were at the end of 1905 three industrial and eleven reformatory schools in the State. Two of them (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes, situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1905, numbered 5,048, and in addition there were 41 others free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. Of the total number under control, only 235 are described as reformatory children; 151 of these were in reformatory schools, 54 were maintaining themselves at service, 29 were placed with relatives without cost to the State, and 1 was in hospital. The balance, 4,813, are described as neglected children, of whom 3,044 were boarded out in foster homes, 854 were maintaining themselves at service, 761 were living with relatives without cost to the State, 135 were inmates of institutions for neglected children, 13 were in hospitals, 5 on visits to relatives, and one was in gaol.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send reports to the department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is five shillings per week for each child. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service. The number of children boarded out at the end of 1905 was 3,044, as against 3,154 in 1904, 3,363 in 1903, 3,753 in 1902, and 3,701 in 1901; the number placed with friends on probation in 1905 was 761 as against 769 in 1904, 825 in 1903 and 1902, and 780 in 1901; and the number at service or apprenticed in 1905 was 854, as against 826 in 1904, 831 in 1903, 815 in 1902, and 851 in 1901.

Children
boarded
out, &c.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of these children are as follow, the particulars having been obtained from the orders:— The total number of children placed under control in the schools in 1905 was 539, and in only 218, or 40 per cent. of the whole, were the parents held to be blamable—the father in 148, the mother in 37, and both parents in 33 cases. There were 321 cases in which the parents were held to be blameless; in 171 the father was dead and the mother poor, but of good character; in 17 both parents were dead; in 49 the parents were alive, but, though held to be of good character, were too poor to support their children; in 8 the father was dead, and the mother an invalid; in 19 the father was poor and the mother dead; in 29 both parents were the victims of misfortune; in 8 the parents were unknown; in 3 the father was unknown and the mother dead; in 1 (a reformatory case), the parents were in good circumstances; and in 16 the father was unknown and the mother unable, through sickness or poverty, to maintain her offspring.

The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1905 to £52,203, and for reformatory school children to £5,163; the expenses of administration amounted to £4,382, making a total gross expenditure of £61,748. A sum of £1,391 was received from parents for maintenance, and £94 from other sources, making the net expenditure £60,263. The average number of neglected children under supervision during the year was 4,866, of this total, 3,078 were maintained in foster homes at an average annual cost per head to the State of £15 3s. 3d., 93 were in Government receiving dépôts at £28 9s. 11d. per head, and 80 were in private industrial schools costing £15 os. 6d. per head; 854 were at service earning their own living, and 761 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The average number of reformatory wards under supervision during the year was 257. Of this number, 174 were maintained in private schools at an average annual cost per head of £29 13s. 5d., 54 were at service earning their own living, and 29 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The average net cost per head of neglected and reformatory school children who were maintained by the State during the year was £17 11s. 11d.

Cost of
mainten-
ance of
neglected
and re-
formatory
children.

VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on the disaster 79 persons—comprising 18 widows and 61 children—were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives, and upon the Government promising to subsidize the fund to the extent of £5,000, it was decided to make it a permanent and national one. An executive committee of representative gentlemen was appointed to administer the fund, which was deposited in banks, averaging about 5 per cent. interest per annum. In July, 1884, the late Mr. E. L. Zox, M.P., one of the committee, introduced a Bill into the Legislative Assembly to enable the committee appointed to manage the fund to hand over their functions to a body of trustees proposed to be incorporated under the name of the "Victorian Mining Accident Relief Trustees." This was done in order to place the fund on a proper footing and so as to obtain a larger income from the investment of the capital, which was then hardly adequate to meet the demands on it. This Bill, which became law in December, 1884, provided for subsidizing the fund from time to time by Parliament, but this has never been carried out. The trustees appointed comprised the Minister of Mines, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Mayors of the cities of Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, the Town of Ballarat East, the Borough of Creswick, and the President of the Miners' Association for the time being respectively. Permission was given to invest the moneys in Government debentures, stock, in incorporated banks—£5,000 being the limit in any one institution, or on first mortgages of freehold land and tenements in the city of Melbourne and suburbs.

In 1885 the sum of £20,000 was lent on the property known as "Our Lodgings," situated in Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, for three years at 6 per cent. per annum, precaution being taken to obtain the joint and several bond of the directors of the company for the due payment of the interest and principal. At the expiration of the period stated the company having fulfilled the conditions attached to the mortgage, obtained a release.

In 1888 the sum of £20,000 was again invested for seven years at 5½ per cent. per annum on mortgage over the land and buildings in Queen-street occupied by Messrs. Jacobs, Hart, and Co. This investment did not, however, turn out to be a satisfactory one and the mortgagor finally asked the trustees to release him from his obligations on handing over the property, together with a sum of £1,000. This latter proposal was agreed to by the trustees.

In view of the importance of this action in relation to the investment of public trust moneys, a board was appointed by Parliament to investigate the affairs of the trust, and to ascertain whether such release should be granted on the conditions set out, or whether the

Relief Fund would be benefited by the adoption of another course than that proposed by the trustees. After careful review of the evidence, the board made a full report as to the condition of the fund. The constitution of the trust was considered to be defective and the formation of a new body was recommended, such body to consist of five members to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and to hold office for five years. It was further advised that the future investment of the Relief Fund be strictly confined to Government stock or debentures, and that the Act should be amended accordingly; that the mortgagor be released from his mortgage on the conditions stipulated by him; and that effect should be given to the expressed intention of Parliament to subsidize the fund, and to establish its permanency.

These recommendations were acted upon except as regards subsidizing the fund, which has not yet been done; and on the 31st December, 1904, the amount to the credit of the fund was £13,977, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street; £1,400 was in Government debentures, £513 bank deposit receipts, and £64 cash in hand. At the end of 1904 there were seven widows as a charge on the fund, receiving 15s. per week each.

BENDIGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION—THE WATSON FUND.

About the middle of the year 1889 the idea suggested itself to Mr. J. B. Watson of doing something for the permanently injured miners of the Bendigo District. It was immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident that Mr. Watson sent a letter to the Miners' Association with an offer to contribute £1,500, at the rate of £100 per year unconditionally, or to give £150 per year for 10 years, if the Society would contribute a like amount. His proposal was brought under the notice of the Committee of Management with the result that a Select Committee was appointed to bring up a report, and at the same time to formulate a scheme. It was thought that the sum of money was not sufficient to meet the liability that would be likely to occur. It was ultimately decided to recommend the members to accept Mr. Watson's offer of £150 for 10 years, and at the same time to cover it with the sum of £200 per year, to be made by levy on all members. This scheme was laid before Mr. Watson and the members, and accepted by both parties, and it was arranged that all gifts and donations that could be procured should be credited to a fund to be known as the Watson Sustentation Fund. It was decided that the collections of 1890 should be reserved strictly for revenue purposes, and that the benefits should not come into full operation until 1891, so as to give the fund a good start, and place it on a sure foundation. Payments were accordingly first made in 1891, at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made, as necessity arose.

The following return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the fund. In the column "Administration" the

item £152 for 1903 includes £132 expenses in connexion with the sale of property:—

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON
SUSTENTATION FUND.

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
				£	£	£
1890 ...	...	...	...	150	1,467	1,617
1891 ...	11	11	...	150	56	206
1892 ...	26	26	...	150	503	653
1893 ...	44	44	...	150	452	602
1894 ...	43	43	...	150	790	940
1895 ...	43	38	5	150	734	884
1896 ...	57	48	9	150	543	693
1897 ...	56	52	4	150	1,680	1,830
1898 ...	57	48	9	150	944	1,094
1899 ...	56	41	15	150	524	674
1900 ...	54	47	7	...	641	641
1901 ...	66	48	18	...	591	591
1902 ...	52	41	11	...	549	549
1903 ...	50	43	7	...	874	874
1904 ...	58	48	10	...	1,049	1,049
Total ...	...	...	95	1,500	11,397	12,897

Expenditure.

Year.	Sick Pay.	Donations to Members and Wives and Families of Deceased Members.	Administration.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at End of Year.
	£	£	£	£	£
1890 ...	...	...	...	...	1,617
1891 ...	104	87	6	197	1,626
1892 ...	330	150	8	488	1,791
1893 ...	571	116	9	696	1,697
1894 ...	578	64	6	648	1,989
1895 ...	777	98	7	882	1,991
1896 ...	845	107	34	986	1,698
1897 ...	946	121	17	1,084	2,444
1898 ...	917	99	10	1,026	2,512
1899 ...	873	61	7	941	2,245
1900 ...	973	65	11	1,049	1,837
1901 ...	765	140	9	914	1,514
1902 ...	842	28	11	881	1,182
1903 ...	827	39	152	1,018	1,038
1904 ...	854	114	24	992	1,095
Total ...	10,202	1,289	311	11,802	—

ACCUMULATION.

PRIVATE WEALTH.

The returns of the Probate Office provide a means whereby an approximate estimate may be made of the private wealth of the people. Of course the estimate must only be taken as a rough approximation, but it will be shown exactly how far the method can be relied on, and what are its defects. The property left by persons who died during the five years, 1898 to 1902, is the basis whereby the property owned by the people alive, as shown by the census of 1901, is estimated. A period of five years is taken, because the returns for a single year may be unduly inflated by the falling in of one or several very large estates. The average amount left by each adult who died during the period named is assumed to be the average amount owned by each adult alive at the census of 1901. The accumulated wealth of an individual is believed to be greater at a more advanced than at a less advanced age, and is probably greatest at death. Whatever advantage there may be is probably counter-balanced by some items which cannot be brought into the computation. In Victoria, for instance, deposits in Savings Banks up to £100, and life insurance policies up to £200, may be divided amongst those entitled without taking out probate or administration, and on 30th June, 1902, such deposits amounted to 5½ millions, most of which is thus unaccounted for in the estimate made. Notwithstanding the stringent provisions of the Probate and Administration Act, making chargeable with probate duty settlements and deeds of gift intended to evade payment of the duty, it is probable that some of these escape detection, and would also be unaccounted for in the calculation. The following is a statement on the basis explained, of the private wealth in several Australian States and New Zealand:—

PRIVATE WEALTH: AVERAGE DURING 1898 TO 1902 IN VICTORIA,
NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

State of—	Estates of Deceased Persons. Net Amount Sworn to.	Deaths of Adults.	Average Amount left by each Adult.	Adults at Census, 1901.†	Private Wealth.‡	
					Total.	Per Head.
	£		£		£	£
Victoria	25,633,200*	53,213	482	651,143	313,851,000	261
New South Wales	24,027,400	46,710	514	700,480	360,047,000	266
South Australia	6,383,000*	12,591	507	186,327	94,468,000	260
Colony of New Zealand	11,329,700	24,645†	459	437,208†	200,678,000	246†

* Estimated.

† Including Maoris.

‡ It is only at the time of a census that the adult population is accurately known in the different States, consequently it is only at such a period that the amount of private wealth can be reasonably estimated on the basis adopted.

The values of estates returned by the Victorian and South Australian probate offices are the gross values, without deducting mortgages and debts, whilst the New Zealand figures refer to the net value, and in New South Wales both the gross and the net values are returned. Any estimate of wealth, founded on the probate returns must be based on the net values of estates left by deceased persons, for the reason that the debts of some people are the assets of others. If such debts were not deducted, the total amount of mortgages and debts would thus be counted twice over in the computation of the total wealth. The net values have, therefore, been estimated in the case of Victoria and South Australia by assuming that the gross bears the same ratio to the net as in New South Wales, and reducing the gross amount accordingly. Although the property left in Victoria by people dying during the five years amounted to twenty-five and two-third millions as against twenty-four millions in New South Wales, the Victorian property was left by a larger number of adults who died, which brings out the wealth per head slightly greater in New South Wales. It must be remembered, however, that the wealth represented by this estimate is the private wealth "in" the State, and not that "of" the State. Probates, &c., of persons dying out of the State leaving property in the State are included in the figures quoted; but on the other hand, many Victorians have large interests, pastoral, mining, and other, in the other States. Taking the net incomes from property of absentees in 1900, and capitalizing the same on a 4 per cent. basis, the income-returning property owned by outside investors in Victoria would appear to be about £26,340,000.

It has been found impossible to give a similar estimate of wealth for Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, owing to the probate returns for those States being incomplete or apparently not accounting for anything like the whole of the property left by persons dying. In regard to New Zealand also it is probable that the wealth of that colony has been somewhat under-estimated, as it is stated in the New Zealand Official Year-Book that certain estates upon which no duty is payable are not included in their returns. The Registrar-General of New Zealand estimates the average wealth during 1898-1902 on a somewhat similar basis to that above adopted, to be £227,326,000 or £279 per head, which is slightly higher than in the three Australian States for which estimates are given.

Another method of estimating wealth is by dividing it into its principal component parts, and valuing each part separately. Thus, where there is a general land tax, with no exemption or a very small one, the value of the land is obtainable; or where, as in Victoria, municipal government is universal, the rateable values are taken. Live stock is valued at so much per head; coin and bullion is taken to be the amount in the banks, with an addition for the amount of coin in circulation; shipping is valued at so much per ton for steamers and so much for sailing vessels; whilst houses and furniture are approximately arrived at by formulating an estimate based

on the census returns. As regards mining properties, merchandise and produce, personal effects, and plant and machinery, several arbitrary methods are adopted which may or may not be near the mark; whilst such an important item of wealth as the goodwills of businesses appears to be entirely ignored in the computation. As this method cannot be relied upon, even approximately, it has been decided to adhere to the method of basing the wealth of the living on that of the dead as proved in the probate office, it being assumed, as previously pointed out, that any overstatement, due to the fact that the average age of an adult at death is greater than the average age of adults alive, is counterbalanced by the omission of the other property mentioned. Mr. Mulhall, in his *Industries and Wealth of Nations*, bases his estimate of the wealth of the United Kingdom on the probate returns. He recognises this as the better method of the two, for he states that the "probate returns enable us to determine the exact amount of wealth." While it can hardly be claimed that an estimate of wealth in the Australian States as at present based upon these returns can be exact, yet if it were possible to obtain for a number of recent years the ages of persons leaving property, with the amount left by persons of each age, it would be possible to arrive at the estimate with greater accuracy; and, if the number of probates or letters of administration granted elsewhere and sealed in Victoria in respect of Victorian assets could be separated from the probates or administrations granted in Victoria, it would be possible to distinguish between the wealth in Victoria owned by Victorians and that owned by non-residents. Owing to the time and cost which would be involved in obtaining this information nothing in that way has so far been done, and notwithstanding the fact that an estimate thus obtained would be more reliable than that just furnished it is questionable whether it would be worth the additional cost and labour involved.

Mr. Mulhall, in his *Dictionary of Statistics*, 4th edition, of 1898, gives an estimate of the private wealth of the principal nations of the world. For the purpose of his calculations he divided wealth under ten headings. Land was capitalized at thirty times the annual assessed value; cattle were taken from official estimates; farm implements were computed as 10 per cent. of the aggregate value of land and stock; houses were capitalized at $16\frac{1}{2}$ times the rental; furniture was estimated at 50 per cent. of the value of the house in which it was situated, and included books, jewellery, clothing, carriages, &c.; railways were put down at cost of construction; factories were valued at one-third of their annual output; bullion estimates were official; merchandise was reckoned at 50 per cent. of the annual amount locally produced and imported; whilst sundries embraced all other components of wealth, and were estimated at 20 per cent. of the total. The returns relating to the United Kingdom were, however, based on the probate returns.

The following are the estimates of Mr. Mulhall, except in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, in respect of which the estimates, previously given, have been

Wealth of
various
countries.

substituted. The figures for these Australian States and New Zealand refer to the year 1901, and those for other countries to 1895:—

PRIVATE WEALTH OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Wealth per Head.	Country.	Wealth per Head.
	£		£
United Kingdom ...	302	Germany ...	156
New South Wales ...	266	Argentina ...	154
Victoria ...	261	Belgium ...	154
South Australia ...	260	Europe ...	139
France ...	252	Spain ...	135
New Zealand ...	246	Sweden and Norway ...	114
United States ...	234	Austria ...	104
Denmark ...	230	Greece ...	101
Canada ...	196	Danubian States ...	90
Holland ...	183	Portugal ...	87
Switzerland ...	164	Russia ...	61

It will be seen from these figures that three of the Australian States stand above all other countries, except the United Kingdom, and that New Zealand is only exceeded by the United Kingdom and France, in regard to private wealth per head.

Diffusion of
wealth.

The diffusion of wealth appears to be far wider in Victoria and South Australia than in New South Wales or New Zealand, according to the proportion of adults who die leaving property in respect of which probate or administration is taken out. For the reason previously mentioned, the comparison must be restricted to these three States and New Zealand. The following are the number of persons who died leaving property, as shown by the probate returns, the number of adult deaths, and the proportion of the former to the latter during the five years, 1898-1902:—

DIFFUSION OF WEALTH IN SEVERAL AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND. 1898-1902.

	Deaths of Adults.	Estates Proved.	
		Number.	Number per 1,000 Deaths of Adults.
Victoria ...	53,213	19,014	357
New South Wales ...	46,710	12,627	269
South Australia ...	12,591	4,422	351
New Zealand ...	24,645	6,855	278

It is thus shown that more than one-third of the adults who died in Victoria and South Australia during the five years, 1898-1902, were possessed of accumulated property in respect of which it was found necessary to obtain probate or letters of administration. An allowance should be made for the number of probates sealed of persons dying out of the State; but it is estimated that 5 per cent. would cover this.

Property
left by
deceased
persons.

The following table shows for each of the last 28 years the number, value, and average value of estates of deceased persons leaving property in Victoria; the proportion of the number and value of estates left in the State to the total number of adults dying in

the State in the same year; and also the percentage of properties of persons dying intestate:—

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1878 TO 1905.

Year.	Estates of Deceased Persons dealt with in the Victorian Probate Office.			Per 100 Deaths of Persons over 21 Years		Percentage of Intestates.
	Number.	Value Sworn under. (Debts not deducted.)	Average Value of each Estate.	Number of Estates.	Amount of Property Left.	
		£	£		£	
1878	1341	2,919,215	2,177	24.4	46,581	43.2
1879	1385	2,666,433	1,925	22.2	42,731	48.2
1880	1235	1,890,100	1,530	20.4	31,267	40.0
1881	1548	2,935,070	1,961	22.8	43,290	39.3
1882	1698	3,482,938	2,051	23.2	47,607	40.0
1883	1794	3,748,344	2,089	24.5	51,172	42.1
1884	1890	5,113,687	2,706	25.7	69,536	38.6
1885	1938	4,297,919	2,218	25.5	53,791	36.1
1886	2126	4,532,271	2,137	25.6	54,619	40.7
1887	2348	5,201,130	2,215	26.9	59,573	38.2
1888	2276	7,026,984	3,088	25.6	79,026	38.5
1889	2908	11,252,096	3,869	29.4	113,681	39.7
1890	3107	8,667,127	2,789	31.3	87,291	42.0
1891	2714	7,581,678	2,797	25.0	70,658	31.6
1892	3208	9,669,784	3,014	34.9	105,152	38.0
1893	2801	6,231,931	2,225	30.8	68,558	34.6
1894	2805	5,419,225	1,932	33.5	58,077	34.6
1895	3153	5,340,052	1,694	31.9	53,999	36.5
1896	3335	6,091,421	1,852	34.0	61,993	36.2
1897	3291	5,782,173	1,757	34.6	60,746	36.1
1898	3590	6,269,345	1,746	32.4	56,649	36.2
1899	3641	5,920,104	1,626	34.0	55,261	35.3
1900	3961	6,918,533	1,747	38.9	67,882	36.0
1901	3846	6,527,235	1,697	36.5	61,990	34.8
1902	3976	7,571,482	1,904	37.0	70,470	34.9
1903	3884	6,074,077	1,564	37.4	58,520	34.9
1904	3827	5,762,084	1,506	37.3	56,144	33.8
1905	3853	6,003,478	1,558	36.8	57,384	27.1

A glance at the above figures will show that the increase in the number of estates has been remarkable, as will also be evidenced by the following figures, which must be taken as proving that the economic conditions prevalent in Victoria during the period reviewed in the above table have led to a wide and growing diffusion of wealth amongst the people:—

Period of Five Years, &c.

Percentage of Adults who died leaving Estates which went through the Probate Office.
Yearly Average.

1879-83	...	...	...	...	22.6
1884-88	...	...	...	...	25.9
1889-93	...	...	...	...	30.3
1894-98	...	...	...	...	33.3
1899-1903	...	...	...	...	36.7
1904	...	...	...	...	37.3
1905	...	...	...	...	36.8

The average value of each estate left has fallen off very considerably since 1893, as compared with the values during the previous decade, which is very natural, seeing that during that period values were much inflated, and were, as events afterwards proved, largely fictitious. The last column in the preceding table shows that the tendency to die without leaving a will is growing less, the percentage who died intestate having decreased from an average of 40.5 per cent. during 1878-90 to an average of 34.7 during 1891 to 1905.

RATEABLE PROPERTY: TOTAL AND GROUND VALUES.

Rateable
property.

The whole of Victoria, with the exception of about 664 square miles—600 in the county of Wonnangatta and the whole of French Island—or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the area of the State, being divided into municipalities for the purposes of local government, the value of real property, based on the municipal valuations, can be given with some degree of accuracy. Returns are obtained annually from each city, town, borough, and shire; and the following figures show the net annual rateable value and the capital value estimated by the municipalities over a series of years:—

RATEABLE PROPERTY: ANNUAL AND CAPITAL VALUES, 1880 TO 1906.

Year ended 30th Sept.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Year ended 30th Sept.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.	
	Annual.	Capital.		Annual.	Capital.
	£	£		£	£
1880 ...	7,117,946	83,847,418	1893 ...	12,779,600	189,441,350
1881 ...	7,175,289	87,642,459	1894 ...	11,676,079	174,984,851
1882 ...	7,433,812	91,792,547	1895 ...	10,641,200	167,197,780
1883 ...	7,692,706	95,610,959	1896 ...	10,493,000	168,427,700
1884 ...	8,098,814	103,795,832	1897 ...	10,345,535	171,253,984
1885 ...	8,793,490	114,283,570	1898 ...	10,152,500	168,611,906
1886 ...	9,621,135	125,878,748	1899 ...	10,134,108	168,456,523
1887 ...	10,153,771	137,885,701	1900 ...	10,283,500	169,911,900
1888 ...	11,913,473	167,385,210	1901 ...	10,537,497	174,141,754
1889 ...	12,931,526	187,558,511	1902 ...	10,885,087	185,101,993
1890 ...	13,265,543	194,313,646	1903 ...	11,188,932	203,902,919
1891 ...	13,733,770	203,351,360	1904 ...	11,437,830	209,143,730
1892 ...	13,605,990	197,366,940	1905 ...	11,743,270	210,920,174
			1906 ...	11,795,143	216,615,624

It will be observed from the table that there has been a steady increase each year since 1899 in the annual value of rateable property, as estimated by the municipalities. The capital values given are not to be relied upon for purposes of accurate comparison. Most municipalities capitalize the net annual value on a 5 per cent. basis; but many assume the capital value to be much less in proportion to the annual value, some estimating 19, 15, 10, down to as low as 8 years' purchase, whilst in one case 7 years' purchase is given as the capital value. Twenty years' purchase is adopted by most of the metropolitan municipalities, three adopting 17, 15, and 13 years respectively, and three 12 years; whilst the majority of country towns adopt from 8 to 12 years' purchase as the basis, one returning figures showing about 7 years' purchase as the capital value. Most of the shires adopt 20 years' purchase; but others vary from 19 to 8 years.

The following is an estimate of the capital value of land with and without improvements, the latter of which is commonly called the unimproved value, but should more correctly be termed the ground value:—

Landed
property
capital and
unim-
proved or
ground
values.

VALUE OF LAND WITH AND WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS, 1905-6.

District.	Annual Rateable Value.	Capital Value with Improvements.	Unimproved or Ground Value.
	£	£	£
Urban ...	5,664,425	99,354,665	49,677,332
Rural ...	6,130,718	117,260,959	78,173,973
Total ...	11,795,143	216,615,624	127,851,305

Improvements are estimated at one-half in the case of urban properties, and one-third in the case of rural, which are about the proportions which are found to prevail in New Zealand, according to the valuations of the Valuer-General, revised to 1905. If the Victorian estimate were based upon the New Zealand proportion, without distinguishing the urban and rural, the ground value would be about £135,000,000, which is approximate to the above estimate. These proportions have also been checked by an examination of the census returns, which give the number of rooms in each house, and the materials of which same were built. In Melbourne city an average of £100, and in suburbs and country towns £70, per room for brick, &c., houses was allowed; whilst in urban districts £45 per room, and in rural £40 per room, were allowed for wooden houses. On this system the above estimates were verified as being remarkably close, allowing for other improvements, besides houses, in rural districts.

ROYAL MINT.

Royal Mint
returns.

A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and from that year until the end of 1905, 28,961,647 ounces of gold were received. This gold averages nearly £4 per ounce in value, being above the standard, which is £3 17s. 10½d. In the following table particulars are given, for the period 1872 to 1901 and for each of the last four years, showing the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coinage value; also gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

ROYAL MINT RETURNS, 1872 TO 1905.

Gold Received.		1872 to 1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>						
Raised in Victoria ...	oz	17,845,057	825,335	812,823	817,262	783,761
„ New Zealand ..	„	2,286,686	185,848	166,513	161,488	127,174
„ Western Aus- tralia ..	„	2,620,658	55,387	51,306	28,801	21,453
„ elsewhere ..	„	1,867,878	75,674	66,859	66,999	94,685
Total ...	„	24,620,279	1,142,244	1,097,501	1,074,550	1,027,073
Coinage Value ...	£	97,271,850	4,470,378	4,313,140	4,212,792	3,984,132
Gold Issued.						
Coin—						
Sovereigns ...	No.	89,990,183	4,267,157	3,521,780	3,743,897	3,633,838
Half-Sovereigns ...	„	1,094,725	...	...	...	...
Bullion—Quantity ...	oz.	1,615,821	46,407	187,665	113,529	82,935
„ Value ...	£	6,728,021	195,410	792,594	479,132	349,768
Total value Coin and Bullion }	£	97,265,566	4,462,567	4,314,374	4,223,029	3,983,606

Perth
Mint,
1899-1904.

Since the opening of the Perth branch of the Royal Mint in 1899 there has been a large decrease in the gold received from Western Australia. In 1899, 507,072 ounces, and in 1900, 222,319 ounces, were received at the Melbourne Mint from that State. From 1899 to the end of 1904, 5,739,755 ounces of gold, valued at £20,353,428, have been received at the Perth Mint, all of which, with the exception of 770 ounces, was raised in Western Australia. The production of gold in Western Australia during 1904 was 2,373,021 crude ounces, the quantity received at the Perth Mint that year being 1,404,045 ounces, valued at £4,962,998. The total value of coin and bullion issued from the Mint during 1904 was £4,961,186, consisting of 4,506,756 sovereigns, 60,030 half-sovereigns, and 108,999 ounces of bullion. Since commencing operations until the end of 1904, the Perth Mint has coined 18,937,075 sovereigns, 179,406 half-sovereigns, and issued bullion worth £1,321,212.

Interchange
of coin and
bullion.

Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint, the gold coin exported from Victoria, less that imported, has amounted to £87,930,922, or less by £17,773,295 than the total gold coin issued

from the Mint. The following particulars are given of the value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported and exported during each of the last five years:—

INTERCHANGE OF COIN AND BULLION, 1901 TO 1905.

Imports of—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold Coin ...	275,000	114,380	10,000	79,100	26,500
„ Bullion ...	918,707	1,245,806	1,057,803	896,528	894,237
Silver Coin ...	48,787	28,250	17,346	5,427	17,998
„ Bullion ...	1,934	1,418	1,656	1,356	676
Exports of—					
Gold Coin ...	4,202,231	4,109,661	4,704,740	3,949,911	1,620,520
„ Bullion ...	96,297	196,036	716,234	494,100	378,777
Silver Coin ...	6,100	13,963	7,660	7,228	9,550
„ Bullion ...	743	167	319	1,167	2,687

It will be seen from the above figures that the net export of gold coin and bullion in 1903 exceeded the amount in 1902 (an average year in this respect) by £1,407,660, and it also exceeded the total production of gold in Victoria during the same year by more than one million pounds. In the two years following—1904 and 1905—there was a remarkable falling-off in the net export of gold, 1904 being less than 1903 by £884,788, and 1905 less than 1904 by £2,389,823; and, comparing 1905 with 1903, the decrease was £3,274,611. In 1905 the net export of gold was only £1,078,560. The figures show great prosperity in the State.

BANKING.

During 1905 there were eleven banks of issue in Victoria, possessing 607 branches or agencies, being an increase of 84 on the previous year. The financial position of these banks, on 31st December in each of the last five years, is shown by the following return:—

Finances of
banks.

VICTORIAN BANK RETURNS, 1901 TO 1905.

In Victoria.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
LIABILITIES.					
Deposits bearing interest*	18,397,496	18,981,740	19,148,880	20,896,017	23,055,743
Deposits not bearing interest	12,220,566	11,978,484	11,280,423	10,778,780	12,068,153
Notes in circulation ...	947,597	940,082	913,590	858,345	835,499
Other ...	290,838	325,324	210,441	220,201	463,449
Total ...	31,856,497	32,225,630	31,553,334	32,753,343	36,422,844

* Including perpetual inscribed stocks which, in 1905, amounted to £941,929.

VICTORIAN BANK RETURNS, 1901 TO 1905—*continued.*

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
ASSETS.	£	£	£	£	£
Coin and Bullion ...	7,015,316	7,396,912	6,452,687	6,351,576	8,056,666
Debts due ...	31,263,826	29,861,071	30,401,807	29,293,210	29,918,226
Property ...	2,741,347	1,999,574	1,957,544	1,951,171	1,919,230
Other ...	440,145	538,236	479,087	531,635	617,213
Total ...	41,460,634	39,795,793	39,291,125	38,127,592	40,511,335
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.					
Capital stock paid up	15,827,886	14,760,316	14,392,320	14,412,175	13,961,695
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	3,521,620	3,828,311	4,045,092	4,263,499	4,414,059
Last Dividend—					
Amount ...	371,024	418,555	396,488	437,251	469,218
Average rate per cent. per annum	4·69	5·67	6·45	6·55	7·07

It will be observed that the excess of assets over liabilities at the close of 1905 was less by £1,285,758 than it was at the corresponding date in 1904, which is accounted for by the fact that the banks were using a larger portion of their money in London in 1905 than in 1904. The figures represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State of which sworn returns are rendered to the Government quarterly, as required by law.

An indication of the recovery in banking business is revealed by the annual increase in dividends paid and reserved profits. Compared with 1901, the average rate of dividend had increased in 1905 by 50 per cent., and the amount of reserved profits by 25 per cent. The particularly noticeable feature in the table is the large increase which has taken place in the deposits during the last two years, the amount on deposit at the close of 1905 being more than four and a half million pounds greater than that at 31st December, 1903. The figures relating to the notes in circulation seem to show that notes are becoming less popular each year.

The amount of Government deposits with banks in Victoria during each of the last twelve years was as follows:—

Government
deposits in
banks.

	£		£
1894 ...	2,303,450	1900 ...	2,840,102
1895 ...	2,405,285	1901 ...	2,557,811
1896 ...	2,338,970	1902 ...	2,455,773
1897 ...	2,260,566	1903 ...	2,201,989
1898 ...	1,796,075	1904 ...	3,117,683
1899 ...	2,705,243	1905 ...	3,576,895

There are twenty-two banks in Australasia, many of which do business in several States. Eleven do business in Victoria and Queensland, thirteen in New South Wales, seven in South Australia, six in Western Australia, four in Tasmania, and five in New Zealand. The amounts of deposits, advances, notes in circulation, and coin and bullion for the quarter ended 31st December, 1905, are as follow:—

Banks in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

AUSTRALASIAN BANKING BUSINESS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Name of State.	Deposits.*	Advances, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Coin and Bullion.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	34,181,967	29,918,226	835,499	8,056,666
New South Wales ...	36,381,951	32,447,660	1,430,335	8,823,260
Queensland	13,515,928	13,483,872	...	1,897,675
South Australia ...	6,866,281	4,977,941	373,604	1,861,690
Western Australia ...	5,344,198	4,405,140	361,713	2,709,380
Tasmania	3,713,795	2,529,980	148,562	694,448
Australia	100,004,120	87,762,819	3,149,713	24,043,119
New Zealand	20,233,314	17,899,065	1,468,834	4,052,173
Australasia	120,237,434	105,661,884	4,618,547	28,095,292

* Excluding perpetual inscribed stocks.

These figures have been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*. In Queensland Treasury notes have taken the place of bank notes. In each State and in New Zealand the deposits exceed the advances outstanding.

As compared with the previous year, deposits have increased by £11,099,906 in the whole of Australasia, and by £9,415,331 in the Commonwealth of Australia, the greatest increases being £3,786,685 in New South Wales and £3,454,000 in Victoria. Advances, compared with the previous year, show an increase in Australia of £647,755—Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia showing an increase of £1,276,037, but New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania a decrease of £628,282. Notes in circulation have increased by £63,037 in Australia; whilst in New Zealand there has been also an increase of £17,021. Coin and bullion increased by £5,068,544 in Australia, and by £99,098 in New Zealand.

The two classes of Savings Banks which formerly existed in Victoria, viz., the Post Office and the Trustees, were, in 1897, merged into one institution controlled by the Savings Banks Commissioners, and guaranteed by the Government. The interest allowed to depositors is at the rate of 3 per cent. on sums up to £100; 2½ per cent. on excess over £100 up to £250; but no interest is allowed on

Savings
Banks.

excess over £250. The following are the particulars of depositors and deposits for a number of years:—

SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS AND DEPOSITORS, 1875 TO 1905.

On the 30th June.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.		
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
			£	£	s. d.
1875	65,837	81	1,469,849	22	6 6
1880	92,115	108	1,661,409	18	0 9
1885	170,014	174	3,337,018	19	12 7
1890	281,509	252	5,262,105	18	13 10
1895	338,480	286	7,316,129	21	12 3
1899	356,074	300	8,517,006	23	18 5
1900	375,070	314	9,110,793	24	5 9
1901	393,026	327	9,662,006	24	11 8
1902	410,126	340	10,131,604	24	14 1
1903	418,511	347	10,341,857	24	14 3
1904	432,867	358	10,582,808	24	9 0
1905	447,382	369	10,896,741	24	7 2

The best evidence of the growing habit of thrift, as well as the wide diffusion of wealth amongst the middle and poorer classes in Victoria, is contained in the Savings Banks returns, the number of depositors, in proportion to population, having increased by 23 per cent. since 1899. On the 30th June, 1905, more than one person out of every three in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) was a depositor with a credit balance, on the average, of over £24. Of the amount on deposit in 1905, 38 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 40 per cent. with accounts over £100 and up to £250, and 22 per cent. with accounts over £250. The aggregate of the excess over £250—the money on deposit for which interest is not allowed—was, on 30th June, 1905, £501,581.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of savings banks in Victoria, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held:—

SAVINGS BANKS: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1905.

Assets—

With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, taken over 30th September, 1897			£
Government Debentures ... ..	...	...	3,117,310
Deposit with Treasurer of Victoria ... ..	...	...	1,832,136
Bank Fixed Deposit Receipts (in name of Treasurer of Victoria) ... ..	...	...	328,108
Savings Bank Mortgage Bonds (Advance Dept.) ... ..	...	...	2,036,262
			528,700

SAVINGS BANKS: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1905—
continued.

<i>Assets—continued.</i>				£
Savings Bank Debentures	...	...	...	424,699
City of Melbourne Debentures	...	...	...	31,400
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Debentures	...	...	...	664,850
Mortgage Securities	...	...	...	1,518,323
Mortgage Properties in possession, not yet foreclosed	...	...	...	17,000
Freehold Properties, acquired by foreclosure of Mortgages	...	...	...	161,718
Melbourne Trust Ltd. Debentures and Shares	...	...	...	6,639
Accrued Interest on Investments	...	...	...	137,644
Bank Premises	...	...	...	140,000
Advances Department	...	...	...	547
Commercial Bank—				
Current Accounts at call	...	...	...	39,579
Deposit at short notice	...	...	...	50,000
Cash at various Savings Banks, Agencies, and Trustees' Bankers	...	...	...	108,175
Total Assets				11,143,090
<i>Liabilities—</i>				
Depositors' balances, with interest to date	...	...	...	10,896,741
Reserve fund	...	...	...	175,000
Depreciation fund	...	...	...	49,883
Other liabilities	...	...	...	10,677
Total Liabilities				11,132,301
Excess of Assets				10,789

For the purpose of making advances to farmers an advance department was established in 1896 by the Act amalgamating the Post Office and Commissioners' Savings Banks. Funds for this purpose are raised by sale of mortgage bonds for £25 each, and by debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than ten years from date of issue. The total issues up to 30th June, 1905, amounted to £1,983,600, of which mortgage bonds for £409,900 have been redeemed or repurchased, leaving £1,573,700 outstanding; of this amount £608,500 is held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves out of Savings Bank funds. The amount advanced during the year 1904-5 was £140,890, making, with the amounts previously advanced, a total of £1,890,299, of which £518,084 has been repaid, leaving the amount outstanding on 30th June, 1905, at £1,372,215, representing 3,165 loans, which thus averaged £434. As a measure of the

Savings
Banks
loans to
farmers.

safety with which the advance department has been conducted, it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear amounted on 30th June, 1905, to only £8, and of interest to £11.

TRANSACTIONS UNDER CRÉDIT FONCIER SYSTEM TO 30TH JUNE, 1905.

				At 30th June, 1904.	During 1904-5.	At 30th June, 1905.
Loans raised	...	...	£	1,783,600	200,000	1,983,600
„ repaid	...	...	£	379,575	30,325	409,900
„ outstanding	...	...	£	1,404,025	...	1,573,700
Applications received	...	...	No.	8,278	689	8,967
„ „ amount	...	...	£	4,030 613	323,352	4,353,965
Applications granted	...	...	No.	5,278	421	5,699*
„ „ amount	...	...	£	2,363,305	175,075	2,538,380*
Amounts advanced—						
To pay liabilities	...	...	£	1,558,151	124,287	1,682,438
„ Crown rents	...	...	£	70,083	4,546	74,629
For improvement and development of land	...	...	£	121,175	12,057	133,232
Total advanced	...	...	£	1,749,409	140,890	1,890,299
Amounts repaid	...	...	£	408,858	109,226	518,084
„ outstanding	...	...	£	1,340,551	...	1,372,215

*Including £465,495 offered to, but not accepted by, 903 applicants; also £134,640 granted to 326 applicants, whose applications were subsequently withdrawn.

There are both Government and Trustee Banks in New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand; Government Savings Banks only in Queensland and Western Australia; and Trustee Banks only in South Australia and Victoria—those in the latter State being guaranteed by, and under the supervision of, the Government.

The following were the number of depositors, the amount on deposit, including interest, in each of the Australian States and New Zealand; on 30th June, 1905, in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia; 30th June, 1904, in the case of Queensland and South Australia; and 31st December, 1904, in the case of Tasmania and New Zealand:—

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

State.		Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
				£	£ s. d.
Victoria	...	447,382	369	10,896,741	24 7 2
New South Wales	...	355,714	241	13,498,252	37 18 11
Queensland	...	80,959	156	3,741,967	46 4 5
South Australia	...	123,455	338	4,202,637	34 0 10
Western Australia	...	59,764	239	2,207,296	36 18 8
Tasmania	...	49,438	274	1,263,685	25 11 3
Australia	...	1,116,712	279	35,810,578	32 1 4
New Zealand	...	297,569	347	8,839 307	29 14 1
Australasia	...	1,414,281	291	44,649,885	31 11 5

The number of depositors in Victoria is greater than in the other States and New Zealand in proportion to population, although the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor is not so large. It has already been shown that the diffusion of wealth, as evidenced by the proportion of persons dying leaving property, is wider in Victoria, and this is corroborated by the above figures. More than one-third of the population of Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand are depositors, more than one-fourth in Tasmania, nearly one-fourth in Western Australia and New South Wales, and nearly one-sixth in Queensland.

The following table shows the number of depositors, amounts of deposits, and average to each depositor in Savings Banks in Great Britain, other European countries, and the United States and Canada. In some of these countries there are private Savings Banks, complete information regarding which cannot be ascertained. It has, therefore, not been considered advisable to calculate the ratio of depositors to the total population:—

Savings
Banks
in various
countries.

SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
			Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
England and Wales ...	1904	9,901,143	164,613,934	16 12 6
Scotland ...	1904	958,764	23,665,565	24 13 8
Ireland ...	1904	518,576	12,340,716	23 15 11
Great Britain ...	1904	11,378,483	200,620,215	17 12 7
Austria ...	1902-3	5,079,380	192,468,885	37 17 10
Belgium ...	1902	1,973,480	28,961,865	14 13 6
France ...	1902	11,298,474	174,024,435	15 8 1
Italy ...	1903	6,740,138	99,083,229	14 14 0
Holland ...	1902-3	1,404,902	15,988,500	11 7 7
Russia ...	1904	4,838,000	107,991,543	22 6 5
Sweden ...	1902-3	2,203,183	39,743,745	18 0 9
Norway ...	1903	742,912	19,635,651	26 8 7
Denmark ...	1903	1,254,821	40,721,027	32 9 0
Canada ...	1903-4	216,103	12,772,459	59 2 1
United States ...	1903-4	7,305,443	628,825,359	86 1 6

PRICES, ETC., OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Victorian stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1885 and each subsequent year, an adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices in London during the last twenty-one years. These are shown in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor.

Compara-
tive prices
of Victorian
stocks.

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON,
1885 TO 1905.

Year.	Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange.		Minimum Return to Investor.	
	4 per cents. (due 1920).	3½ per cents. (due 1923).	4 per cents.	3½ per cents.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885	104½	...	3 15 10	...
1886	107¾	...	3 13 2	...
1887	108¾	...	3 13 1	...
1888	114½	...	3 6 5	...
1889	114¼	105	3 5 8	3 5 5
1890	111½	103½	3 8 0	3 7 0
1891	109½	100½	3 10 3	3 9 9
1892	106¾	98	3 13 9	3 13 5
1893	103¼	93½	3 18 6	4 3 4
1894	106¾	99¾	3 15 2	3 10 2
1895	111¼	105¾	3 9 0	3 6 1
1896	116¾	109½	3 2 7	3 1 6
1897	115	108¾	3 4 0	3 2 7
1898	113¾	107¾	3 5 1	3 3 6
1899	114	107¾	3 4 5	3 2 10
1900	111¾	105¾	3 6 8	3 5 0
1901	112½	106¾	3 5 3	3 4 1
1902	112½	104¾	3 5 3	3 6 0
1903	107¾	101¾	3 11 2	3 10 0
1904	107	98¾	3 11 10	3 14 5
1905	107	100¾	3 11 6	3 11 6

The minimum return to the investor is calculated after allowing for accrued interest and redemption at par on maturity.

The following are the means between the highest and lowest prices of Australasian stocks in London during each of the last twelve years. The stocks selected are the representative issues of 4 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. :—

Prices of
Austral-
asian
stocks

MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894 TO 1905.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1920.	1933.	1915.	1917-36.	1934.	1920-40.	1929.
1894 ..	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	167 $\frac{5}{8}$
1895 ..	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$	109 $\frac{7}{8}$	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896 ..	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	112 $\frac{3}{8}$
1897 ..	113	120 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{7}{8}$	121 $\frac{7}{8}$	..	114 $\frac{5}{8}$
1898 ..	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$	110	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
1899 ..	110	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	111
1900 ..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{7}{8}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{8}$
1901 ..	110	114 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	113
1902 ..	108	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	110	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
1903 ..	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	109	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
1904 ..	104	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106
1905 ..	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$

THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1923.	1924.	1924.	1939.	1915-35.	1920-40.	1940.
1894 ..	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	96 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{7}{8}$
1895 ..	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	..	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$
1896 ..	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	..	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	106
1897 ..	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{5}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	111 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{7}{8}$
1898 ..	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	..	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
1899 ..	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
1900 ..	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	105	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{7}{8}$	105
1901 ..	104	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{5}{8}$	104	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{5}{8}$	106 $\frac{7}{8}$
1902 ..	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{3}{8}$	103	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
1903 ..	98	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{5}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
1904 ..	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	98	99 $\frac{3}{8}$
1905 ..	98 $\frac{5}{16}$	99	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$

It will be noticed from these figures that immediately after 1894 there was a remarkable and rapid rise in the prices of all the above stocks; but in 1898 there was a sudden drop, which continued gradually until 1902. The decline was accentuated in 1903 and 1904, when there was another large fall, which reduced prices to something like the level ruling in 1894, but prices hardened again in 1905, the improvement in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. being considerable. These figures, however, as they stand, do not afford an indication of the real values of the stocks concerned; the table simply shows the mean between the highest and lowest prices for the year.

Investor's
return from
Austral-
asian
stocks.

The best method of comparing the value of stocks over a series of years, or of comparing the different values placed upon the stocks of different States by investors, is to show the actual or effective rate of interest the investor is satisfied with, as evidenced by the mean between the highest and lowest quotations during the year. This is done in the following table, allowance being made for an average of three months' accrued interest, which is deducted from the market price before the computation is made. In computing the yield to the investor, the gain or loss incurred by redemption at par at maturity is taken into account:—

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS,
1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, 1904, AND 1905.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS.							
	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.
1894	3 17 2	3 13 7	3 13 10	3 13 9	3 13 0	..	3 13 4
1897	3 5 1	3 2 2	3 2 2	3 4 1	3 1 3	..	3 6 2
1900	3 8 8	3 6 4	3 7 6	3 7 10	3 6 2	3 7 0	3 9 0
1902	3 8 4	3 8 2	3 11 10	3 11 8	3 8 0	3 6 9	3 8 5
1904	3 14 0	3 13 0	3 16 2	3 19 9	3 13 0	3 13 2	3 13 9
1905	3 12 11	3 12 5	3 13 5	3 15 4	3 12 8	3 11 1	3 11 6
THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS.							
	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.
1894	3 15 11	3 11 11	3 16 4	3 12 10	..	3 15 2	3 11 0
1897	3 3 11	3 0 6	3 3 7	3 1 0	..	3 1 1	3 3 11
1900	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 6 10	3 5 9	3 7 7	3 7 3	3 6 4
1902	3 7 10	3 6 8	3 9 0	3 7 6	3 10 3	3 6 9	3 5 6
1904	3 16 0	3 14 10	3 16 10	3 12 7	4 2 2	3 14 11	3 11 9
1905	3 14 0	3 11 8	3 13 10	3 11 10	3 19 0	3 12 8	3 12 0

NOTE.—Where the date of redemption is optional, the earliest date has been adopted for the calculation.

Taking the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that, judging from the quotations in 1905, those of New South Wales return the least to the investor, South Australia being second in this respect, and Western Australia the highest, the net return in that State being slightly under 4 per cent., Victoria coming next.

The following is a statement of the interest return to the investor in the principal issues of Colonial stocks and in British Consols, as indicated by the mean between the highest and lowest market prices quoted during the years 1900 and 1905:—

Representa-
tive British
and Colo-
nial stocks
in London.

**INTEREST ON MEAN PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS AND COLONIAL
STOCKS, 1900 AND 1905.**

Country.	Date of Maturity.	Rate of Interest on Stock.	Return to Investor Per Cent.		
			1900.	1905.	Increase.
United Kingdom Consols	Inter- minable.	per cent. 2½*	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 2 16 1	£ s. d. 0 6 1
Canada	1947	2½	2 17 1	3 2 3	0 5 2
"	1938	3	3 0 0	3 2 3	0 2 3
Ceylon	1934	4	3 6 11	3 9 2	0 2 3
Newfoundland ..	1935	4	3 11 1	3 10 1	-0 1 0†
Natal	1937	4	3 10 1	3 10 2	0 0 1
Jamaica	1934	4	3 10 11	3 10 9	-0 0 2†
Tasmania	1920-40	4	3 7 0	3 11 1	0 4 1
Cape Colony ..	1923	4	3 10 4	3 11 2	0 0 10
New Zealand ..	1929	4	3 9 0	3 11 6	0 2 6
New South Wales ..	1924	3½	3 5 0	3 11 8	0 6 8
South Australia ..	1939	3½	3 5 9	3 11 10	0 6 1
New Zealand ..	1940	3½	3 6 4	3 12 0	0 5 8
New South Wales ..	1933	4	3 6 4	3 12 5	0 6 1
Hong Kong ..	1918-43	3½	3 7 5	3 12 5	0 5 0
New Zealand ..	1945	3	3 3 2	3 12 8	0 9 6
Western Australia ..	1934	4	3 6 2	3 12 8	0 6 6
Tasmania	1920-40	3½	3 7 3	3 12 8	0 5 5
Victoria	1920	4	3 8 8	3 12 11	0 4 3
Queensland	1915	4	3 7 6	3 13 5	0 5 11
British Guiana ..	1935	4	3 12 3	3 13 8	0 1 5
Queensland	1924	3½	3 6 10	3 13 10	0 7 6
Victoria	1923	3½	3 6 10	3 14 0	0 7 2
Natal	1914-39	3½	3 7 11	3 14 0	0 6 1
Quebec	1937	3	3 10 7	3 14 1	0 3 6
Cape Colony ..	1929-49	3½	3 5 3	3 14 9	0 9 6
New South Wales ..	1935	3	3 0 11	3 15 1	0 14 2
South Australia ..	1917-36	4	3 7 10	3 15 4	0 7 6
Natal	1929-49	3	3 4 9	3 15 10	0 11 1
Trinidad	1922-44	3	3 6 11	3 16 4	0 9 5
Victoria	1929-49	3	3 4 10	3 17 9	0 12 11
Trinidad	1917-42	4	3 7 8	3 18 5	0 10 9
Western Australia ..	1915-35	3½	3 7 7	3 19 0	0 11 5
British Guiana ..	1923-45	3	3 7 2	4 0 8	0 13 6
Queensland	1922-47	3	3 6 1	4 3 11	0 17 10
Western Australia ..	1916-36	3	3 12 0	4 11 7	0 19 7
South Australia ..	1916 or later	3	3 10 2	4 13 10	1 3 8

* Consols carried 2½ per cent. interest until 1903; but the rate of interest to a permanent investor in 1900 is only reckoned at 2½, which is now the permanent rate.

† The minus sign denotes a decrease.

It would appear from this table as if the Australian and other Colonial 3 per cent. stock was not viewed with approbation by the British investor; but as most of this stock is payable at the option of the Governments between extremes of 20 or 25 years, and the computation of returns to investors has been made on the assumption of redemption of the loans at the earliest dates, such returns are higher than the probabilities warrant. Since the market rate of interest is about 3½ per cent., it is not at all likely that the Governments will

endeavour to redeem at the earliest date, unless under the unlikely condition of a fall in interest below 3 per cent. Therefore, in the case of this stock, it would be a fairer comparison to calculate the return to the investor on the assumption of redemption at the latest optional date. Under these circumstances, the interest realized by the purchasers of the various 3 per cent. Australian and other Colonial stock in 1905 would be as follow:—

Stock.			Return to Investor. Per cent.		
			£	s.	d.
Victoria, 1929-49 ...	...	...	3	12	4
Natal, 1929-49 ...	...	...	3	11	0
Trinidad, 1922-44 ...	...	...	3	9	3
British Guiana, 1923-45 ...	...	...	3	12	4
Queensland, 1922-47 ...	...	...	3	13	3
South Australia, 1916 or later ...	...	...	3	9	7
Western Australia, 1916-36 ...	...	...	3	14	5

It is thus seen, on comparison with the yields of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cents. shown in the previous tables, that there is no real preference exhibited in favour of any particular stock.

Price of
debentures
and stock
in Mel-
bourne.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures, payable in Melbourne, outstanding on 30th June; the closing price in January, and the return to the investor per cent. for recent years, are as follow. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*:—

Year.	Amount Out- standing on 30th June.	Closing Price in January.	Return to Investor per cent.
	£		£ s. d.
3 % Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter.			
1899	... 2,790,482	100½	2 19 8
1900	... 3,059,511	100-100¼	2 19 11
1901	... 3,146,000	98½-99½	3 0 7
1902	... 3,195,619	99¾	3 0 4
1903	... 3,196,933	97	3 1 10
1904	... 3,120,492	92½	3 4 10
1905	... 3,155,773	88¾	3 7 7
1906	... ..	93	3 4 6
3 % Debentures, due 1921-30.			
1901	... 532,000	97½-97½	3 2 9
1902	... 1,000,000	95-95¾	3 4 10
1903	... 1,000,000	93½-93¾	3 7 1
1904	... 1,000,000	88-90	3 13 2
1905	... 1,000,000	87½-88	3 15 3
1906	... ..	93	3 8 7
4 % Debentures, due 1913-23.			
1899	... 746,795	111-112	3 1 2
1900	... 746,795	112	2 19 6
1901	... 746,795	105-107½	3 8 2
1902	... 746,795	106	3 8 0
1903	... 746,795	104½	3 10 9
1904	... 746,795	103	3 12 10
1905	... 746,795	103¾	3 10 3
1906	... ..	104½-105	3 6 5

The prices quoted in this table do not include any allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange differing from that on the London Exchange, where accrued interest is included in prices quoted.

In computing the returns to investors, the 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, since it is at the option of the Government whether it be redeemed in 1917, or at any time thereafter; and, as before explained, with reference to other Colonial stock, it is extremely unlikely that redemption will take place at the earliest date. For the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. For the 4 per cent. debentures the earliest date has been assumed, since the nominal interest is in excess of the market rate. For the earlier years shown above the yield per cent. was about the same from the 3 and 4 per cents., in the middle period the 4 per cents. gave a better return than the 3 per cents., and in the latter years occupied an intermediate position between the 3 per cent. stock and debentures. It appears that the yields realized by the Colonial investor in January, 1906, were considerably lower than those realized by the investor in Colonial stocks on the British market during 1905.

INSURANCE.

Under the provisions of the *Companies Act 1890*, life assurance companies, whose head offices are outside Victoria, and who have branches in Victoria, are required to file returns with the Registrar-General showing the number of policies in force in Victoria during the preceding year. These returns are not required to be lodged before the end of September, and consequently returns for 1905 have been obtained direct from all the companies except one, for which the figures of the preceding year have been repeated. This does not affect the comparison of 1905 with previous years, as the number of policies of this office was inconsiderable in comparison with the total. The following are the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria in companies whose head offices are inside, and those whose head offices are outside Victoria during the years 1900 to 1905:—

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1905.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—				Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	United Kingdom.	America.	
	NUMBER.				
1900 ..	59,997	105,851	1,203	5,662	172,713
1901 ..	70,115	117,958	1,130	6,833	196,036
1902 ..	76,958	125,075	1,052	7,837	210,922
1903 ..	77,938	127,364	1,004	8,555	214,861
1904 ..	84,006	130,366	950	8,890	224,212
1905 ..	84,108	133,117	900	9,060	227,185

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1905—*continued.*

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—				Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	United Kingdom.	America.	
	AMOUNT.				
	£	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	8,268,635	14,917,162	554,124	2,575,941	26,315,862
1901 ..	9,267,205	15,952,982	523,560	2,821,142	28,564,889
1902 ..	9,610,224	16,798,243	477,934	2,991,761	29,878,162
1903 ..	9,458,538	17,175,972	458,820	3,137,237	30,230,567
1904 ..	9,692,186	17,646,043	434,030	3,208,084	30,980,343
1905 ..	9,702,730	18,242,240	412,340	3,215,942	31,573,252

The policies dealt with in the preceding table include ordinary life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment. The companies are required to distinguish between assurance and endowment in their returns to the Registrar-General; but it would appear that some have included only pure endowment under the latter head, and others have included endowment assurance as well, thus rendering the distinction between the two impossible for comparative purposes.

The increase in the number and amount of policies during the last five years has been most satisfactory; and a further evidence of the thrift of the Victorian people is afforded by the fact that at the end of 1905 over 18 per cent. of the total population, including women and children, were insured for an average sum of £139. Another noteworthy fact established by the above table is, that notwithstanding the competition of the four American and the three English companies, 95.6 per cent. of the policies, and 88.5 per cent. of the amount of assurance, are in Australian offices, of which there are eleven doing business in Victoria; 25.6 per cent. of the policies and 45.6 per cent. of the amount assured being in the Australian Mutual Provident Society, the head office of which is in Sydney.

Life policies
Growth of
business,
Australian
and foreign
companies.

The percentage of policies held in Australian and foreign offices in Victoria in 1905, and the percentage increase or decrease since 1900, are as follow:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES: PERCENTAGE AND GROWTH OF VICTORIAN BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIAN AND FOREIGN OFFICES.

Companies with Head Offices in—	Percentage in 1905 of—		Increase per cent. in 1905 as compared with 1900.	
	Total Policies.	Total Amount Assured.	Number.	Amount.
Victoria ..	37.02	30.73	40.19	17.34
New South Wales ..	58.59	57.78	25.76	22.29
United Kingdom ..	0.40	1.31	-25.19*	-25.59*
America ..	3.99	10.18	60.01	24.85
Total ..	100.00	100.00	31.54	19.98

* The minus sign denotes a decrease.

Thus, while there has been a decided increase in the business of the Australian and American offices, there has been a large falling off in the business of the British companies. The percentage increase has been greatest in the American offices; but all comparisons by way of percentage increases are faulty, unless taken in conjunction with the respective amounts. For instance, the number of policies in American offices has increased by three-fifths during the last five years, and the amount assured by nearly one-quarter, whilst the percentage increases in Australian offices are much smaller; yet, as will be seen from the table preceding the above, the increase in the number of policies and the amounts assured in Australian offices is 51,377 and £4,759,173 respectively, as against 3,398 and £640,001 respectively in American offices.

The following are the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last six years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those whose head offices are outside, Victoria:—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1905.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1900. ..	65	3,877	189	12,307	254	16,184
1901. ..	81	4,221	229	15,150	310	19,371
1902. ..	85	4,958	269	15,990	354	20,948
1903. ..	91	4,850	294	13,971	385	18,821
1904. ..	101	7,275	308	14,108	409	21,383
1905. ..	117	7,253	308	14,179	425	21,432

Annuity Policies.

There was an increase in both the number and amount of annuities at the end of each year except 1903. The annuities at the close of 1905 exceed those at the close of 1900 by 67 per cent. in the number and 32 per cent. in the amount.

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies—other than life—operating in Victoria in 1904:—

	Nature of Insurance.			
	Fire and Marine.	Accident and Guarantee.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.				
Premiums, less Re-assurance and Returns	559,518	47,110	7,655	614,283
Other Receipts (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	33,614	2,756	593	36,963
Total Receipts ...	593,132	49,866	8,248	651,246
EXPENDITURE.				
Losses ...	230,626	19,085	4,348	254,059
Other Expenditure ...	220,029	21,649	2,175	243,853
Total Expenditure ...	450,655	40,734	6,523	497,912

Insurance—other than Life.

The total amount at risk is not available, but it is obvious, from the extent of the premiums, that the amount covered must be very considerable. In the fire and marine business the premiums received amounted to £559,518, and the losses to £230,626; in the accident and guarantee, £47,110 and £19,085 respectively; in the "other" insurance business, which includes plate glass and live stock insurance, the figures were £7,655 and £4,348 respectively. The total amount of premiums on all these classes of insurance was £614,283, and the losses £254,059, or 41 per cent. of the premiums.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Building
Societies.

Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the history of the State, and up to 1892 their business was extensive. Since then it has been comparatively small, although the figures of recent years show that an improvement is taking place in building society business. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business during the last five years:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number of societies ...	32	31	32	32	28
" shareholders	6,010	6,160	6,365	6,970	5,881
" borrowers	4,933	6,167	6,105	6,275	6,351
	£	£	£	£	£
During the year—					
Advances ...	150,043	164,786	145,186	131,307	154,507
Repayments ...	254,419	275,720	267,193	243,492	237,898
Working expenses ...	34,347	28,832	22,025	20,959	20,084
At end of year—					
Bank overdraft ...	31,978	90,623	75,476	70,312	63,127
Deposits ...	471,861	737,405	735,017	721,548	716,601

MORTGAGES, LIENS, &C.

Land mort-
gages and
releases.

A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages and releases of land in each of the last five years is hereunder. Generally, in about 13 per cent. of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, so that the amounts stated in the following table may be taken as understating the total by about that proportion. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to banks and individuals, as there is no public record of these dealings; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the *Transfer of Land Act* included, they being registered as absolute transfers. Besides releases registered as such, some mortgages are released or

lapse in other ways, *e.g.*, by a transfer from mortgagor to mortgagee, by sale by mortgagee, or by foreclosure.

LAND MORTGAGES AND RELEASES: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Registered During Year.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Mortgages—					
Number ..	7,688	8,951	9,199	8,562	8,665
Amount £	5,768,957	7,626,922	6,452,908	7,982,671	5,957,242
Releases—					
Number ..	5,940	5,985	4,241	7,081	7,175
Amount £	4,777,258	5,472,950	5,324,527	4,884,665	5,143,295

There is nothing to show the number of new mortgages given during the year, for the majority of the mortgages registered simply replace old mortgages, but it would appear from the figures that there must have been a considerable number of new mortgages in 1902 and 1903, which was to be expected after the series of bad seasons just prior to those years.

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as follow. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months; and very few of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release.

Stock mortgages, liens on wool and crops.

STOCK MORTGAGES, LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Security.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	706	717	742	821	900
Amount £	165,806	118,648	99,517	135,295	161,841
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	287	278	229	156	154
Amount £	86,691	66,570	48,029	63,463	58,061
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	737	565	3,835	1,867	1,673
Amount £	116,159	82,999	206,737	111,730	91,050
Total—					
Number ..	1,730	1,560	4,806	2,844	2,727
Amount £	368,656	268,217	354,283	310,488	310,952

The large increase of liens on crops in 1903, as compared with the two preceding years, is due to the fact that 2,955 were liens to the Board of Land and Works, under the *Seed Advances Act* 1903. In 1904 the number of such liens was 1,286, and in 1905 it was 1,095.

Bills and
contracts
of sale.

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale, and a contract of sale for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental, which takes the place of interest. The number and amounts of those filed in each of the last five years are as follow:—

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Security.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	2,124	1,958	1,967	2,725	2,200
Amount £	186,932	225,544	221,114	189,433	181,375
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	370	327	425	364	265
Amount £	11,723	5,277	12,505	11,715	7,860

Before filing a bill of sale, 14 days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. To circumvent this, the practice arose, in 1877, whereby the borrower purported to sell the chattels to the lender, who hired them back to the borrower, and this became the form of security more generally adopted until 1887, when a decision was given that if there were any tacit understanding that the transaction should be considered as a loan, the security would be void unless registered as a bill of sale. In consequence of this, the number of contracts of sale has gradually decreased, until in 1905 the bills of sale were more than eight times their number, and the amount secured twenty-three times as great.

A statement of the number and nature of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the seven years' period 1894-1900, and during each of the last five years, is appended:—

Trading
companies
registered.

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1894 TO 1905.

Nature of Company.	1894 to 1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
FINANCE—						
Land, property, investment ...	11	2	4	5	...	5
Building society ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Finance, agency, &c. ...	8	1	1	2	...	3
Insurance ...	2	...	1	...	2	1
TRADE—						
Cycling ...	12	1	...	...	2	2
Export ...	1	1	3	...	1	...
Produce ...	13	1	1	1	4	3
Supply and trading ...	10	...	2	5	5	6
Merchants' imports ...	17	3	6	2	1	5
TRANSPORT—						
Carrying ...	7	1	1	1	...	...
Railways and rolling-stock ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Tramways ...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Steamship ...	2	1	2	2	1	...
Others ...	9	...	...	...	2	1
INDUSTRIAL—						
Bacon curing ...	5	1	...	...	1	...
Brewing ...	4	...	1	...	2	1
Bricks, tiles ...	5	...	1	...	...	...
Electric ...	4	1	...	...	2	3
Engineering, machinery ...	5	4	...	...	1	11
Explosives, &c. ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Freezing ...	5	...	...	...	...	1
Manufacturing (undefined) ...	9	...	2	2	...	9
Tobacco ...	4	...	1	1	1	...
Preserving ...	10	...	...	...	2	...
Printing ...	4	1	1	1	...	3
Wine-making ...	4	...	...	2	...	...
Others ...	104	14	26	17	10	5
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—						
Cultivation ...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Dairying, &c. ...	73	3	2	5	16	8
Mining, prospecting, &c. ...	30	2	3	1	1	2
Gold saving, extracting, &c. ...	5	...	4	...	1	3
Pastoral ...	4	...	1	...	...	1
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Newspaper, magazine ...	18	1	3	1	5	1
Public halls ...	13	2	1	...	...	1
Other ...	55	8	1	8	14	10
Total ...	469	49	69	56	76	85

The figures in the above table refer only to companies registered under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1890, and are, therefore, exclusive of ordinary mining, life, and trustees and executors' companies, as well as building societies. From the above figures, it may be ascertained that of the 804 new companies registered during

the last twelve years, 296, or 37 per cent., were industrial; 169, or 21 per cent., were connected with primary production; 108, or 13 per cent., with trade; 50, or 6 per cent., with finance; 39, or 5 per cent., with transport; whilst 142, or 18 per cent. were of a miscellaneous character, including newspapers, magazines, public halls, and various societies and associations. Those industrial companies, included under the term "others," are principally companies registered for the manufacture of a particular patented article, but include a number of companies formed for the manufacture of various commodities and for the treatment of natural products.

Number of
existing
companies.

According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 1,131 trading companies in 1905 still actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 1,115 in 1904, 1,143 in 1903, 1,073 in 1902, 1,074 in 1901, 989 in 1900, 953 in 1899, 924 in 1898, 781 in 1897, and 799 in 1896, prior to which year this information was not obtainable. It will be seen from these figures that there has been a very decided increase in the number of active companies since 1897.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The total number of municipalities administering local government throughout the State at the end of the year 1905 was 206. Of these 11 ranked as cities, 11 as towns, 38 as boroughs, and the remainder (146) as shires. The whole of Victoria is now brought under control of municipalities, with the exception of about 600 square miles in the mountainous part of Wonnangatta, and 64 square miles in French Island.

The following is a summary of the population, number of rate-payers, estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs, and shires in each of four years ended 1905-6:—

MUNICIPALITIES: RETURN FOR FOUR YEARS.

Year.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			In- habited.	Unin- habited.	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—							
1902-3 ..	652,607	155,262	136,907	3,341	£ 92,099,451	£ 5,308,546	£ 779,950
1903-4 ..	652,658	158,691	137,394	4,958	93,376,890	5,366,477	789,596
1904-5 ..	657,815	159,953	138,670	4,997	94,583,732	5,498,471	824,393
1905-6 ..	*	169,536	144,996	4,698	99,354,665	5,664,425	..
Shires—							
1902-3 ..	557,285	150,724	115,429	3,567	111,803,468	5,880,386	499,112
1903-4 ..	556,350	152,204	117,760	3,883	115,766,850	6,071,353	520,794
1904-5 ..	552,414	153,908	117,998	3,337	116,336,442	6,244,799	520,829
1905-6 ..	*	147,960	115,270	3,069	117,260,959	6,130,718	..
Total—							
1902-3 ..	1,209,892	305,986	252,336	6,908	203,902,919	11,188,932	1,279,062
1903-4 ..	1,209,008	310,895	255,154	8,841	209,143,730	11,437,830	1,310,390
1904-5 ..	1,210,229	313,861	256,668	8,334	210,920,174	11,743,270	1,345,221
1905-6 ..	*	317,496	260,266	7,767	216,615,624	11,795,143	..

* Not yet available, but the total population of the State on 31st March, 1906, was 1,220,078.

Increase in
value of
rateable
properties
and muni-
cipal
revenue.

It will be observed from the following figures that there has been a very substantial increase in the estimated value of rateable property and in the revenue of municipalities during the period covered by the foregoing table:—

INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTIES AND IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

	Increase.		
	1905-6 over 1902-3.		1904-5 over 1902-3.
	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	£ 7,255,214	£ 355,879	£ 44,442
Shires	5,457,491	250,332	21,717
Total	12,712,705	606,211	66,159

The number of ratepayers returned for 1905-6 is 317,496, and the total capital value of rateable property £216,615,624, which is equivalent to about 18 years' purchase on the annual value, £11,795,143.

Ratings in
municipali-
ties, 1905.

Of the 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, 9 levied rates of 1s. in the £1, 3 of 1s. 3d., 2 of 1s. 4d., 14 of 1s. 6d., 13 from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d., 12 of 2s., 3 of 2s. 3d., 2 of 2s. 4d., 1 of 2s. 6d., and 1 (Melbourne, with which are incorporated the former municipalities of Flemington and Kensington and North Melbourne) of 1s., 1s. 9d., and 2s. Of the 146 shires, 2 levied rates of 9d. in the £1, 95 of 1s., 23 of 1s. 3d., 4 of 1s. 4d., 14 of 1s. 6d., 1 of 1s. 7d., 1 of 1s. 9d., 5 of 2s., and 1 of 2s. 6d. in the £1. These figures give an average rating of 1s. 8d. in the £1 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 1s. 2d. in shires. The rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 6d. in the £1 more than in the rural districts.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure for the last three financial years were as follow:—

Municipal
revenue
and ex-
penditure.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1903 TO 1905.

Sources of Revenue.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Taxation—	£	£	£
Rates	765,910	807,982	802,253
Licences	106,948	105,123	112,475
Market and Weighbridge Dues	52,522	52,772	55,259
Government Endowment and Grants	98,609	80,781	90,572
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c.	21,577	20,485	22,755
Sanitary Charges	44,718	50,097	55,731
Rents	58,081	59,956	60,344
Other Sources	130,697	133,194	145,832
Total	1,279,062	1,310,390	1,345,221
Heads of Expenditure.			
Salaries, &c.	135,730	138,884	136,066
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c.	125,535	126,219	131,378
Lighting	68,665	69,877	69,915
Fire Brigades' Contributions	16,530	16,668	17,742
Public Works—			
Construction	131,508	167,919	198,275
Maintenance	330,897	360,831	378,859
Formation of Private Streets, &c.	19,307	19,504	23,676
Redemption of Loans	50,146	43,959	55,866
Interest on Loans	193,638	191,310	186,439
Charities	12,431	13,117	13,185
Other Expenditure	113,842	142,460	132,342
Total	1,198,229	1,290,748	1,343,743

As compared with 1904, the revenue of 1905 has increased by £34,831. The items showing advances are:—Licences, £7,352; market and weighbridge dues, £2,487; Government endowment and grants, £9,791; contributions for streets, £2,270; sanitary charges, £5,634; rents, £388; and "other sources" of revenue, £12,636. Rates have been reduced £5,729. The expenditure shows an increase of £52,995. The items increased are—Sanitary work and street cleaning, £5,159; lighting, £38; fire brigades' contributions, £1,074; public works, construction, £30,356; maintenance, £18,028; formation of private streets, &c., £4,172; redemption of loans, £11,907; and charities, £68. The reductions in expenditure are—Salaries, £2,818; interest on loans, £4,871; and "other expenditure," £10,118.

Proportion
of municipal
revenue
raised from
different
sources.

Sixty per cent. of municipal revenue was derived from rates, 8 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 4 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 7 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 2 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 4 per cent. from sanitary charges, 4 per cent. from rents, and 11 per cent. from all other sources.

Salaries.

In 1905, the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £136,066, or about 10 per cent. of the entire revenue.

Local
charities.

A sum of £13,185, equivalent to about 1 per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to local charities—the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums and associations, and orphan asylums.

Assets and
liabilities
of municipa-
lities.

The assets of the municipalities are shown under three heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund, (3) Property; the liabilities under two heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund.

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1903 TO 1905.

Assets.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Uncollected Rates	130,203	119,013	119,028
Other Assets	166,753	168,107	168,737
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit	654,281	680,989	701,503
Arrears Due	2,033	4,352	4,459
Unexpended Balances	223,624	160,321	112,643
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ...	2,449,762	2,495,101	2,530,858
Waterworks	226,220	226,084	234,461
Gasworks	60,820	68,744	65,760
Total Assets	3,913,696	3,922,711	3,937,449
Liabilities.			
Municipal Fund—			
Arrears due to Sinking Funds ...	2,033	4,352	4,459
Overdue Interest	17,616	17,875	16,637
Bank Overdrafts	107,090	89,825	90,660
Temporary Government Advances ...	13,310	8,098	4,018
Other Liabilities	126,671	132,098	39,717
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding	4,212,051	4,205,886	4,186,602
Due on Loan Contracts	30,092	29,947	27,438
Total Liabilities	4,508,863	4,488,081	4,469,531

Municipal
assets and
liabilities
compared.

The total assets of municipalities in 1905 amounted to £3,937,449, and the liabilities to £4,469,531, showing a deficiency of £532,082. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £255,491, against which there were assets

amounting to £287,765. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £4,214,040, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £3,395,435. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties (£2,831,079) in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, waterworks, &c., the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £564,356. As compared with 1904, the assets increased by £14,738; and the liabilities were reduced by £18,550.

Under the *Local Government Act 1891*, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This was the first statutory provision made since 1879, when an endowment of £310,000, authorized under the *Local Government Act 1874*, ceased to be payable. A subsidy, however, in lieu thereof, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, but this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from the 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September in each year. The following table shows the method of distribution for the year 1904-5:—

ENDOWMENTS TO MUNICIPALITIES, 1904-5.

Municipality.				Endowment.		
				£	s.	d.
Boroughs	...	...	...	887	0	9
Shires—						
2nd Class	...	...	...	18,485	10	6
3rd	„	...	...	16,351	15	9
4th	„	...	...	1,830	3	2
5th	„	...	...	8,133	3	5
6th	„	...	...	2,952	6	5
Transferred to Trust Fund for Salaries, &c., of Inspectors of Municipal Accounts				1,360	0	0
Total				50,000	0	0

The amount of endowment paid is calculated on the amount of rates received during 1903, the following being the rates in the £1 received in 1904-5:—

				s.	d.
Boroughs	...	...	...	1	9.10
Shires—					
2nd Class	...	...	...	2	9.76
3rd	„	...	...	3	3.38
4th	„	...	...	4	8.26
5th	„	...	...	5	6.81
6th	„	...	...	6	5.36

In addition to the endowment of £50,000 the municipalities received from the Government a sum of £92,218 8s. 1d., under Act No. 1111, Section 201, the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; (3) fines, Licence fees.

penalties, and forfeitures incurred under *The Licensing Act 1876*. The particulars of this payment are in the following return:—

EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1904-5.

		£	s.	d.
Paid to Cities	...	36,894	5	5
„ Towns	...	11,668	6	9
„ Boroughs	...	15,043	8	0
„ Shires—				
1st Class	...	250	0	0
2nd „	...	15,496	15	10
3rd „	...	9,478	18	9
4th „	...	831	15	0
5th „	...	1,839	18	10
6th „	...	741	19	6
Total amount due	... ..	92,245	8	1
Deduct unpaid accounts	... £96 0 0			
Add payments on account of 1904	69 0 0			
		27	0	0
Amount paid in 1904-5	... ..	92,218	8	1

Licensing
Act Fund.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Act Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1905:—

LICENSING ACT FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1904-5.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from last year	17,218	17 5	Expenses of Officers carrying out the Licensing Act	8,652	7 7
Licences	101,510	9 2	Cost of taking poll of electors	71	8 0
Fines	2,916	5 6	Compensation for houses closed (Sec. 202)	40,030	9 7
Sale of confiscated liquor	10	6 7	Equivalent to municipalities (see previous table)	92,218	8 1
Refund of amount taken from the fund in 1898 for charitable purposes under Act No. 1553	20,000	0 0	Balance 30th June, 1905	683	5 5
	£141,655	18 8		£141,655	18 8

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

In connexion with loans raised by municipalities, Section 375 of the *Local Government Act 1903* provides that before any municipality incurs a loan and the debentures are payable in different years, the council shall obtain from the Auditor-General a certificate, in writing, that the amounts proposed to be provided in each year will be sufficient to pay all principal moneys and interest as they fall due. The repayments of principal have to be so provided for that each year of the currency of the loan shall bear its full share towards liquidation.

The total indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of their financial year was £4,186,602; £286,775 due to the Government, and £3,899,827 due to the public. The total indebtedness of the shires was £580,673; £132,619 due to the Government, and £448,054 other loans. The total indebtedness of the cities was £3,605,929, of which £154,156 was due to the Government, and £3,451,773 to the public.

Municipal
indebted-
ness.

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1905.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year	23,325	9,988	33,313
Balance unexpended from previous year ...	147,234	16,941	164,175
Expenditure during the year	75,211	9,634	84,845
Balance unexpended at the end of 1905 ...	95,348	17,295	112,643

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1905 amounted to £84,845, of which £75,211 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £9,634 by shires. This is about the same as the preceding year, but considerably less than in the three years ended 1903.

Municipal
loan expend-
iture, 1901
to 1905.

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1901	375,683	254,098
1902	29,628	135,251
1903	81,585	132,044
1904	22,118	84,339
1905	33,313	84,845

Of the total loan receipts for the year (£33,313), £5,227 was received from the Government—of which £5,000 was lent to the Wangaratta Borough, and £227 to the Shire of Swan Hill; the balance (£28,086) was raised from the public by the following districts. The loans—with the exception of those of the two municipalities of Portland and Poowong and Jeetho, which were negotiated locally—were floated in Melbourne:—

Loans raised
by muni-
cipalities,
1905.

LOANS RECEIPTS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1905.

Loans from the Public—	Amount.
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—	£
Ararat	4,000
Hawthorn	7,300
Kew	4,009
Portland	816
Warrnambool	2,200
Total	18,325

LOAN RECEIPTS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1905—*continued*.

Loans from the Public—				Amount.
Shires—				£
Alberton	...	...	...	1,000
Berwick	...	...	...	1,000
Nunawading	...	...	...	6,204
Poowong and Jeetho	...	...	...	300
Preston	...	...	...	853
Springfield	...	...	...	404
Total	...	...	...	9,761
Government Loans—				
Wangaratta Borough	...	...	...	5,000
Swan Hill Shire	...	...	...	227
Grand Total	...	...	...	33,313

Loan
moneys to
the credit
of municipi-
palities,
1905.

At the end of the year 1904-5, the total amount of loan money in hand was £112,643—£95,348 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £17,295 to the credit of shires. The following return shows the municipalities having such credits, and the amounts thereof:—

LOANS UNEXPENDED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1905.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—				SHIRES—			
£				£			
Ararat	...	...	2,229	Alberton	...	...	986
Ballarat	...	...	2,349	Berwick	...	...	105
Ballarat East	...	...	200	Dandenong	...	...	60
Bendigo	...	...	2,416	Dimboola	...	...	290
Brunswick	...	...	3,577	Kerang	...	...	1,812
Camberwell and Boroon-	...	...		Lillydale	...	...	150
dara	...	...	241	Moorabbin	...	...	957
Caulfield	...	...	600	Mulgrave	...	...	74
Coburg	...	...	889	Numurkah	...	...	1,311
Collingwood	...	...	530	Nunawading	...	...	6,513
Essendon	...	...	1,073	Omeo	...	...	1,240
Fitzroy	...	...	987	Phillip Island and	...	...
Footscray	...	...	15,433	Woolamai	...	...	1,544
Geelong	...	...	82	Preston	...	...	580
Hamilton	...	...	6	Seymour	...	...	62
Hawthorn	...	...	1,165	Springfield	...	...	51
Inglewood	...	...	900	Swan Hill	...	...	1,560
Kew	...	...	2,438				
Malvern	...	...	1,659				
Maryborough	...	...	631				
Melbourne	...	...	30,246				
Northcote	...	...	1,370				
Port Melbourne	...	...	4,053				
Prahran	...	...	5,604				
Queenscliff	...	...	132				
South Melbourne	...	...	6,887				
St. Kilda	...	...	7,723				
Wangaratta	...	...	870				
Williamstown	...	...	1,058				
Total Cities	...	...	95,348	Total shires	...	...	17,295
				Grand Total	...	...	112,643

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITIES OF MELBOURNE,
BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1905 of the City of Melbourne and of the principal cities in the country—Ballarat and Bendigo—are given in the following statements:—

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1905, about 36 per cent. was derived from rates, more than 18 per cent. from the sale of electric light, about 16 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—12 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 10 per cent. from licences, and 8 per cent. from other sources. On public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 28 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; interest on loans and expenses, 23 per cent.; repayment of loans and payments to sinking funds, 21 per cent.; the electric light service, 9 per cent.; street cleansing, 7 per cent.; salaries, allowances, and commissions, 6 per cent.; and miscellaneous expenditure, 6 per cent.

City of
Melbourne
revenue
and expen-
diture
under
various
heads.

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1905.

Heads of Revenue.						Amount.
Rates—						£
General	...	...	...	...	...	71,992
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	23,272
Licences—						
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act	...	...	...	...	...	14,455
Abattoirs—Slaughtering fees	...	...	...	...	...	1,380
Drays, Hackney Carriages, and Trams	...	...	...	...	...	7,042
Other Licences	...	...	...	...	...	362
Fees under Dog Act	...	...	...	...	...	800
„ City Baths	...	...	...	...	...	2,608
Market and Weighbridge Fees	...	...	...	...	...	34,436
Contributions for Flagging, Asphaltting Footpaths	...	...	...	...	...	57
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of	...	...	...	...	...
Meters, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	49,086
Fines and Costs	...	...	...	...	...	976
Rents—						
Abattoirs	...	...	...	...	...	5,868
Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	33,264
Boat Sites and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	76
Town Hall Premises and Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	4,061
Interest on Fixed Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	5,241
Miscellaneous—						
Desiccators and Meat Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
Public Conveniences, Cleansing Streets, Sale of	...	...	...	...	...
Manure, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	2,407
Tree Planting	...	...	...	...	...	596
Other Receipts—						
Fees under Building Act	...	...	...	...	...	474
Sundries						
	...	...	...	...	...	3,254
Total						266,507

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1905—
continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) ...	£ 14,832
Allowance to Mayor	1,500
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Works	553
Street Cleansing, &c.	19,321
Lighting—Electric—Maintenance	23,454
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	3,899
Public Works—Maintenance—	
Roads and Bridges	33,940
Markets and Weighbridges	21,556
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) ...	12,144
Parks and Planting Trees in Streets	6,003
Public Conveniences	1,719
Repayment of Loan	10,000
Interest on Loans from the Government	240
Public	59,579
Payment towards Redemption of Government Loan ...	210
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public	19,979
Electric Supply—Sinking, Depreciation, and Renewals Fund	26,220
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans	534
Interest on Bank Overdrafts	2,053
Contributions to Charitable Institutions	2,004
Law Costs	323
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	1,090
Miscellaneous—	
Rat Destruction	353
Fawcner Cemetery	463
Gas Conferences	181
Fees—Dog Act	406
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums	1,383
Elections	194
Analyst and Sundries	320
Sundries	3,824
Total	268,268

City of
Ballarat
revenue
and expen-
diture,
1905.

Of each £100 of revenue received by the City of Ballarat in 1905, general rates amounted to £56; licences to £13; sanitary rates to £13; market and weighbridge dues to £9; rents to £4; and other receipts to £5. £31 per £100 of expenditure was on street cleaning, &c., £27 on public works; £8 on interest on and redemption of loans; £11 on sanitary expenses; £8 on lighting; £7 on salaries and allowances; and £8 on all other items.

**CITY OF BALLARAT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.**

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Special Grants — From Government	178	Salaries	1,642
General Rates	16,580	Allowance to Mayor	395
Licences — From Licensing Act Fund	3,626	Sanitary Expenses	3,391
„ Other	354	Street Cleaning, &c.	9,270
Market and Weighbridge Dues	2,759	Lighting	2,257
Contribution for Formation of Private Streets, Roads, Lanes, &c.	126	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	459
Dog Fees	273	Public Works—{ Construction	2,116
Pound Fees	46	Repayment of Loan—{ Maintenance	6,034
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees	3,761	To the Government	308
Rents	1,207	Payment to Sinking Funds on Loans from the Public	640
Other Sources	963	Interest—Government Loan	238
		„ Loans from the Public	1,159
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions	335
		Other Expenditure... ..	1,627
Total	29,873	Total	29,871

In the City of Bendigo, in 1905, the following were the proportions of total revenue obtained under the different headings:—General rates, 45 per cent.; licences, 16 per cent.; sanitary rates and fees, 17 per cent.; market and weighbridge dues, 8 per cent.; rents, 8 per cent., and other sources, 6 per cent. The proportions of the total expenditure on various services were:—Public works construction and maintenance, 41 per cent.; sanitary expenses, 15 per cent.; interest on loans and payments to sinking funds, 7 per cent.; salaries and allowances, 7 per cent.; lighting, 9 per cent.; street cleansing, 6 per cent.; and miscellaneous expenditure, 15 per cent.

Revenue and expenditure of City of Bendigo, 1905.

**CITY OF BENDIGO: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.**

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Special Grants — From Government	116	Salaries	2,048
General Rates	14,503	Allowance to Mayor	300
Licences — From Licensing Act Fund	5,052	Sanitary Expenses... ..	4,643
„ Other	178	Street Cleansing	1,918
Market and Weighbridge Dues	2,725	Lighting	2,791
Dog Fees	333	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	554
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees	5,354	Public Works { Construction	2,910
Rents	2,585	Maintenance	10,154
Other Sources	1,618	Payments to Sinking Fund on Loans from the Public	1,000
		Interest on Loans from the Public	1,213
		„ Bank Overdraft	148
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions	540
		Other Expenditure... ..	3,376
Total	32,464	Total	31,595

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

Melbourne
Harbor
Trust—
receipts
and expen-
diture.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in seventeen Commissioners, two of whom are elected by the Melbourne City Council, one each by the ratepayers of the municipalities of South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, and Footscray, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five are appointed by the Governor in Council. The following are particulars of the receipts and expenditure during each of the last five years:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Receipts from—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates ...	136,178	140,258	164,611	162,105	167,727
Rents and Licence Fees	10,907	11,861	9,773	10,647	12,361
Other Receipts ...	4,298	3,394	2,849	4,146	9,895
Total ..	151,383	155,513	177,233	176,898	189,983
Expenditure on—					
Harbor Improvements and Maintenance ...	28,006	32,062	27,714	30,504	27,213
Wharfs, &c.—Construction and Maintenance	32,414	32,871	24,303	16,003	19,443
General Management, &c.	10,107	10,196	10,679	11,548	12,700
Interest on Loans and Expenses ...	87,480	87,474	87,478	86,842	86,630
Total ...	158,007	162,603	150,174	144,897	145,986

During the 28½ years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £3,995,624, and the expenditure to £5,879,025, or £1,883,401 in excess of the receipts to meet which loans amounting to £2,000,000 have been raised. Of this expenditure of nearly 6 millions, £1,908,265 has been expended on harbor improvements and maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt; £1,443,441 on wharfs and approaches, construction and maintenance; and £533,349 on plant.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Area under
control and
value of
property.

The district over which the Board exercises control consists of 20 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 4 shires, embracing a total area of 84,347 acres, and containing an estimated population on the 31st December, 1905, of 500,000. The annual value of rateable property in the district in 1905 was £4,641,769, which, at 1s. in the £1 for sewerage rate, would yield a revenue of £232,088, which is exclusive of water rates. From 1st July, 1906, the Board is empowered to levy a sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1.

To carry out its work, the Board is authorized to borrow £7,750,000, exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934, which were originally contracted by the Government, but taken over by the Board. The liability on Government loans on 30th June, 1905, was £1,848,663, and for loans raised by the Board £7,281,376. The Board is still empowered to borrow £750,271 before the limit of its borrowing powers is reached.

The waterworks for the service of Melbourne and suburbs were originally constructed by the General Government. The cost to 30th June, 1905, was £3,751,708. At the present time, these works consist of nine storage reservoirs, as under:—

Situation.	Storage Capacity in gallons.	Situation.	Storage Capacity in gallons.
Yan Yean ...	6,400,000,000	Caulfield ...	10,000,000
Toorourrong ...	60,000,000	Kew ...	3,000,000
Preston ...	16,000,000	Surrey Hills ...	9,000,000
Essendon, No. 1 ...	1,000,000	Morang (Pipe Head) ...	3,000,000
„ No. 2 ...	6,000,000		
		Total	6,508,000,000

The transfer of these works to the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board was made in 1891. The Board consists of 40 members, one of whom is a Chairman elected every four years by the other members, the retiring Chairman being eligible for re-election. Nine of the members are elected by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne, three by the Prahran, two each by the Fitzroy, Richmond, St. Kilda, and Collingwood, and one each by the other suburban municipal councils. In 1891, the rateable property within the area to be served was valued at about £6,600,000, of which about £1,000,000 was for vacant land. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A partial recovery in values has taken place, and the total assessments, inclusive of vacant land, now reach £4,641,769. The main source of supply is the Yan Yean Reservoir, in which are stored the waters of the eastern branch of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek, from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and those of Wallaby and Silver Creeks, brought over the range in an aqueduct from the northern slopes. These streams are collected in the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence in a pitched channel to the Yan Yean Reservoir. A second supply is brought to Melbourne by means of the Maroondah Aqueduct, which conveys water from the Maroondah River, the Graceburn, and Donnelly's Creek, but without, at present, any provision for storing the surplus winter waters thereof, except the small service reservoirs in the suburbs at Preston, Essendon, Caulfield, and Kew. By means of these systems, Melbourne is provided with an ample supply of pure water at a high pressure. The total catchment areas for both systems aggregate 62,000 acres, the whole of which is under the control of the Board, and free from settlement or grazing. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, 602 feet above sea level. It covers an area of 1,300

acres, or rather more than two square miles, and receives water from a catchment area of 35,000 acres. The length of aqueduct and mains laid up to 31st December, 1905, was 262 miles, and of reticulation pipes (under 12-in. diameter), 974 miles, or a total length of aqueduct, mains, and pipes of 1,236 miles. The storage capacity of the main reservoir is 6,400 million gallons, and of the eight subsidiary reservoirs 108 million gallons. The population supplied with water is about 508,000, and the average daily consumption 64 gallons per head in 1905.

DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1905.

Month.	Gallons.
January	40,811,774
February	42,200,857
March	39,975,451
April	33,836,066
May	31,714,870
June	29,645,866
July	27,146,548
August	24,678,935
September	24,637,066
October	27,347,064
November	32,702,766
December	37,127,225
Mean for the year ...	32,652,040

Revenue and expenditure of Melbourne Waterworks.

The total expenditure to the 30th June, 1905, on the construction of the Melbourne Waterworks, was £3,751,708. The gross revenue since the opening of the works at the end of 1857 up to the 30th June, 1905, amounted to £5,525,233; whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to only £936,715, and interest to £2,455,029. During 1904-5 the revenue amounted to £184,529, as against £165,457 in the previous year; and the expenditure on maintenance and management to £31,761, and interest £102,465, as against £37,374 and £104,496 in the previous year. The net revenue in 1904-5 was thus £50,303, being equivalent to 1.34 per cent. of the mean capital cost, as compared with £23,587, or .63 per cent. in 1903-4. The loans outstanding (£2,635,663) for the construction of the waterworks now bear an average nominal rate of only 3.83 per cent. The aggregate net profit up to the end of 1904-5, after paying all interest and expenses, has amounted to £2,133,489.

Connected with the water service of Melbourne and suburbs, the Board also controls the sewerage system of the metropolis. The particulars of the system are as follow:—The whole of the sewage of the metropolis is being gradually collected by means of two principal main sewers leading to the pumping station at Spotswood. On the 31st December, 1905, the sewerage system, including mains, branches, and reticulation, had been laid over the following districts, viz.:—Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Melbourne proper, Richmond, the greater part of Prahran, St. Kilda, Hawthorn, Collingwood, and Fitzroy, the populated portions of Malvern, Caulfield, and Kew, together with nearly the whole of Footscray, Flemington, Kensington, and North Melbourne, while work is now proceeding rapidly in Essendon and Brunswick. In all, 727 miles of reticulation, and 80 miles of main and branch sewers, have been completed, the system being so advanced that the sewage from 83,918 houses could be collected. Of these, 75,400 have been actually connected, embracing altogether 13 public conveniences, 37 public urinals, 83,667 water closets, 140 latrines, 5,731 urinals, 780 slop-hoppers, 56,027 baths, 16,200 lavatories, 41,390 sinks, 32,655 sets of wash-troughs, 7,281 stables, 101 dairies, 1,477 polluted areas, and 1,408 cellars. There are also 1,052 miles of house connexions laid—(of these lengths 1,701 miles are of vitrified stoneware, 108 miles of Portland cement, and 17 miles of cast iron)—or 1,859 miles in all of mains, branches, reticulation sewers, and house connexions drains laid up to 31st December, 1905. The whole of the sewage when collected at Spotswood is raised about 125 feet, to the head of the outfall sewer, through 2½ miles of wrought-iron rising main, whence it gravitates to the farm in a partly open and partly closed channel 11 feet in diameter, at a grade of 2 feet to the mile. It is then spread over properly prepared areas of land by a series of main and lateral carriers. The effluent, after filtering through the prepared areas, is discharged into Port Phillip Bay in a perfectly clear and transparent condition. The prepared blocks are laid down with prairie grass and lucerne, on 1,790 acres of which, during the financial year ended 30th June, 1905, 28,886 sheep have been fattened and sold. During the same year the Board were grazing 464 bullocks on 345 acres, while on 510 acres cattle and horses have been placed for agistment. The profit on sheep for the same period amounted to £8,512, and on cattle £849. Of the whole farm area of 8,847 acres, there remain 2,256 acres, comprising land in the course of preparation, plantations, roads, and drains, &c., and 3,946 acres, not used in connexion with sewage distribution, but let on lease to farmers at an average rental of 15s. 5½d. per acre.

The actual cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1905, was £4,899,773, divided as follows:—For farm purchase and preparation, £404,050; for main outfall sewer and

Sewerage
system.

Sewerage
works,
receipts
and expen-
diture.

rising mains, £365,193; for pumping station building and engines, £177,622; for main and branch sewers, £1,537,374; for reticulation sewers, £1,934,401; river improvements, £2,718; and for house connexions, £478,415. Of this last-named sum £257,106 has still to be repaid to the Board. The sewerage receipts for 1904-5 amounted to £236,995, of which £165,500 was collected in rates, £38,559 proceeds of sale of live stock, and £26,988 interest. The purchase of live stock amounted to £23,985; the expenditure on interest £239,929; and on maintenance of works, £26,833.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during the five years 1900-1 to 1904-5, exclusive of refunds, deposits, &c., included in the figures quoted in preceding paragraphs:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

—	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply ...	164,271	170,488	178,290	165,761	180,632
Sewerage ...	128,522	144,566	184,160	189,889	209,809
Total ..	292,793	315,054	362,450	355,650	390,441
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Management ...	46,171	50,253	59,542	55,796	55,012
Maintenance—					
Water Supply ...	19,410	20,808	21,480	20,767	18,846
Sewerage ...	24,582	24,336	26,555	26,557	26,680
Interest on Loans ...	268,196	278,174	291,302	305,919	315,872
Total ...	358,359	373,571	398,879	409,039	416,410
<i>Loan Receipts</i> ...	646,328	404,459	704,783	946,686	185,735
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Water Supply ...	14,294	16,042	10,771	8,653	7,479
Sewerage ...	322,030	325,111	324,190	309,480	377,801
Redemption of Loans ...	276,820	3,004	3,580	521,480	..
Loss on Sale of Deposit					
Receipts ...	..	..	..	193,948	..
Other ..	3,532	2,727	19,846	19,965	1,231
Total ..	616,676	346,884	358,387	1,053,526	386,511

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Connected with the water service of the State generally, is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Constitution
of Fire
Brigades
Boards.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, the service having been provided under the clauses of the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, and its amendments.

The metropolitan fire district embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office. The area vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works is included in this area, but the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board has jurisdiction over portions of the shires of Wyndham, Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Templestowe, Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin within the ten-mile radius, not vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Fire District has been extended, and now includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and extends in a southerly direction as far as and includes the township of Mordialloc.

The Metropolitan Fire Board is controlled by three members appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the insurance companies.

The Country Board, like that of the metropolis, consists of nine members—three of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council, two by the municipal councils, two by the insurance companies, and two by the fire brigades in the country districts. Under the supervision of this Board, local committees supervise the working of the Act. These consist of three members—a chairman, elected by the municipal councils, and one member each, elected by the fire brigades and the insurance companies; if there are no fire brigades in the municipal districts, the Governor in Council appoints the member.

For the purpose of extinguishing any fire, the chief officers of the fire brigades may in the areas under their respective control "cause water to be shut off from any main or pipe in order to obtain a greater pressure and supply of water for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, and no persons or body having the management of any water supply shall be liable to any penalty or claim by reason of any interruption of the supply of water occasioned by compliance with the provisions of this section."

Powers of
the Boards

Another section provides that "each board, its officers, and servants, any local committee, its officers and servants, and any brigade registered under this Act shall have the use of any water mains, water plugs, valves, pipes, vested in or belonging to the Board of Land and Works, or any public or municipal corporation, or local body whatsoever, and of all water therein, or in any well or tank, free of charge, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, or for the purpose of drills, competitions, and practice, conducted under the authority of either board or any local committee."

Local councils have the right, in the interests of fire prevention, with the approval of the Governor in Council, of making, altering, or repealing by-laws for the purpose of regulating the height of all buildings erected in their own municipality, or in any part of it, and also for providing means of escape from such buildings during a fire.

The general duties of the Fire Brigades Boards are defined to be those "of taking, superintending, and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires, and for the protection of life and property in case of fire, and the general control of all stations and of all fire brigades shall be vested in the boards for the metropolis and country districts respectively. The boards may purchase or lease property for fire brigade stations, and control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades, and schools of instruction, the maintenance of fire alarms, and the establishment of communication, telephonic and other."

The Metropolitan Board of Works under the *Water Act 1890* must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs, in the main and other pipes belonging to the board at convenient distances, and at such places as the board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost and maintenance.

The Metropolitan Board of Works is bound to keep all its pipes, to which fire plugs are affixed, charged with water, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable cause, or during necessary repairs, and shall allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 31st December, 1905, it had fixed 548 pillar hydrants, 13,314 ball fire plugs, 178 "Tregear" hydrants, to its 974 miles of reticulation mains, and except in case of accident, repairs, or cleansing, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on the same date had under its control the following:—48 stations, 159 permanent men, 7 men engaged at theatres, 146 auxiliary firemen, 10 steam fire engines, 1 gasolene engine, 1 chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 1 motor chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 2 manual engines, 36 horse hose reels, 52 hand hose reels, 7 extension ladders and fire escapes, 6 Pompiers ladders, 12 exercise and supply carts, 2 salvage vans, 1 brake, 65 horses, 95,128 feet of hose, 36 hand pumps, 2 smoke helmets, and 2 smoke jackets, 125 telephones in stations, 110 fire alarm circuits, having 137 fire alarm points and 389 fire alarm and telephone points. The total length of wire in use outside stations for fire alarms and telephones is about 283 miles.

Outfit of the
Metro-
politan
Fire
Brigade.

During 1905 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade amounted to £38,037, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution is equal to .650d. in the £1, over an area wherein the property is valued at £4,701,008, and the insurance companies equal to £4 9s. 1d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property.

The Country Fire Brigades Board exercises control over 97 brigades, and had at the end of 1905 a roll of 1,985 members. There were 503 fires and alarms during the year. Most of the country towns are now provided with brigades, but in a great many the poor supply of water for fire extinction purposes during the summer months is a source of trouble and anxiety to the firemen. These brigades have now been provided with up-to-date fire stations and equipment. There were 41 fire insurance companies included within the operation of the Act, and 87 municipal councils, who contribute two-thirds of the revenue of the Board, and the Government the other third. The total revenue was £11,173, the expenditure £11,294.

Country
Fire
Brigades
Board.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both boards during the five years ended 30th June, 1905, are as follow:—

Receipts
and ex-
penditure.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS:
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ...	48,494	49,280	49,002	48,874	49,083
Receipts for Services ...	1,344	2,062	727	692	754
Interest and Sundries ...	2,324	1,954	4,626	2,814	3,442
Total ...	52,162	53,296	54,355	52,380	53,279

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS :
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS—*continued*.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ...	22,000	22,865	23,112	23,103	24,793
Fire Expenses ...	2,917	3,027	2,873	2,936	2,990
Horses, Quarters, &c. ...	13,654	13,009	12,002	9,207	10,930
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ...	4,403	2,866	4,862	4,305	4,589
Interest ...	6,087	6,080	6,073	6,057	6,103
Sinking Fund ...	2,000	1,971	2,028	2,250	2,250
Miscellaneous ...	1,001	1,087	2,221	4,332	2,108
Total ...	52,062	50,905	53,171	52,190	53,763
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Sewerage Connexions ...	..	..	..	..	405

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages in Victoria can only be celebrated by a minister of religion whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, by the Government Statist, or by any duly appointed registrar of marriages. In order to guard against the celebration of marriages by undesirable persons, the present law provides that no person shall be registered as a minister of religion unless he ordinarily officiates as such in one of the officially recognised religious denominations, is supported by the recognised head of the denomination in Victoria, or, if there be no such head, then by at least two registered ministers; and satisfies the Government Statist that he is a fit and proper person to celebrate marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any offence, misconduct, or impropriety unworthy of his calling; and the Government Statist may cancel the registration of any minister who ceases to officiate or otherwise loses his qualifications. Any clergyman or person officiating as such who celebrates a marriage without being duly registered, or any person who obtains registration by untruly representing himself as an officiating minister, or who personates a registrar, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, punishable by a penalty not exceeding £500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both; but if the omission were accidental, the penalty is reduced to a maximum of £20 on summary conviction. In the case of a minor (not being a widower or widow), wishing to marry, there must be obtained the written consent (*a*) of the father if he be within Victoria; if not (*b*) of a guardian appointed by him; if no such appointment (*c*) of the mother if within Victoria; if there be no such parent or guardian (*d*) of a police magistrate, or a justice appointed for the purpose by the Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court. If the mother has been deserted by the father, or obtained a protection order against him, or if, through divorce or judicial separation she has become the guardian *de facto*, her consent is sufficient authority for the marriage. If the minor is a ward of the Neglected Children's or Reformatory Schools' Department, the Departmental Secretary's consent is the authority. In all cases the consent must be indorsed on the marriage certificate. Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the above provisions, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages. To guard against the abuse of the system of matrimonial agencies, the Governor in Council is empowered, if deemed expedient, to prohibit ministers from celebrating marriages in any undesirable place or building. No marriage shall be invalid by reason of having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the

Law as to
marriages
in Victoria.

parties shall have believed at the time that such person was qualified, nor by reason of any formal defect or irregularity. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been legalized in Victoria since 1873; but there is no provision to validate a marriage of a woman with a deceased husband's brother.

Registra-
tion.

The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853; and the registers—framed on the best models—are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, and (so far as regards their registration duties) of the officiating clergymen and lay registrars; and copies of all entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist, are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as certified copies or originals of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. For the registration of births and deaths, the State is divided into over 600 registration districts, for each of which a registrar is appointed, who (if not a public servant) is paid by fees at the rate of 2s. 6d. per entry, but is not prevented from following his or her own private business; whilst the marriages are recorded by the clergyman or lay registrar who performs the ceremony. Registrations of marriages are made in triplicate, and of births and deaths in duplicate—each copy bearing the original signatures of the parties married and witnesses (in case of marriage), or of the informant (in case of a birth or death), and of the registrar. One copy is retained by the registrar or clergyman; one forwarded to the Government Statist—to be kept as a permanent record; and the third (in case of marriage only) is given to one of the parties married. The parents of a legitimate child born in Victoria, or the occupier of a house wherein a birth or death occurs, is required under a penalty of £10 to give notice (either personally or by authorized agent) to the registrar of the district within 60 days after the birth, and within 7 days after the death. (As an alternative, the notice may be given by the attending doctor or nurse.) If an illegitimate child is born in any house or place of which the mother of the child is not the occupier, or if an illegitimate child, under five years of age, dies in, or its dead body is brought to, any house or place, the occupier must give notice to the deputy-registrar within three days if within any city, town, or borough, or to either the deputy-registrar or police officer in charge, if elsewhere. In the case of an illegitimate birth, if the mother is the occupier the notice must be given within three weeks. The penalty for breach of this is imprisonment for six months or a penalty of £25. No fee is charged for registration, except in the case of a birth registered after sixty days, when 5s. is charged if within twelve months, and 12s. 6d., if over one year. Applicants for searches or certificates of births, deaths, or marriages should, in applying to the Government Statist, furnish particulars of

the date and place of the event ; also the names of the parties in the case of a marriage, or the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death.

MARRIAGES.

Marriages in 1905 numbered 8,774, which was the highest Marriages. during the past fourteen years, and was 564 more than in the preceding year, 1,169 greater than 1903, and 480 above the average of the last five years. The marriages in Victoria in each of the last fifteen years are as follow :—

MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1891-1905.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Year.	No. of Marriages.
1891	... 8,780	1899	... 8,140
1892	... 7,723	1900	... 8,308
1893	... 7,004	1901	... 8,406
1894	... 7,029	1902	... 8,477
1895	... 7,181	1903	... 7,605
1896	... 7,625	1904	... 8,210
1897	... 7,568	1905	... 8,774
1898	... 7,620		

Between 1891 and 1894, a period of commercial depression, a fall in the number of marriages amounting to 20 per cent. took place, but since 1894 an upward movement is shown in each year, excepting 1897 and 1903. As the tendency to marry is necessarily regulated by the view taken of present and future prospects, the large increase in the number of marriages in the past two years evidences a belief of increasing prosperity in the State.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is somewhat unreliable in comparatively newly settled countries like Australia, especially in earlier years, but as it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated, the figures relating to Victoria are shown in the following table for the last ten years. Marriage rates.

MARRIAGE RATES, 1896 TO 1905.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1896	... 6.44	1901	... 6.97
1897	... 6.41	1902	... 7.00
1898	... 6.44	1903	... 6.29
1899	... 6.86	1904	... 6.80
1900	... 6.96	1905	... 7.24

It will be noticed that, with the exception of 1903, there was a perceptible yearly increase in the marriage rate since 1897, and that the highest rate during the past ten years occurred in 1905.

Factors in marriage rates.

It has been frequently shown that the marriage rate is not so dependent upon the number of marriageable women as upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, and, to demonstrate this the following table is designed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men, and of single women in each census year 1854 to 1901.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854-1901.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Enumerated Population.	Number Marriageable—		Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
		Men.	Women.		Population.	Marriageable Men.	Marriageable Women.
1854 ..	234,361	70,865	15,083	3,696	15.77	52.16	245.04
1857 ..	383,668	95,427	26,317	4,465	11.64	46.79	169.66
1861 ..	513,896	106,940	37,006	4,528	8.81	42.34	122.36
1871 ..	712,263	89,921	65,386	4,715	6.62	52.43	72.11
1881 ..	849,438	99,824	119,360	5,732	6.75	57.42	48.02
1891 ..	1,137,463	163,048	173,138	9,007	7.97	55.24	52.02
1901 ..	1,193,340	154,334	211,087	8,468	7.08	54.87	40.12

Fluctuations in marriage rate.

It will thus be observed that, whilst the proportion of marriages to the population (marriage rate) and to the marriageable women has fluctuated considerably, the proportion to the marriageable men has been tolerably constant, the extremes being $57\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881, and $42\frac{1}{2}$ in 1861, and the usual range was between the narrow limits of 52 and 55. This proportion steadily diminished from $57\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881 to 55 in 1901, although the latter was higher than at any period prior to 1881. The proportion of marriages per 1,000 marriageable women, on the other hand, has fallen off considerably. Even in the more settled times, after the gold rush, it fell from 72 in 1871 to a level of about 50 in 1881 and 1891, and still further to as low as 40 in 1901, owing to the generally increased proportion of marriageable women to men, which at the last period reached as high as 137 per 100 men. In other words, the chances of a woman marrying in Victoria are now very much smaller than at any earlier period, the proportions having fallen from about 1 in every 4 of the marriageable women in 1854, 1 in 8 in 1861, to 1 in 20 in 1891, and 1 in every 25 in 1901.

Marriage rates in age groups.

To further investigate this subject, it will be interesting to ascertain the marriage rates amongst marriageable men and women at different periods of life, and, with this view, the rates have been com-

puted for various age groups between 15 and 50 at each of the last three census periods, and are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN AT EACH AGE.

Age Group (Years.)	Men.			Women.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
15—21 .. ..	..	..	..	24.6	23.6	18.8
21—25*	57.8	44.3	44.6	118.8	106.0	87.2
25—30	114.2	85.9	90.5	105.7	100.5	84.7
30—35	82.9	75.2	82.1	73.1	66.4	57.9
35—40	56.4	51.1	62.6	53.8	46.4	37.2
40—45	30.5	33.4	39.9	32.5	27.7	22.3
45—50	21.8	25.9	29.8	22.1	17.8	14.3
50 upwards ..	10.5	9.1	9.1	4.9	4.2	2.4
15—45 .. ..	..	..	..	55.9	58.7†	49.0

In the last two periods, as compared with the first, there is every evidence of a tendency amongst men to defer marriage to a later period in life—the turning point being age group 30-35, for there has been a marked decrease in the rates below, but an increase in the rates above that age. In 1901, as compared with 1891, however, there was a considerable increase in the rate at every age period except 20-25 and over 50.

Tendency amongst men to defer marriage.

In the case of marriageable women, there was, it will be observed, a fall between 1881 and 1891, and a still greater fall between 1891 and 1901 in the proportion marrying at each age group under 35; but a rapid fall from each census to the subsequent one in the proportions at ages over 35. The fall between 1891 and 1901 was almost uniformly distributed over the various age groups, and averaged about 18 per cent. In this connexion it may be noted that whilst the marriageable women between 15 and 45 increased by 25,300 during the intercensal period 1891-1901, the number of marriageable men between 20 and 50 decreased by 9,156—a decrease chiefly due to the efflux of single men to Western Australia and South Africa. Thus, there were resident in Western Australia, according to the recent census returns of that State, 17,433 adult males of Victorian birth (besides 6,909 minors), of whom 6,701 were married, and 10,732 were single.

Fall in marriage rates of women at all ages.

* In the case of men 20-25.

† The apparent anomaly of the rate for women between 15 and 45 being higher in 1891 than in 1881, whilst the rate in each age group in 1881 is higher than that in the corresponding group in 1891, is due to the changes in the age constitution of women under 45 years of age.

Ages of
bride-
grooms and
brides.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1905, are shown in combination for various groups in the following table:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA,
1905.

Ages of Brides.	Ages of Bridegrooms.															Total Brides.	
	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.		75 and up- wards.
14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
15	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
16	...	2	2	5	25	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
17	...	2	8	13	60	35	11	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
18	2	5	19	17	156	76	19	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	307
19	...	5	20	34	192	109	31	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409
20	...	3	11	16	233	153	64	26	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513
21 to 25	1	2	13	31	1,281	1,219	474	175	58	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	3,269
25 to 30	3	5	262	1,015	653	277	93	39	5	3	1	...	2	...	2,358
30 to 35	1	27	167	293	221	121	47	14	6	3	3	...	...	903
35 to 40	6	38	80	133	83	48	23	8	4	3	2	1	429
40 to 45	1	6	23	40	70	44	13	11	8	2	2	1	221
45 to 50	1	5	9	18	19	15	14	7	1	1	1	91
50 to 55	1	...	2	6	9	4	8	4	3	3	1	41
55 to 60	2	2	4	4	3	4	...	19
60 to 65	1	1	2	4	7	2	17
65 to 70	1	3	3	2	9
70 to 75	2	...	2	4
Total Bride- grooms ..	3	20	76	122	2,245	2,828	1,654	907	470	220	80	57	34	24	24	10	8,774

Some inequalities of age amongst the persons married appear in several columns, as for instance, three men between 35 and 40 were married to girls 15 years of age, 1 between 50 and 55 to a girl of 18, and 2 between 70 and 75 to women between 25 and 30. In 2,865 instances, or 33 per cent. of the whole, the contracting parties were about the same age, and for 1 marriage in every 11, the bride was older than the bridegroom. Of the total bridegrooms and brides, 58 of the former and 13 of the latter were over 65 years of age.

Proportion
of mar-
riages at
various
ages.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the following table for the averages of the periods: 1881-90, 1891-5, and for the year 1905:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT
AGES, 1881-90, 1891-5, AND 1905.

Ages (Years).	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Proportion per 1,000 at each age.			Proportion per 1,000 at each age.		
	1881-90.	1891-5.	1905.	1881-90.	1891-5.	1905.
Under 15	...	...	...	·15	·13	·11
15 to 16	...	...	...	1·17	1·31	·68
16 to 17	·03	·08	...	6·53	5·70	4·79
17 to 18	·29	·16	·34	20·32	17·21	15·38
18 to 19	1·46	1·30	2·28	42·94	35·27	34·99
19 to 20	5·62	5·52	8·66	65·03	50·48	46·62
20 to 21	15·19	11·94	13·90	73·84	62·09	58·47
21 to 25	321·02	262·69	255·87	432·34	398·04	372·58
25 to 30	365·48	383·61	322·32	223·83	268·61	268·75
30 to 35	134·57	182·99	188·51	62·07	87·42	102·92
35 to 40	58·29	68·17	103·37	29·53	34·68	48·89
40 to 45	32·54	29·09	53·57	17·10	16·73	25·19
45 to 50	24·77	17·66	25·07	12·23	8·74	10·37
50 to 55	18·40	12·57	9·12	6·74	6·15	4·67
55 to 60	11·49	8·71	6·50	3·40	3·92	2·17
60 and over	10·85	15·51	10·49	2·78	3·52	3·42
Total	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

It will be observed that in later years the proportions of both sexes marrying between the ages 21 and 25 show a steady decline, but among the men more than the women, and those between 30 and 40 a substantial increase, again principally with the men. These altered proportions support the view that in Victoria a custom has grown up to defer marriage until a later age than formerly.

There was a gradual increase in the mean ages at marriage of both brides and bridegrooms during the 25 years ended in 1904, and a further increase for the year 1905. The following statement gives, for certain five year periods, and for 1905, the mean ages of brides under 45, and of bridegrooms marrying such brides:—

MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

Period.	Average Age of—	
	Brides under 45.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.
	years.	years.
1870-4	24·13	29·93
1880-4	23·83	28·61
1890-4	24·66	28·66
1900-4	25·44	29·70
1905	25·77	29·76

Increased
age at
marriage.

In the two earlier periods shown, the difference between the mean ages of brides under 45 and their bridegrooms was about 5, as compared with 4 years in the three later periods. The mean age of all bridegrooms during 1905 was 30.27, which was nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ years higher than that of England and Wales—28.53—during the year 1902.

Marriage
rates in
Australian
States and
New
Zealand.

In the following table are shown the marriage rates per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for each of the last five years, and also the mean rates for the whole period:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND:
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand
1901 ..	6.97	7.68	6.61	6.43	9.66	7.71	7.29	7.81
1902 ..	7.00	7.53	6.31	6.61	9.77	7.46	7.23	8.01
1903 ..	6.29	6.88	5.72	6.21	9.33	7.53	6.67	8.27
1904 ..	6.80	7.21	5.93	6.85	8.83	7.55	7.00	8.26
1905 ..	7.24	7.42	6.04	6.94	8.48	7.61	7.21	8.28
Mean	6.86	7.34	6.12	6.61	9.21	7.57	7.08	8.13

It will be observed that, according to the average of the five years, the lowest marriage rates prevailed in Queensland and South Australia, and by far the highest in Western Australia. In Victoria the rate was somewhat below, and in New South Wales slightly above, the average for Australia. For the year 1905, all the States, except Western Australia, showed an increase in the marriage rate as compared with the previous year, there being an increase of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Victoria, 3 per cent. in New South Wales, about 2 per cent. in Queensland, $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in South Australia, and less than 1 per cent. in Tasmania. The rate in Australia increased by 3 per cent. in the same year.

Marriage
rates in
European
countries.

The average marriage rate in Australia for the period 1901-5 was lower than in twelve of the fifteen European countries shown in the following table during the years 1899-1903:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,
1899-1903.

Hungary	8.7	Switzerland	7.6
Spain	8.5	Denmark	7.3
German Empire	8.2	Scotland	7.2
Belgium	8.2	Italy	7.2
Austria	8.1	Norway	6.6
England and Wales	8.0	Sweden	6.0
France	7.6	Ireland	5.0
Holland	7.6		

For reasons already explained, a better and more reliable index of the frequency of marriage in the different States is a comparison of the marriages with the number of marriageable male adults per 1,000, aged 21 and upwards, such as is contained in the following statement for the average of the three years, 1900 to 1902:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

Victoria	...	...	...	...	56.0
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	58.3
Queensland	...	...	...	...	41.6
South Australia	...	...	...	...	56.8
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	41.9
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	65.7
Total Australia	...	...	...	...	55.7
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	55.1

Marriages in proportion to marriageable males in Australian States and New Zealand.

Although the marriage rates are generally regarded as evidence of prosperity in a community, it can hardly be regarded as such in some of the Australian States, where the age and sex constitutions are not normal. Thus, in Queensland and Western Australia, the low rates amongst marriageable men cannot be said to be due to the absence of prosperity, as compared with the other States, or to greater disinclination on the part of the men to marry, but rather to the fact that the number of marriageable women to that of men is small in both those States.

Formerly the marriages which were celebrated in urban and rural districts were compared with the populations of those districts respectively, but as the place where a marriage is solemnized is no guide as to domicile, the method has been abandoned, and the classification according to the usual residence of the parties adopted instead. The following table gives the average annual numbers and rates per 1,000 of the population of brides and of bridegrooms, whose usual place of residence (if in Victoria) was in Melbourne and suburbs, other urban districts, or rural districts respectively, or was outside the State—during the year 1905:—

Marriage rates in urban and rural districts.

USUAL RESIDENCE OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS DURING 1905.

Usual Residence of Bridegroom.	Usual Residence of Bride.				Total Bridegrooms.	Proportion of Bridegrooms per 1,000 of Population.
	Metro-politan.	Other Urban.	Rural.	Outside Victoria.		
In Victoria—						
Metropolitan Districts	3,242	127	197	26	3,592	7.0
Other Urban Districts	108	1,188	226	18	1,540	7.5
Rural Districts	367	319	2,474	23	3,183	6.4
Outside Victoria ..	180	65	85	129	459	..
Total Brides	3,897	1,699	2,982	196	8,774	7.2
Proportion of Brides per 1,000 of Population ..	7.6	8.3	6.0	..	7.2	..

It will first be noticed that over 5 per cent. of the bridegrooms, and over 2 per cent. of the brides, resided outside the State. Excluding non-residents, these figures show that the marriage rate—for both males and females—was higher in the metropolitan and other urban districts than in rural districts.

Compared with the average of the preceding five years, the marriage rate of both sexes in 1905 showed a marked increase in the urban and the rural districts; but only a very small increase in the metropolitan district. The rates prevailing in each division of the State for the two periods are shown in the following statement:—

Period.				Marriage Rates in Victoria.		
				Metropolitan.	Urban.	Rural.
Males	1900-4	...	...	6.9	6.8	5.8
	1905	...	...	7.0	7.5	6.4
Females	1900-4	...	...	7.5	7.4	5.5
	1905	...	...	7.6	8.3	6.0

Marriages
in quarters.

During the twenty years, 1881 to 1900, of the 153,399 marriages celebrated in Victoria, 26.73 per cent. were celebrated in the Autumn quarter, 25.97 per cent. in the Spring, 24.00 in the Summer, and 23.30 in the Winter. In the period 1901-5 the percentages were 27.39 in the Autumn, 24.15 in the Summer, 24.82 in the Spring, and 23.64 in the Winter quarter. It thus appears that marriages are most numerous in the Autumn, and least in the Winter quarters.

Former con-
dition of
persons
married at
certain
periods.

The following statement shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition, who married at the periods specified:—

CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1905.

Conjugal Conditions.		Percentage of total Marriages.			
		1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-5.
Bachelors and Spinsters	..	80.59	85.84	87.22	88.06
Bachelors and Widows	..	7.10	4.72	4.23	3.73
Widowers and Spinsters	..	7.75	6.17	6.07	5.94
Widowers and Widows	..	4.56	3.27	2.48	2.27

That these percentages are now approaching somewhat those of a settled community might be inferred from the slight alteration which has taken place between the rates in 1901-5 and those of the preceding ten years. This is corroborated by the similar percentages for England and Wales during the year 1902, which were 87.46 for marriages contracted between bachelors and spinsters, 3.43 between bachelors and widows, 5.73 between widowers and spinsters, and 3.38 between widowers and widows.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1905 was 102, which was above the average of the preceding four years, but below that of 1904. A larger number of divorced women re-marry than men, the ratio for the last five years being about seven of the former to every five of the latter. The following are the numbers of divorced persons re-marrying in Victoria since 1900:—

Divorced
persons re-
marrying.

DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	..	..	41	45	86
1902	..	..	34	59	93
1903	..	..	33	37	70
1904	..	..	45	68	113
1905	..	..	38	64	102

In all civilized countries minors are not permitted to marry without the consent of their parents or guardians. In Victoria the number of bridegrooms under 21 years of age in the three years 1903-5 was equivalent to 2.39 per cent. of the total marriages, which was the highest proportion shown for the averaged periods of the past 25 years, but was only about half that of England and Wales in 1901-3. The following table shows the number of males and females who marry under 21 to every 100 marriages, for the periods, 1881-90, 1891-5, 1898-1902, and 1903-5, in Victoria, and for the period 1901-3 in England and Wales:—

Marriages of
minors.

MARRIAGES OF PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

		Number under 21 in every 100 Marriages in Victoria.				Number under 21 in every 100 Marriages in England and Wales.
		1903-5.	1898-1902.	1891-5.	1881-90.	1901-3.
Bridegroom	..	2.39	1.95	1.89	2.26	4.74
Bride	..	15.69	15.44	17.13	21.00	15.53
Mean	..	9.04	8.74	9.51	11.63	10.13

During the five years, 1901 to 1905, an annual average of 8,294 marriages was registered, of which only 125, or 1.5 per cent., were celebrated by lay registrars. This proportion was as high as 7 in the ten years, 1881-90, but suddenly dropped from 6.6 to 3.7 in

Marriages
by principal
denominations.

1894, and has since declined to 1 in 1905, probably owing to the competition of matrimonial agencies, which sprang up about 1894. Of the annual average marriages in 1901-5, 1,691 were solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England, 1,354 of the Presbyterians, 1,555 of the Methodists, 431 of the Baptists, 508 of the Independents, 60 of the Lutherans, 1,245 of "other sects"—chiefly Protestants—1,303 of the Roman Catholic Church, and 22 according to those of the Jews.

Marriages
at matri-
monial
or adver-
tising
agencies.

The number of marriages solemnized at matrimonial or advertising agencies gradually rose from 1,409 in 1898 to 1,701 in 1900, and fell to 1,188 in 1902, but increased again to 1,353 in 1903, 1,502 in 1904, and to 1,792 in 1905. About 20 per cent. of the total marriages were performed in such agencies in 1900, and 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1904, and 20 per cent. in 1905. This accounts for the unduly large proportion of marriages celebrated by "other sects," whose clergymen acted for such agencies.

BIRTHS.

Number of
births.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1905 was 30,107—15,523 males and 14,584 females. This was 344 above the number recorded for the preceding year, but 3,522 fewer than the average of the ten years ended 1900. The figures for each year since 1890 were:—

NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1891-1905.

1891	..	38,505	1896	..	32,178	1901	..	31,008
1892	..	37,831	1897	..	31,310	1902	..	30,461
1893	..	36,552	1898	..	30,172	1903	..	29,569
1894	..	34,258	1899	..	31,008	1904	..	29,763
1895	..	33,706	1900	..	30,779	1905	..	30,107

During the twenty years ended with 1883, the number of births remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place, which continued during the subsequent seven years; the number in 1891 being the highest. Since 1891, however, a rapid falling off has taken place down to the period embraced in the last eight years, when the number has fluctuated at a lower level than that which had prevailed at any other year since 1886. Since 1903, when the fewest births since 1884 were recorded, the numbers have shown a slight increase—the total for 1905 being 538 greater than in 1903.

In connexion with this decline in the number of births since 1891, it must be borne in mind that during the whole of the intervening period there has been an extensive emigration from Victoria, but this loss, by emigration, was much less in 1905 than in previous years.

The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1860 Birth rates to 1905:—

BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA, 1860-1905.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1860 ..	42·81	1891 ..	33·57	1898 ..	25·51
1865 ..	42·40	1892 ..	32·51	1899 ..	26·14
1870 ..	38·07	1893 ..	31·18	1900 ..	25·79
1875 ..	33·94	1894 ..	29·05	1901 ..	25·78
1880 ..	30·75	1895 ..	28·46	1902 ..	25·15
1885 ..	31·33	1896 ..	27·19	1903 ..	24·46
1890 ..	33·60	1897 ..	26·49	1904 ..	24·65
				1905 ..	24·83

The above rates, based upon the number of births to every 1,000 of the population, are, like marriage rates, calculated on a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the different constituents, or elements of the population, bear a similar proportion to one another at the various periods.

The method is, at all events, in young communities, absolutely unreliable and misleading. In the earlier years when, owing to immigration, the population consisted for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, the birth rate is obviously high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such to the total population must continuously diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate. The decline in Victoria in the latter years is accentuated on account, not only of the cessation of immigration, but on the absolute emigration of adults. Under these circumstances, the figures in the table do not show the true measure of the fall in the birth rate.

A more correct rate is the ratio of the number of legitimate births to that of married women under 45, and the following table shows the rate computed in the ordinary manner, also the proportion of legitimate births per 1,000 of such women during the last four census years:—

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION AND OF MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE.

Year.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 years of Age.	Legitimate Births.	Proportion of Legitimate Births.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 years of Age.
1871 ..	731,528	88,561	26,805	36·64	302·67
1881 ..	862,346	84,831	25,675	29·77	302·66
1891 ..	1,140,405	120,700	35,853	31·44	297·04
1901 ..	1,201,341	127,858	29,279	24·37	229·00

Proportion of births to population and married women.

It will be observed that, although the proportion of legitimate births per 1,000 of the population fluctuated considerably during the four census periods, the proportions per 1,000 of married women remained fairly uniform during the first three census years, but showed a decline in 1901 from 297 to 229, being equivalent to nearly 23 per cent. A noticeable instance of the unreliability of the ordinary birth rate in a new country such as this, appears in the above table on comparing 1881 with 1891, for whereas the birth rate per 1,000 of the population was considerably higher (by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000) in the later than in the earlier year, yet the proportion of births per 1,000 married women was actually lower. The fluctuations in the ordinary birth rate from 1871 to 1891 are, therefore, found to have been mainly due to varying proportions of married women in the community at the fruitful period of life. The exceptional fall since 1891, however, cannot be so explained, as other factors must be involved which require further investigation, and which will be dealt with in the following paragraphs.

An analysis of the minor age groups, of which the whole age group, 15 to 45, is composed, will disclose the fact that there has been a considerable falling off in 1901, as compared with previous census periods, in the proportion of married women at the younger, and more fertile ages, but a counter-balancing increase in that at the higher ages—a result chiefly brought about by a decrease in the proportion of young men at marriageable ages, through emigration, and the consequent decline of the female marriage rates at the lower age groups. Thus, the number of married women under 30 years of age fell from 53,778 in 1891 to 39,230 in 1901, or by 27 per cent., whereas the number over 35, but under 45, increased during the same period from 37,460 to 57,161, or by $52\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Relatively to the whole number at child-bearing ages, the married women under 30 years of age fell from $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1891 to $30\frac{1}{2}$ in 1901; whilst those at the higher ages, between 35 and 45, rose from 31 to $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This will be seen in the following statement:—

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL UNDER 45 YEARS AT FOUR LAST CENSUS YEARS.

Census Year.	Married Women Under 45 Years of Age—Percentage in each Age Group.					
	15—20.	20—25.	25—30.	30—35.	35—40.	40—45.
1871 ..	2·03	13·04	21·14	23·07	23·32	17·40
1881 ..	1·73	15·95	20·46	20·60	20·97	20·29
1891 ..	1·35	15·69	27·52	24·41	17·21	13·82
1901 ..	·81	9·90	19·83	24·96	24·92	19·58

So far as the groups 15 to 25 are concerned, the results are in accordance with the figures published in the English Registrar-General's Report for 1903, which show that of the total number of married women between 15 and 45 years of age in England and Wales, the proportion of those between 15 and 25 was 15·2 per cent. in 1871, 14·8 per cent. in 1881, 13·7 per cent. in 1891, and as low as 12·4 in 1901.

Percentage
of married
women in
quinquen-
nial groups
under 45
years of
age.

To estimate the extent to which the changes in age distribution between the two last census periods would influence the birth rate for this State, it is necessary to ascertain the rates of natality for married women at different ages. Up to the present, the available information relating to Victoria on which such rates might be computed, has not yet been tabulated in respect to all married women, although it was done for one year in respect to newly married women.* Such rates were, however, published in a previous issue of this work† for several European countries and towns, from which it is proposed to select the rates for Sweden—which it has been decided to adopt as a standard for measuring the extent of the decline in the productiveness of married women in Victoria during the last ten years, owing to changes in their age constitution. The following were the rates of natality in Sweden in 1891, at each quinquennial age group under 45:—

Rates of
legitimate
natality at
various
ages in
Sweden.

Ages of Wives.		Births per 100 Wives.	
15—20	51·8
20—25	45·1
25—30	37·5
30—35	31·2
35—40	25·0
40—45	14·2

Applying these proportions to the numbers of married women at similar age groups in Victoria in 1891 and 1901, it is found that the relative fertility of such women diminished by 9 per cent. in the interval, owing to their increased average age alone. This will, however, account for little more than a third of the fall since 1891 in the rate actually experienced. It is also found that in 1891 the rate in Victoria was only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below that of Sweden under similar age conditions, whereas in 1901 the former was nearly 22 per cent. below the latter. The following are the results:—

BIRTH RATE.

Year.				Births per 1,000 Married Women 15 to 45.		Percentage of Victorian rate below Swedish.
				Actual.	Applying Swedish rates to Victoria.	
1891 ..	..	..	..	302·1	319·8	5·5
1901 ..	..	..	..	227·9	291·2	21·7
Decrease ..	..	..	..	74·2	28·6	..
„ per cent.	..	..	..	24·6	8·9	..

* For particulars, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1895-8, page 663, *et seq.*

† *Ibid.*, page 666.

Birth rates
in Aus-
tralian
States and
New
Zealand.

The following table gives the birth rates, calculated in the ordinary way, per thousand of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for 1891, and for each of the last five years:—

BIRTH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND:
RETURN FOR 1891 AND THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1891 ..	33·57	34·50	36·35	33·92	34·85	33·37	34·23	29·01
1901 ..	25·78	27·60	28·28	25·09	20·32	28·40	27·05	26·34
1902 ..	25·15	27·17	27·68	24·60	30·09	28·92	26·63	25·89
1903 ..	24·46	25·35	24·62	23·24	30·27	28·47	25·21	26·61
1904 ..	24·65	26·73	27·12	24·70	30·34	29·59	26·30	26·94
1905 ..	24·83	26·72	25·92	23·66	30·30	29·32	26·10	27·21
Mean of 5 Years	24·97	26·71	26·72	24·26	30·26	28·94	26·26	26·60

During the year 1905, the birth rates in Victoria and New Zealand improved slightly, whilst in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, they were lower than in the preceding year—the greatest reduction ($4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) taking place in Queensland. The rate in Australia for 1905 (26.10) which was slightly below that of 1904, was equivalent to 104,940 births, and, as the deaths in the same period numbered 43,514, the gain by excess of births over deaths was 61,426 for the six States.

According to the average of the last five years, the highest birth rate prevailed in Western Australia and the lowest in South Australia, the latter being but slightly lower than that of Victoria. The comparison of these rates is not a reliable one, but it is useful for certain purposes. As already explained in the case of Victoria, it cannot be relied on as an index of the productiveness of married women, which can be more closely gauged by a comparison of the legitimate births with the number of married women at reproductive ages. Such a comparison is effected in the subjoined return, which shows the results for each Australian State and for New Zealand at the two last census years:—

PROPORTION OF LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN
UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE.

State.	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women, aged 15 to 45.		Decrease per cent.
	1891.	1901.	
Victoria	302·1	227·9	24·6
New South Wales	298·9	235·6	21·2
Queensland	315·0	251·0	20·3
South Australia	311·1	235·0	24·5
Western Australia	352·8	244·0	31·1
Tasmania	315·9	254·6	19·4
New Zealand	279·1	246·1	11·8

Decline in
the number
of legiti-
mate
births.

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1901 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States, varying from 31 per cent. in Western Australia, and 24 in Victoria and South Australia, to about 20 in Queensland and Tasmania, and to nearly 12 per cent. in New Zealand.

The following is a statement of the birth rates in the principal European countries for the year 1902, also the average birth rates for the 25 years, 1877-1901, arranged in order according to the rates in 1902:—

Birth
rates in
European
countries.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Decline per cent.
	1902.	1877-1901.	
Hungary	38·8	42·3	8·3
Austria	37·0	37·7	1·9
Prussia	35·6	37·3	4·5
Spain	35·5	35·4	0·3 (increase)
German Empire	35·1	36·8	4·6
Italy	33·3	36·2	8·0
Holland	31·8	33·8	5·9
Denmark	29·4	31·2	5·8
Scotland	29·2	31·7	7·9
Norway	29·1	30·6	4·9
Switzerland	28·7	28·6	0·4 (increase)
England and Wales	28·5	31·7	10·1
Belgium	28·4	29·8	4·7
Sweden	26·3	28·4	7·4
Ireland	23·0	23·5	2·1
France	21·7	23·3	6·9

It will be seen that there was a decline in the birth rates for 1902 as compared with the averages of the 25-year period in all the countries named with the exception of Spain and Switzerland. The decline was relatively greatest in the case of England and Wales, viz., 10 per cent., and of Hungary (where the birth rate is still the highest in Europe, with the exception of Russia), and was also very marked in Italy and Scotland, with a fall of 8 per cent., Sweden (7), France, (7), and Holland (6), whilst the fall was less than 6 per cent. in all the other countries shown. The average rate in Australia for the past five years was lower than the rate for 1902 in any of the European countries except Ireland and France; but, as already explained, there are exceptional reasons why the rate in Australia is so abnormally low. By a comparison of the birth and marriage rates in European countries, it is found that a high birth rate is generally concurrent with a high marriage rate and *vice versa*. A notable exception to this is France, in which a high marriage rate is co-existent with a lower birth rate than in any other European country.

Birth places
of parents
of legiti-
mate
children,
1903-5.

The birthplaces of parents whose children's births were registered during the three years, 1903-5, show that 77 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 96 of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers 75.10 per cent. were born in Victoria, 82.25 within Australia, 1.24 in New Zealand, 8.36 in England and Wales, 2.08 in Scotland, 3.19 in Ireland, .46 in other British Possessions, and 2.42 in foreign countries. The corresponding proportions for mothers were: Victoria, 83.06; Australia, 91.31; New Zealand, 1.31; England and Wales 3.91; Scotland, .91; Ireland, 1.66; other British Possessions, .16; and .74 per cent. in foreign countries.

Chinese and
half-caste
Chinese
births,
1903-5.

The births to Chinese parents numbered 35, and the Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese) amounted to 85 during the three years, 1903-5.

Ages of
parents of
legitimate
children.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1905 were 35.10 and 30.72 years respectively, which were 5.34 and 4.95 years above the average age of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides for the same period. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the latest year:—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1905.

Father.			Mother.		
Age Group (Years).		Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group (Years).		Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 21	...	57	Under 21	...	4.68
21 to 25	...	7.14	21 to 25	...	16.78
25 to 30	...	20.52	25 to 30	...	27.26
30 to 35	...	23.23	30 to 35	...	24.45
35 to 40	...	23.36	35 to 40	...	18.59
40 to 45	...	15.75	40 to 45	...	7.53
45 to 50	...	6.68	45 and over	...	71
50 and over	...	2.75			
Total	...	100.00	Total	...	100.00

It will be seen that on the experience of 1905, 44 per cent. of the mothers were between 21 and 30, and 43 per cent. between 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at corresponding ages were 27½ and 46½ per cent. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 47 were due to mothers under 21 years, and only 7 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

The following table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural districts, for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, and the averages of the years 1901-5:—

Birth rates
in town and
country.

BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

Year.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Victoria.
1875	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1880	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1885	34·94	31·87	28·12	31·33
1890	37·71	34·43	28·93	33·60
1895	29·46	34·03	25·49	28·46
1900	24·54	32·29	24·26	25·79
1901-5	24·10	32·11	23·36	24·97

It will be noticed that in the last five years, as compared with 1890, the birth rate in the metropolitan district fell off by 36 per cent., in the other urban districts by about 7 per cent., and in the rural districts by 19 per cent.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are shown in the following table for the years 1901-5:—

Birth rates
in seven
principal
country
towns.

BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS.

Year.	Births, per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castlemaine and Suburbs.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1901 ...	27·81	35·53	28·46	27·93	33·97	29·98	34·79
1902 ...	26·28	34·48	27·32	26·46	33·22	29·10	32·26
1903 ...	24·12	30·18	28·29	28·62	29·04	25·61	29·04
1904 ...	24·96	31·95	27·12	28·55	29·74	29·02	25·58
1905 ...	24·45	32·52	26·51	28·66	32·50	29·40	31·35
Average 5 years	25·52	32·93	27·54	28·04	31·69	28·62	30·60

On the average of the five years 1901-5, the birth rate in all of the above towns exceeded that of Melbourne and suburbs and of the State. The highest rate prevailed in Bendigo and suburbs, followed by Maryborough and Stawell, and the lowest in Ballarat and suburbs.

Birth rates
in sub-
districts of
Greater
Melbourne.

The birth rates in the various sub-districts of Greater Melbourne (exclusive of those in Hospitals and public institutions) are shown in the following table for each of the five years, 1901-5:—

BIRTH RATES IN SUB-DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1901-5.

Sub-Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Melbourne City	21.15	22.07	20.48	20.30	19.45
Fitzroy City	22.58	21.60	20.34	18.97	21.20
Collingwood City	26.46	24.45	23.37	22.82	21.92
Richmond City	25.51	27.65	22.87	23.70	21.80
Brunswick Town	26.71	26.80	27.00	26.50	26.55
Northcote Town	24.40	30.12	27.89	27.84	29.73
Prahran City	22.69	22.56	20.55	21.25	21.52
South Melbourne City	22.10	22.51	21.80	21.05	21.38
Port Melbourne Town	25.26	29.44	27.64	24.21	24.48
St. Kilda City... ..	18.59	18.70	17.93	17.61	19.34
Brighton Town	22.39	21.09	20.08	19.36	19.90
Essendon Town	23.77	23.42	22.28	22.29	21.96
Hawthorn City	22.67	19.37	20.22	18.66	18.68
Kew Borough	21.54	18.25	20.60	18.22	19.69
Footscray City	28.21	29.72	26.18	27.99	29.36
Williamstown Town	25.34	22.40	22.09	24.13	21.37
Oakleigh Borough	31.25	33.85	29.23	22.31	36.15
Caulfield Town	18.72	19.31	17.74	19.80	19.54
Malvern Town	21.98	21.07	23.64	19.15	19.09
Camberwell and Boroondara Borough	19.17	17.79	17.73	15.77	18.56
Preston Shire	26.76	21.38	19.26	21.82	25.83
Coburg Borough	20.58	21.10	17.84	21.38	15.81
Remainder of District	24.28	23.04	24.32	22.36	19.97
Greater Melbourne (including Hos- pitals, &c.)	24.85	24.85	23.93	23.54	23.33

The births in Greater Melbourne in 1905 numbered 11,944 and corresponded to a rate of 23.33 per thousand of the population, which was the lowest rate recorded, and over 18 per cent. below that for the average of the period 1892-1901, when the proportion was 28.55. The smaller districts—Oakleigh, Preston, and Coburg—being more susceptible to slight influences, showed the greatest variation during the past five years. The highest average rates for that period prevailed in Oakleigh 30.56, followed by Footscray 28.29, Northcote 28.00, Brunswick 26.71, Port Melbourne 26.21, and the lowest in Camberwell and Boroondara 17.80, St. Kilda 18.43, and Caulfield 19.02.

The subsequent table shows the mean population, number of births, and birth rates in each Australasian capital city and suburbs during the year 1905, and the birth rates for 1904:—

Birth rates
in capital
cities and
suburbs.

BIRTH RATES IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Capital Cities and Suburbs.	Year 1905.			Births per 1,000 of the population, 1904.
	Mean Population.	Number of Births.	Births per 1,000 of the population.	
Melbourne	511,900	11,944	23·33	23·54
Sydney	524,100	13,769	26·27	25·67
Brisbane	127,704	3,274	25·64	26·40
Adelaide	171,982	3,850	22·39	23·71
Perth	51,300	1,958	38·17	36·78
Hobart	34,907	1,009	28·91	28·64
Wellington	58,365	1,715	29·38	26·59

With the exceptions of Perth and Wellington, all the Australasian capitals showed a lower birth rate than their respective States in the latest year.

Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, whose parents subsequently marry, may, provided there be no lawful impediment at the time of birth to the marriage of the parents, be legitimized if registered for that purpose within six months after marriage. Advantage was taken of this section to legitimate 67 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, and 34 in 1905. In addition, there were 247 children legitimated in 1903 under another section, which provides that if the parents were married before the passing of the Act, the child should be registered for that purpose within six months of the passing of the Act.

Children
legitimized
under
Legitima-
tion Act.

The number of illegitimate births registered in Victoria during the year 1905 was 1,689, which gives a proportion of 5·61 to every 100 births registered, being slightly below the average of the five years ended with 1904. This proportion has been fairly constant during the last twelve years, when it was decidedly higher than at any earlier period within the last 30 years. The proportion in Victoria in 1905 was much lower than in New South Wales and Queensland, slightly higher than in Tasmania, but much higher than in any other of the Australian States or New Zealand; it was also lower than in Scotland, but much higher than in the other portions of the United Kingdom; it was also lower than in 14 countries on the continent of Europe respecting which particulars are available, in six of which the rates run as high as from 10 to 15 per cent.* The following are the

Illegitimate
births and
rates.

* For particulars, see edition of this work for 1895-8, page 654.

proportions of illegitimate births to every 100 children born in the Australian States and New Zealand, for the year 1905, and in the United Kingdom for the year 1902:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

Australasia—

New South Wales	..	7·4
Queensland	..	7·0
Victoria	..	5·6
Tasmania	..	5·5
New Zealand	..	4·6
South Australia	..	4·3

Australasia—

Western Australia	..	4·2
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United Kingdom—

Scotland	..	6·3
England	..	3·9
Ireland	..	2·6

Illegitimacy
in town and
country.

It will readily be supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in country districts is the smallest of all. During the five years 1900-4, in the metropolitan districts, about 1 birth in 11; in the other urban districts, about 1 in 18; and in the rural districts, only 1 birth in 38 was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1905 were 1 in 11·5, 1 in 20, and 1 in 35 respectively.

Fall in 'ille-
gitimate
birth rate.

Although the proportion of illegitimate births to the total births, as already stated, has varied so little for several years past, yet the proportion of such births to the number of unmarried women and widows, between the ages of 15 and 45, shows the same decline between 1891 and 1901 as has already been observed in the proportion of legitimate births to married women at similar ages. With the exception of altered age distribution, which in this instance is estimated to account for less than 1½ per cent. of the fall, the many causes, which have contributed so largely to the decline in the legitimate birth rate, have no doubt operated—but in a major degree—to bring about a reduction in the illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 single women, which will be seen on comparing the rate for 1901 with that of the previous census, 1891, as given in the subjoined statement:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

Period.			Single Women Aged 15 to 45.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Single Women.
1891	..	..	142,443	2,064	14·49
1901	..	..	167,760	1,729	10·31

Rates in
England
and Wales
and
Victoria.

The proportion of illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women between the ages of 15 and 45, was 14·49 in 1891, and 10·31 in 1901. In England and Wales it was 14·1 in 1880-2, 10·5 in 1890-2, and 8·5 in 1900-2. The reduction, during the two latest census periods, was about 29 per cent. in Victoria, and 19 per cent. in England and Wales.

Birth and
infantile
death rates
in various
countries.

Infantile mortality is perhaps one of the most prominent determinants of the birth rate. A cursory glance at the next table, which shows the ordinary birth rate and the infantile mortality (that is, the percentage of infants dying under one year), is *prima facie* evidence of the intimate connexion existing between the two events:—

BIRTH AND INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.
South Australia	25.5	10.9
Victoria	25.7	11.0
New Zealand	25.7	8.1
Sweden	26.9	10.0
Australia	27.1	11.0
New South Wales	27.4	11.1
Tasmania	28.1	9.6
Switzerland	28.4	19.0
Queensland	28.5	10.4
Great Britain	28.7	15.0
Belgium	28.9	17.0
Japan	29.8	15.2
Denmark	30.0	14.0
Western Australia	30.6	14.0
Italy	33.9	19.0
Holland	32.1	20.0
Prussia	36.5	21.0
Austria	37.2	25.0
Hungary	39.4	25.6
Saxony	39.9	28.3

France and Ireland have been intentionally omitted from this table—the former because the low birth rate is due to special causes, the latter to the excessive withdrawal of reproductive adults by emigration. Russia is also omitted in consequence of want of reliable figures, but it is generally understood that both the birth rate and infantile mortality are the highest in the civilized world.

DEATHS.

The following return shows the number of deaths—males and females—also the quarters in which they were registered and proportion per 1,000 of the population, during the years 1901-5:—

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Death Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1901 ..	15,904	9,035	6,869	4,129	3,844	4,120	3,811	13.22
1902 ..	16,177	9,152	7,025	3,886	3,930	4,281	4,080	13.40
1903 ..	15,595	8,626	6,969	4,036	3,994	3,810	3,755	12.90
1904 ..	14,393	7,992	6,401	3,439	3,590	3,992	3,372	11.92
1905 ..	14,676	8,273	6,403	3,912	3,540	3,710	3,514	12.10
Average	15,349	8,616	6,733	3,880	3,780	3,983	3,706	12.71

The number of deaths during the year 1905 was 14,676—8,273 males and 6,403 females—a result considerably under the average of the last five years, when the total was 15,349—the males 8,616, and the females 6,733. According to the experience of the five years, 1901-5, the quarter of the year ending 30th September is the most fatal, the next in order being the quarter ending 31st March. These positions, however, were not maintained in the year under review, when the greatest number of deaths occurred in the March quarter, and the next occurred in the September quarter.

Death rates
in Aus-
tralian
States
and New
Zealand.

For purposes of comparison the death rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the Australian States and New Zealand are shown in the following statement, for a period of five years from 1901 to 1905:—

DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND:
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1901 ..	13·22	11·68	11·88	11·22	13·36	10·45	12·17	9·81
1902 ..	13·40	11·95	12·08	11·86	13·63	10·90	12·45	10·50
1903 ..	12·90	11·63	12·38	10·79	12·60	11·86	12·09	10·40
1904 ..	11·92	10·62	10·11	10·22	11·91	11·01	11·01	9·57
1905 ..	12·10	10·13	10·47	10·15	10·83	10·28	10·82	9·27
Average	12·71	11·20	11·38	10·85	12·47	10·90	11·71	9·91

Although the death rate of Victoria, according to the average of the five years, 1901-5, was higher than in any other State, this result is due, as will be shown later on, to the larger proportion of persons aged 60 years and over, amongst whom the death rate is very high.

The year 1905, like the previous one, was marked by a very favorable mortality rate, the only States showing an increase on that of the preceding year being Victoria and Queensland; although their death rates, as well as those of the other States and New Zealand, were considerably below the average of the period 1901-5. Since 1902, when the Australian death rate was 12·45, a steady decline is shown down to the latest year amounting to 13 per cent, which represents a saving of 6,554 lives during the year 1905 as compared with 1902.

Death rates
in European
countries.

The following were the maximum, minimum, and mean death rates per 1,000 of the population in the principal European countries during the five years ended with 1902, also the average of the 25 years ended 1901. In all, except Ireland, where the rate has remained stationary, there has been a noticeable decrease, and in Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Italy, a

considerable decrease in the recent five-year period, as compared with the average of 25 years. The countries are arranged in order according to the average rate of mortality in the more recent period:—

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Five Years, 1898-1902.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Norway	16·9	13·9	15·4	16·4
Denmark	17·3	14·7	16·0	18·1
Sweden	17·7	15·1	16·2	16·8
Holland	17·8	16·3	17·1	20·1
England and Wales ..	18·2	16·2	17·4	18·9
United Kingdom ..	18·4	16·5	17·6	18·8
Scotland	18·5	17·2	17·9	19·1
Belgium	19·3	17·2	18·0	19·9
Switzerland	19·3	17·2	18·1	20·3
Ireland	19·6	17·5	18·2	18·2
Prussia	21·8	19·2	20·6	23·5
France	21·9	19·5	20·7	21·8
Germany	22·1	19·4	20·8	23·9
Italy	23·8	21·9	22·5	26·2
Austria	25·4	24·2	24·9	28·4
Hungary	28·0	25·4	26·9	31·8
Spain	28·7	26·0	27·8	30·2

Comparing this statement with a previous one, it will be noticed that the death rate of Victoria—the highest in Australasia—is considerably lower than that in Norway—the lowest in Europe. And although, owing to the fact that emigration from the old to the newer countries tends to raise the death rate in the former, but to lower it in the latter, the death rates, calculated on the total population, would naturally be on a higher level in Europe than in Australasia, yet it may be safely affirmed that the true rate of mortality, allowing for differences in the age constitution of the people, is lighter in Australasia than in any State in Europe, except, perhaps, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Death rates of European and Australasian States compared.

In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in the country districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of a serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in towns. In the ten years ended with 1890, the rate in the metropolitan district was higher than in the other urban

Death rates in town and country.

districts, but in more recent years was much lower, in consequence of a marked decrease in the rate in the former district; whilst in the rural districts the rate has remained fairly constant, at between 8 and 9 per 1,000, or much less than half the rate in the extra-metropolitan towns. The following are the means for the periods, 1881-90 and 1891-1900, and the years 1901 to 1905:—

**DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND
RURAL DISTRICTS.**

Period.	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.
1881-90	20·65	19·90	8·90
1891-1900	16·25	21·17	8·98
1901	15·09	19·54	8·73
1902	14·93	20·86	8·77
1903	14·37	20·17	8·41
1904	12·99	18·71	8·02
1905	12·88	19·62	8·19

Death rates
in principal
country
towns in
Victoria.

The death rates in the principal country towns are shown in the following table for each year, and the average of the period 1901-5:—

DEATH RATES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, 1901-5.

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castlemaine and Suburbs.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1901 ...	16·90	20·80	17·07	24·27	16·36	14·37	21·25
1902 ...	19·36	21·70	15·69	21·34	20·36	15·15	20·38
1903 ...	17·91	21·23	17·25	19·25	15·13	14·85	19·61
1904 ...	16·34	18·59	15·41	18·45	17·09	14·13	18·27
1905 ...	17·68	18·25	15·41	19·84	20·50	17·42	17·88
Average of 5 years ...	17·64	20·11	16·17	20·63	17·89	15·18	19·48

On the average of the five years, 1901-5, the death rates in all of the above towns were higher than in Melbourne and suburbs, and, as might be expected, they were considerably higher than that for the State, on account of the hospitals situated in those centres. On the average of the five years under review, the lowest rate obtained in Warrnambool, followed by Geelong, Ballarat, Maryborough, Stawell, Bendigo, and Castlemaine in that order.

The deaths in Greater Melbourne in 1905 numbered 6,593, which was 35 more than the previous year, and represented a death rate of 12·88 per 1,000 of the population, which was the lowest rate re-

Death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
suburbs.

corded. Excluding the deaths in hospitals and other public institutions, which numbered 1,894, the rate was 9.26 for the same period. The rates for each sub-district, exclusive of hospitals, &c., for the latest five years are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES IN SUB-DISTRICTS OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,
EXCLUSIVE OF HOSPITALS, 1901-5.

Sub-Districts.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Melbourne City	13.08	13.28	12.79	10.43	10.25
Fitzroy City	11.02	14.21	12.45	10.89	9.67
Collingwood City	11.98	12.27	10.82	9.55	9.31
Richmond City	11.01	11.11	11.45	9.40	8.68
Brunswick Town	12.05	13.40	11.24	9.96	10.41
Northcote Town	10.88	11.48	10.83	7.84	9.05
Prahran City	11.58	10.19	10.34	9.07	9.71
South Melbourne City ...	10.65	9.33	10.57	8.95	9.26
Port Melbourne Town ...	12.96	10.46	10.95	8.91	8.35
St. Kilda City	9.88	10.90	9.60	10.00	9.72
Brighton Town	11.64	10.89	10.73	10.21	8.95
Essendon Town	8.40	8.97	9.67	8.07	7.48
Hawthorn City	10.54	8.57	8.13	9.15	7.68
Kew Borough	11.53	7.35	9.40	7.46	8.73
Footscray City	11.52	12.09	11.35	9.71	8.74
Williamstown Town	13.95	12.16	14.68	12.75	10.39
Oakleigh Borough	17.97	13.84	13.84	12.31	9.23
Caulfield Town	8.17	8.64	8.22	7.09	7.18
Malvern Town	9.96	8.92	7.44	6.16	7.38
Camberwell and Boroondara Borough	8.38	9.12	9.14	7.94	8.59
Preston Shire	8.52	12.53	14.10	7.79	11.90
Coburg Borough	8.61	9.28	8.11	9.56	8.30
Remainder of District ...	11.94	11.19	10.83	10.82	9.11
Greater Melbourne, including Hospitals	15.09	14.93	14.37	12.99	12.88

On the average of the five years, 1901-5, the highest death rate—13.44—prevailed in Oakleigh, followed by Williamstown, 12.79, Melbourne City, 11.97, Fitzroy, 11.65, Brunswick, 11.41; and the lowest rates in Caulfield, 7.86, Malvern, 7.97, Essendon, 8.52, and Camberwell and Boroondara Borough, 8.63. Mortality rates for Footscray showed a decided improvement during the past three years, declining from 12.09 in 1902, 11.35 in 1903, 9.71 in 1904, to 8.74 in 1905; or by nearly 28 per cent. in that period.

The deaths occurring in hospitals and other public institutions, in proportion to the total deaths, in Melbourne and Suburbs, are nearly twice as great as the ratio for the whole State. The returns from general hospitals in Victoria show that 2,239 deaths

Deaths in
hospitals
&c., in
Victoria
and Greater
Melbour

occurred in these institutions during the year ended June, 1905, which give a ratio of 1 in every 6.6 deaths, as compared with 1 in every 3.5 dying in hospitals or public institutions in Greater Melbourne in the year 1905. The following table shows the deaths in public institutions in Melbourne and Suburbs for the latest year:—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1905.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Melbourne Hospital ...	702	Benevolent Asylum ...	129
Alfred Hospital ...	225	Old Colonists' Home ...	3
Homœopathic Hospital ...	50	Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor ...	43
St. Vincent's Hospital ...	36	Girls' Dépôt, Royal Park ...	11
Williamstown Hospital ...	14	Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum ...	83
Austin Hospital ...	101	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum ...	64
Women's Hospital ...	67	Protestant Refuge ...	4
Children's Hospital ...	198	Melbourne Gaol ...	10
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	19	Pentridge Stockade ...	1
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows ...	25		
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ...	15		
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ...	94	Total ...	1,894

Of the total deaths in hospitals and public institutions, 1,455 took place in institutions in Melbourne City, 83 in Kew, 50 in South Melbourne, 39 in Fitzroy, 43 in Northcote, 14 in Williamstown, 1 in Coburg, and 209 in the remainder of the district.

Deaths and births in Australasian capitals.

The subsequent table shows the number of deaths and births, and the death rates in the Australasian Capital Cities; also the numerical and centesimal excess of births over deaths in each during 1905:—

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1905.

Capital City with Suburbs	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number of Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
				Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ...	6,593	12.88	11,944	5,351	81
Sydney ...	5,770	11.01	13,769	7,999	139
Brisbane ...	1,550	12.14	3,274	1,724	111
Adelaide ...	2,013	11.70	3,850	1,837	91
Perth ...	835	16.28	1,958	1,123	134
Hobart ...	532	15.24	1,009	477	90
Wellington ...	596	10.21	1,715	1,119	188

In 1905, a considerably higher death rate prevailed in Perth and Hobart, and a lower one in Wellington, than in the other Australasian capitals. The centesimal excess of births over deaths for each

city shows that for every 100 deaths there were 288 births in Wellington, 239 in Sydney, 234 in Perth, 211 in Brisbane, 191 in Adelaide, 190 in Hobart, 181 in Melbourne, and an average of 210 for the metropolitan cities of Australasia.

In recent years, as compared with earlier periods, the death rate of Melbourne has been adversely affected by the increasing proportion of aged persons—75 years and upwards—in the population, which nearly doubled between the censuses of 1891 and 1901. During the past fifteen years, the deaths in this age group have shown an increasing proportion, which ranged from 5.94 per cent. of the total deaths in 1891, to 16.05 in 1901.

Proportion
of deaths of
elderly
persons in
Melbourne.

The average death rate of the Australasian Capitals, in 1905, was 12.08, which was considerably lower than the rates of the British and foreign cities given in the following list, which has been taken from *Whitaker's Almanac*:—

Death rates
in Austral-
asian
capitals
and other
cities.

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN CITIES, 1902.

City or Town.	Deaths per 1,000 of the population.	City or Town.	Deaths per 1000 of the population.
Dublin	24.3	Calcutta	37.2
Liverpool	22.5	Cairo	35.4
Belfast	20.8	St. Petersburg	23.0
Manchester	20.0	Rio de Janeiro	20.8
Glasgow	20.0	Rome (1901)	20.0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	19.9	Vienna	19.4
Birmingham	18.6	Buda-Pesth	19.2
Edinburgh	17.8	Buenos Ayres (1901)	19.0
London	17.7	New York	18.7
Bristol	17.4	Paris	18.4
Hull	17.2	Berlin (1901)	18.0
Sheffield	17.1	Brussels	16.1

The misleading results arrived at by a comparison of the ordinary death rates of different countries, or of the same country at different periods, unless the age distribution is identical, have been pointed out in former editions of this work. This applies more especially to such a comparison of newly-settled communities—such as the Australian States—with one another, and with the old-established communities of (say) Europe. In the former the population is, on the average, younger than in the older countries, and is, moreover, constantly being strengthened by immigrants at the younger adult ages, at which the mortality is low; whereas, in the latter, not only is the age distribution more constant from year to year, but there is relatively a much larger proportion of elderly people, amongst whom the death rate is very high, concurrent with a smaller proportion of the younger and middle-aged adults, at the most vigorous period of life.

Unre-
liability of
ordinary
death rate.

Some idea of the differences of age distribution at present existing between European countries and the Australian States (as a whole) will be obtained by the following comparison of the proportions of the population living at various age groups in Sweden—as representative of the former—and in Australia:—

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS, SWEDEN AND AUSTRALIA.

Age Group. (Years.)					Percentage of Population Living at each Age Group.	
					Sweden in 1890.	Australia in 1901.
Under 1	..	..	..	..	2·55	2·47
1 to 5	..	..	..	..	9·25	9·05
5 to 15	..	..	..	..	21·10	23·60
15 to 20	..	..	..	..	9·50	10·04
20 to 25	..	..	..	..	8·20	9·36
25 to 30	..	..	..	..	6·70	8·50
30 to 35	..	..	..	..	6·00	7·79
35 to 40	..	..	..	..	6·00	7·25
40 to 45	..	..	..	..	5·60	5·88
45 to 55	..	..	..	..	9·40	7·29
55 to 65*	..	..	..	..	7·70	4·76
65 to 75	..	..	..	..	5·40	3·01
75 to 85	..	..	..	..	2·34	·89
85 and over	..	..	..	..	·26	·11
Total	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00

It will be observed that the most striking differences occur between the ages of 20 and 40—the migratory period—under which ranged 33 per cent. of the population in Australia, as against only 27 per cent. in Sweden; and at ages over 45, at which the preponderance was in favour of Sweden, where 25 per cent. of the people were over that age as against only 16 in Australia.

Index of
mortality.

In accordance with the decision of the Conference of Statisticians, held at Hobart in 1902, that “for computing the ‘Index of Mortality’ the table of age groups adopted by the Congress of International Statistics be followed, viz.:—Under 1 year, 1 to 20 years, 20 to 40 years, 40 to 60 years, and 60 years and over, and that the population of Sweden, as enumerated at the last census at those ages, be taken as a standard,” the method referred to has been adopted in Victoria. It consists of applying the ascertained death rates in the age group specified to a population whose age distribution corresponds with that of Sweden in 1890.

* At age 55 to 60 the proportion in Sweden was 4·20, and in Australia 2·54 per cent.

The following was the result for Victoria in 1901, when the populations within the several age groups were accurately known, and the incidental death rates could be established:—

“INDEX OF MORTALITY,” VICTORIA, 1901.

Age.	Standard Population, per 1,000. (Sweden, 1890.)	Death Rate per 1,000 at each Age in Victoria, 1901.	Index of Mortality for Victoria, 1901.
0—1	25.5	112.55	2.88
1—20	398.0	4.19	1.67
20—40	269.6	6.21	1.68
40—60	192.3	13.19	2.54
60 and over	114.6	59.81	6.86
Total	1,000.0	13.22	15.63

In order to compare with the proportion in Sweden, as shown in the second column of the previous table, as well as to afford a basis for the computation of the “Index of Mortality,” the proportions per 10,000 living at the same five age groups in each Australian State and New Zealand, for the year 1901, are given in the following table for both sexes, and also for males. The great preponderance of population at the age groups between 1 and 40, and the large and increasing deficiency at age groups over 40, are the characteristic features of the Australian populations when compared with the Swedish. Amongst the Australian States, Victoria is conspicuous in having by far the largest proportion of persons aged 60 and over—an age group which has an important influence in determining the death rate. On the other hand, Victoria has, with one exception, the lowest proportion of both sexes between 1 and 20, and also, with one exception, the lowest proportion of males between 20 and 40—at which age groups the death rate is lightest:—

Proportions of population at five age groups in Australian States and New Zealand.

PROPORTIONS LIVING AT FIVE AGE GROUPS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1901.

State.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Population Living at the Age Period—					Total.
	Under 1 Year.	1 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 and over.	
<i>Both Sexes.</i>						
Victoria	236	4,163	3,272	1,531	798	10,000
New South Wales	253	4,382	3,210	1,597	558	10,000
Queensland	260	4,348	3,309	1,601	482	10,000
South Australia	227	4,445	3,054	1,641	633	10,000
Western Australia	273	3,324	4,548	1,529	326	10,000
Tasmania	267	4,519	3,118	1,488	608	10,000
Australia	247	4,269	3,290	1,571	623	10,000
New Zealand	238	4,195	3,295	1,596	676	10,000

PROPORTIONS LIVING AT FIVE AGE GROUPS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES.
AND NEW ZEALAND, 1901—*continued.*

State.	Proportion per 10,000 of Total Population Living at the Age Period—					Total.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 and over.	
<i>Males only.</i>						
Victoria	120	2,093	1,585	795	434	5,027
New South Wales ..	127	2,210	1,664	915	324	5,240
Queensland	132	2,201	1,910	1,016	302	5,561
South Australia ..	116	2,234	1,527	897	312	5,086
Western Australia ..	140	1,704	2,994	1,073	219	6,130
Tasmania	135	2,297	1,639	802	323	5,196
Australia	125	2,154	1,723	890	350	5,242
New Zealand	124	2,117	1,692	906	415	5,254

Index of
mortality in
Australian
States.

The "Index of Mortality" has been computed for each Australian State and New Zealand for the year 1901, with the following result, which is contrasted with the death rate per 1,000 of the total population for the same year. The death rates for 1901 differ but slightly from the average of the 3 years, 1900-2:—

"INDEX OF MORTALITY" IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND
NEW ZEALAND, 1901.

State.	Ordinary Death Rate.	"Index of Mortality."
Victoria	13·22	15·63
New South Wales ..	11·68	15·33
Queensland	11·88	15·24
South Australia ..	11·22	14·30
Western Australia ..	13·36	17·89
Tasmania	10·45	13·82
Australia	12·17	15·41
New Zealand	9·81	12·42

Although the order of the States is but slightly affected by the new method, Western Australia is shown to have really a far higher rate of mortality than that indicated by the ordinary method; but Victoria only a slightly higher rate than in the two other principal Australian States—New South Wales and Queensland—and probably

even this small difference in favour of the latter States would disappear if the old-age group, 60 and upwards, were subdivided. New Zealand enjoys the enviable position of supremacy—its death rate not only being the lowest Australasian, but probably the lowest of any country in the world for which statistics are available.

The "Index of Mortality" has not yet been computed for earlier years, or for other countries, except Sweden (where it was, in 1900, 16'72); but an equally fair comparison is available for Victoria, for three successive decades, and for the triennial period 1900-2, by means of the "adjusted"* death rates, and these are embodied in the following table for each sex, together with the ordinary death rates, based on the total population of either sex, irrespective of age variations:—

ADJUSTED DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA, 1871-1902.

Period.	Ordinary Death Rate.†		Adjusted Death Rate.‡	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1871 to 1880 ..	16·45	14·15	16·48	14·64
1881 to 1890 ..	16·65	13·56	15·97	13·85
1891 to 1900 ..	15·47	12·36	14·14	12·04
1900 to 1902 ..	14·80	11·43	13·05	10·75

The "adjusted" rates indicate that there has been a considerable falling off in the true rates of mortality at each successive decade, more especially the last, at which the rate was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 lower than in the first decade, and over $1\frac{3}{4}$ lower than in the second one. A further fall occurred during the three years, 1900-1902, when the mortality was exceptionally low, being more than 1 per 1,000 below that of the ten years, 1891-1900.

Diminishing
rate of
mortality
in Victoria.

The following are the death rates at various age groups in Victoria, according to the average of the ten years, 1891-1900, and of the three years, 1900-2. The population on which the rates in the last column but one are based is the mean of the populations enumerated at the censuses of 1891 and 1901; and the population, according

Proportion
of deaths at
each age to
population.

* For the method of calculating the "Adjusted death rate" see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 656 *et seq.*

† Per 1,000 of the actual population.

‡ Per 1,000 of the standard population. See *Year-Book*, 1892, paragraph 656.

to the census of 1901, taken at the end of March, was used for computing the rates in the last column:—

DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA, 1891-1900
AND 1900-2.

Ages.	Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 Living at each Age.	
	Average of Ten Years, 1891-1900.	Average of Three Years, 1900-2.	Average of Ten Years, 1891-1900.	Average of Three Years, 1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 years ..	2,794	2,282	39·29	34·07
5-10	231	195	3·36	2·70
10-15	139	142	2·20	2·10
15-20	191	184	3·28	3·11
20-25	274	249	4·79	4·90
25-35	672	579	6·60	6·25
35-45	633	742	9·03	8·81
45-55	671	655	15·32	15·34
55-65	1,200	910	32·90	29·86
65-75	1,460	1,724	62·99	61·57
75 and upwards ..	1,032	1,276	145·05	141·59
All ages ..	9,297	8,938	15·47	14·80
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 years ..	2,367	1,900	34·09	29·10
5-10	209	186	3·12	2·63
10-15	128	128	2·06	1·92
15-20	202	175	3·43	2·92
20-25	289	237	4·81	4·10
25-35	676	608	6·89	6·00
35-45	543	642	8·68	8·32
45-55	476	454	12·12	11·48
55-65	693	635	23·64	21·49
65-75	785	994	45·87	45·07
75 and upwards ..	673	868	124·33	122·77
All ages ..	7,041	6,827	12·36	11·43

It will be observed that the rate of mortality in the three years, 1900-1902, was lower at every age group in the case of females, and at all age groups except two—20 to 25, and 45 to 55—in the case of males.

A still greater improvement is noticeable on comparing the rates for the decade, 1891-1900, with those for the previous one;* for in

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1895-8, page 685.

the case of males, there was a much diminished rate of mortality at every age group below 55, and only a slight increase in the groups over that age, and, in the case of females, a considerable decrease at every age group except 55-65.

The proportion of deaths per 1,000 persons 60 years and upwards in the Commonwealth, is of special interest now, owing to its bearing on the question of a Commonwealth old-age pension, at present under consideration, and the following table has been constructed, showing, in age groups, such proportions for the Australian States and New Zealand on the average of the years 1900-2:—

DEATH RATES OF SEXAGENARIANS.

Ages at Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population in Age Groups in.							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
60 to 65	30.1	29.8	29.8	25.3	32.1	25.2	29.3	24.3
65 to 70	43.9	45.4	47.7	41.1	51.4	41.0	44.5	39.9
70 to 75	69.5	71.7	72.1	58.9	67.8	66.2	68.9	64.4
75 to 80	104.5	105.8	124.4	88.8	127.4	106.0	101.8	97.8
80 & over	181.7	195.2		162.4	186.8	199.1	185.0	182.0
Total ..	62.2	58.9	52.1	54.5	56.6	65.1	58.4	49.2

Deaths of
sexagen-
arians.

The experience of the three years, 1900-2, shows that of every 1,000 persons aged 60 years and upwards in Australia, 58.4 died during the year, a lower rate than that of Tasmania, Victoria, or of New South Wales, but higher than that of the other States and New Zealand, the proportion of deaths for each State and New Zealand being:—Victoria, 62.2; New South Wales, 58.9; Queensland, 52.1; South Australia, 54.5; Western Australia, 56.6; Tasmania, 65.1; and New Zealand, 49.2. As the average age of persons over 60 years tends to increase in young countries, it may be expected that these rates will become higher, until the normal, or settled conditions of older countries are reached.

The infantile death rate was higher for 1905 than for the previous year, when it was the lowest recorded in the history of the State, but it was nearly 18 per cent. below the average of the five years 1900-4. In 1905 the number under 1 year who died was 2,508, and, as the births for the same period were 30,107, it follows that 1 infant died out of every 12 births. In the ten years ended with 1900 the proportion was 1 death to every 9 births. Had the 1891-1900 rate prevailed in 1905 there would have been 837 more deaths of infants in that year.

Infantile
mortality
in 1905 and
previous
years.

Infantile
death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
country.

The following table shows the infantile mortality rates in Melbourne and suburbs, and the remainder of the State, and the difference in favour of the latter during the years 1873-1905:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND THE
REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1873-1905.

Period.	Melbourne and Suburbs—Deaths per 100 Births.	Remainder of State—Deaths per 100 Births.	Excess per cent. of Melbourne over Country Rate.
1873-80	16·85	10·16	66
1881-90	17·14	9·50	80
1891-1900	13·36	9·60	39
1901	12·41	8·89	39
1902	12·74	9·55	33
1903	12·43	9·42	32
1904	9·27	6·81	36
1905	9·48	7·57	25

It will be observed from the above figures that the mortality amongst infants is much heavier in the metropolitan area than in the remainder of the State. This was more marked in earlier than later years. During the period, 1873-80, the rate prevailing in the metropolitan area was 66 per cent. greater than in the rest of Victoria. In 1881-90 it was 80, and in 1891-1900 it was 39 per cent., whilst in the years 1904 and 1905 it fell to 36 and 25 per cent. respectively, showing that the conditions surrounding infant life in Melbourne are steadily improving, and are approaching those of rural life.

Mortality
amongst
illegitimate
infants.

On the average of the years 1901, 1903, and 1904, the mortality amongst illegitimate children under 1 year was nearly three times as great as that for children legitimately born. Of the former 24·3 per cent. died within a year, and only 8·7 of the latter. A similar disparity appears between the rates for the two classes for 1905, when 21·6 per cent. of the illegitimate and 7·5 per cent. of the legitimate children died within the year.

Deaths of
infants at
different
ages.

In classifying the deaths of infants, those are distinguished which occur at under the age of one month, at from 1 to 3 months, at from 3 to 6 months, and at from 6 to 12 months. The annual numbers of these during the ten years ended with 1900, and the period, 1901 to 1905, are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in the last five years the mortality of infants per 100 births at

each age period, excepting under 1 month, was below the average of the ten years ended with 1900 :—

DEATHS OF INFANTS AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1891-1900 AND 1901-5.

Ages.	Average Annual Deaths at under 1 year of Age.					
	Ten Years—1891-1900.			Five Years—1901-5.		
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
<i>Boys.</i>						
Under 1 month	650	31·7	3·79	591	36·8	3·82
1 to 3 months	355	17·3	2·07	290	18·1	1·87
3 to 6 „	445	21·7	2·59	333	20·8	2·15
6 to 12 „	600	29·3	3·50	390	24·3	2·52
Total ..	2,050	100·0	11·95	1,604	100·0	10·36
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	488	28·7	2·98	450	34·8	3·06
1 to 3 months	301	17·7	1·84	210	16·3	1·43
3 to 6 „	385	22·6	2·35	276	21·4	1·88
6 to 12 „	528	31·0	3·23	355	27·5	2·41
Total ..	1,702	100·0	10·40	1,291	100·0	8·78

During both periods referred to in the table, the mortality of male infants in proportion to the number born exceeded that of female infants at each of the age periods—more especially in the first month of life, when the excess was about one-fourth. During the period of five years, the births of male infants were in the proportion of about 105 to every 100 female infants; but as the numbers shown above indicate a proportion of 124 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter, the proportion alive at the end of the first year is reduced to 103 males to every 100 females. Comparing the proportions dying in the four age groups in the two periods, it will be seen that the improvement in the infantile death rates is limited to the age groups over one month, when diarrhoeal and digestive diseases, which are generally the result of an impure milk supply or improper feeding, produce a heavy mortality.

Of infants of both sexes who died under 12 months, 53·2 per cent. were under 3 months, 21 per cent. were from 3 to 6 months, and 25·8 per cent. from 6 to 12 months. In England and Wales, in 1902, the percentages were—under 3 months, 51·5; 3 to 6 months, 19·4; 6 to 12 months, 29·1. In New South Wales, in 1904, the percentages were 56·3, 19·2, and 24·5 respectively.

According to the experience of the ten years 1891-1900, it appears that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 379 of the former and 298 of the latter may be expected to die

Periods at which infants die in Victoria, England, and New South Wales.

Probable mortality of infants.

before they are a month old; 207 more boys and 184 more girls may be expected to die between one and three months of age; 259 more boys and 235 more girls between three and six months; 350 more boys and 323 more girls between six and twelve months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,195 of the boys and 1,040 of the girls will have died, and 8,805 of the former and 8,960 of the latter, or 17,765 of mixed sexes, will be still living. In the previous ten years, the proportion surviving the first year was 8,652 males and 8,816 females. Hence there has been an improvement in the rate of infantile mortality in the last decade, as compared with the previous one, which has resulted in the saving of 148 more lives in every 10,000 infants of both sexes.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the total births in each Australian State and in New Zealand for each of the last five years, and the average for the ten years ended with 1900:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1891-1900 ..	11·11	11·22	10·34	10·54	14·48	9·58	8·38
1901 ..	10·29	10·37	10·19	10·01	12·89	8·90	7·14
1902 ..	10·86	10·97	10·02	9·40	14·20	7·91	8·29
1903 ..	10·64	11·63	11·99	9·71	14·12	11·08	8·11
1904 ..	7·79	8·24	7·61	7·05	11·30	9·07	7·10
1905 ..	8·33	8·06	..	7·30	10·42	7·97	6·75
Mean—5 years ..	9·58	9·85	9·95	8·69	12·59	8·90	7·48

Decrease in infantile mortality in Australasia.

It will be observed that the average rate for the ten years 1891-1900 was far higher in Western Australia, and much lower in New Zealand and Tasmania, than in any other Australasian State. A very pronounced improvement in infantile death rates has taken place in Australia and New Zealand in the latest two years, the decline in the rates for each State and New Zealand in 1905, as compared with the period, 1891-1900, being equivalent to 25 per cent. in Victoria, 28 in New South Wales and Western Australia, 31 in South Australia, 17 in Tasmania, and 19 in New Zealand, which has the lowest rate in Australasia, and, probably, in the world.

Infantile mortality in various countries.

Of all the countries respecting which information is available, infantile mortality is highest in Russia, Austria, and some of the German States—where at least one out of every four infants born die within twelve months—whilst it is lower in the Australian States (except Western Australia) and New Zealand than in any of the European countries. The following table shows the various rates

for foreign countries in 1895, as shown by *Mulhall*, and for the Australian States and New Zealand in 1901-5:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deaths under 1 year per 100 births.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 births.
Russia	30.0	Denmark 14.0
Bavaria	27.0	England & Wales (1902) ... 13.3
Austria	25.0	Western Australia ... 12.6
Wurtemberg	25.0	Scotland (1902) ... 11.3
Prussia	21.0	Ireland (1904) ... 10.0
Holland	20.0	Sweden 10.0
Roumania	20.0	Queensland (1900-4) ... 9.9
Switzerland	19.0	New South Wales ... 9.8
Italy	19.0	Victoria 9.6
Belgium	17.0	Tasmania 9.0
France	17.0	South Australia ... 8.7
Greece	15.0	New Zealand 7.5

In the year 1905 deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,837, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 1,416—the former being in the proportion of 22.2 per cent., and the latter of 22.1 per cent., to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions, although slightly higher than 1904, are much below the average of former years. Comparing the averages of the last three decades, a marked falling off took place, from period to period, in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages, and the following table shows the annual number of such deaths at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages, in each of the last five years and during the three decennial periods ended with 1880, 1890, and 1900:—

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period.	Years of Age at Death.					Total under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion Per 100 Deaths at all Ages.
<i>Males.</i>							
1871-80	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39.41
1881-90	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34.28
1891-1900	2,050	432	143	93	76	2,794	30.05
1901	1,788	317	90	77	58	2,330	25.79
1902	1,793	345	106	67	37	2,348	25.65
1903	1,694	271	100	76	47	2,188	25.36
1904	1,299	192	85	55	50	1,681	21.03
1905	1,446	210	73	69	39	1,837	22.20
<i>Females.</i>							
1871-1880	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46.06
1881-1890	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39.61
1891-1900	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33.61
1901	1,404	308	100	61	48	1,921	28.11
1902	1,515	285	110	52	51	2,013	28.65
1903	1,452	267	103	67	51	1,940	27.84
1904	1,020	169	79	49	56	1,373	21.45
1905	1,062	183	79	52	40	1,416	22.11

Number of
children
under 5
and their
deaths.

The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5, living during the period of ten years ended with 1900, is compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of children of the same sexes at those ages which occurred annually during that period :—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

Age last Birth- day in years.	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number Living, 1891 and 1901.	Annual Deaths, 1891 to 1900.		Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.	Mean Number Living, 1891 and 1901.	Annual Deaths, 1891 to 1900.		Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.
		Number.	Per- centage.			Number.	Per- centage.	
0	15,516	2,050	73·38	132·12	15,089	1,702	71·94	112·80
1	14,124	432	15·46	30·59	13,783	385	16·27	27·94
2	13,981	143	5·11	10·23	13,428	129	5·45	9·61
3	13,780	93	3·33	6·75	13,667	82	3·47	6·00
4	13,698	76	2·72	5·55	13,437	68	2·87	5·06
Total	71,099	2,794	100·00	39·29	69,404	2,366	100·00	34·09

Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 132, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 113, died in the decade under notice; the corresponding proportions for the previous ten years being 152 and 130 respectively. These proportions are naturally higher than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 120 deaths of male infants and 104 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively during the recent decade, and 135 and 118 respectively during the previous one.

In proportion to their respective numbers in the population, more boys than girls died at every year of age, the difference per 1,000 living being as much as 19 at under 1 year, but only about 2·2-3 at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

According to the figures, deaths of boys under 1 year of age furnish a larger proportion to the total deaths of boys under 5 than deaths of girls under 1 do to the total deaths of girls under 5, but the reverse is the case at each of the years of age after the first.

Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly three-fourths, viz., 73 per cent. of the boys, and 72 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a sixth of the boys and about a sixth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about 1 in 19 of the boys and about 1 in 18 of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 33 of the boys and 1 in 28 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 37 of the boys and 1 in 35 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

It results from actuarial calculations, based upon the figures for the decade 1891-00 in the last table, that of every 20,000 boys and girls in equal numbers born in Victoria, 1,195 boys and 1,040 girls

may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 265 more boys and 247 more girls before they complete 2 years, 81 more boys and 84 more girls before they complete 3 years, 63 more boys and 52 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 47 more boys and 43 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,651 of the boys and 1,466 of the girls will have died; and 8,349 of the boys and 8,534 of the girls will be still living. The average result for both sexes is 8,441 per 10,000, which is more favorable than that deduced from the mortality of either of the two previous decades 1881-90, and 1871-80, which showed the number of survivors at the end of the first five years of life to be 8,211 and 8,103 respectively.

Out of every 10,000 infants born in Victoria, there will on the average be 5,120 boys and 4,880 girls—being in the ratio of 105 of the former to every 100 of the latter. These, according to the results just arrived at, will be reduced at the end of 5 years to 4,275 boys and 4,165 girls—or in the ratio of 103 of the former to every 100 of the latter. Thus, one-half of the excess of males over females at birth is neutralized in the first five years.

The number of survivors at the age of 5 out of every 1,000 children born has also been computed for New South Wales and New Zealand, and the results are compared with those given in *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics* for several European countries, as follow. It will be noticed that a larger number of infants survive the first five years in New Zealand, New South Wales, and Victoria than in any European country:—

CHILDREN SURVIVING THEIR FIFTH YEAR IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

No. of Survivors.		No. of Survivors.	
New Zealand ..	889	Denmark ..	755
New South Wales ..	850	France ..	751
Victoria ..	844	Switzerland ..	748
Norway ..	838	Prussia ..	684
Ireland ..	837	Italy ..	632
Sweden ..	783	Austria ..	614
Scotland ..	780	Hungary ..	598
England and Wales ..	762	Spain ..	571
Belgium ..	756		

It is remarkable that those countries (with the exception of France) in which the greatest infantile mortality occurs are those which possess a high birth rate, and on the contrary those countries which have a low birth rate have also the lightest mortality. It is evident, therefore, that there is an intimate association between the birth rate and the infantile mortality. So great indeed is the mortality per 1,000 births in the high birth rate countries that the ultimate gain to the population of those countries at the expiration of five years is in some cases below that of the low birth rate countries, and it is highly probable that could the mortality have been traced for a year or two beyond that period, it would be found that the

Connexion
between
infantile
mortality
and birth
rate

supremacy rests with the low birth rate countries. The following statement shows the birth rate per 1,000 of the population, and the number surviving their fifth year similarly estimated:—

BIRTH RATES AND SURVIVORS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Birth rate.	Surviving age 5.
Hungary	39·4	23·6
Austria	37·2	22·8
Prussia	36·5	25·0
Spain	34·8	19·9
Italy	33·9	21·4
Holland	32·1	25·6
Norway	30·3	25·4
Denmark	30·0	22·7
England	29·2	22·2
Belgium	28·9	21·9
Switzerland	28·4	21·2
New South Wales	27·4	23·3
Sweden	26·9	21·1
New Zealand	25·7	22·8
Victoria	25·7	21·7
France	22·0	16·5

Thus it will be seen that the superiority of the birth rate of European States, so far as population is concerned, has for the most part disappeared at the end of five years.

Percentage
of deaths
in age
groups.

The following table shows the number of deaths in various age groups in 1905, and the percentage of the total deaths in such groups in 1891-5, and 1901:—

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1891-5, 1901, AND 1905.

Age Groups. (Years).	Number of Deaths in 1905.	Percentage of Deaths in Age Groups.		
		1891-5.	1901.	1905.
Under 5	3,253	33·82	26·75	22·17
5 to 10	253	2·59	2·51	1·72
10 to 15	255	1·57	1·68	1·74
15 to 20	374	2·38	2·38	2·55
20 to 25	397	3·72	3·00	2·70
25 to 35	961	8·48	7·46	6·55
35 to 45	1,261	6·60	8·96	8·59
45 to 55	1,171	7·39	7·11	7·98
55 to 65	1,334	12·18	9·11	9·09
65 to 75	2,559	12·26	17·30	17·44
75 and over	2,857	9·01	13·74	19·47
Unspecified	1		...	...
Total	14,676	100·00	100·00	100·00

It will be seen that, in proportion to the total deaths, the deaths of persons aged 75 and upwards increased from 9.01 per cent. in 1891-5 to 19.47 in 1905, or by 116 per cent. in the intervening years, and the proportion in the earlier age group—65 to 75—increased by nearly 45 per cent. in the same period. The higher proportion of deaths of elderly people in the latest year accounts for a higher death rate per 1,000 of the population than would be otherwise shown. On the other hand, the proportion of deaths under 5 years diminished by nearly 35 per cent. between 1891-5 and 1905.

To compare the health of the community in the different years it is not sufficient to compare the ordinary death rates prevailing in each with one another, but it is necessary to know the diseases which proved more or less fatal in the years compared. To enable this to be done, the following table has been prepared showing the deaths from the principal causes, per million of the population, on the average of the years 1890-2, and for each of the five years 1901-5:—

Mortality
rates from
principal
causes or
diseases.

DEATH RATES FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES PER MILLION OF
THE POPULATION OF VICTORIA. 1890-2 AND 1901-5.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per million of the population.					
	Average of 1890-2.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Measles	2	42	41	17	...	65
Scarlet Fever	34	2	12	38	19	8
Influenza	381	245	259	107	213	110
Whooping Cough	129	154	154	91	38	16
Diphtheria	451	122	86	83	157	66
Typhoid Fever	369	153	163	210	157	100
Diarrhoeal Diseases	684	362	354	380	183	185
Syphilis	39	43	49	50	39	35
Parasitic Diseases	65	46	35	32	35	26
Alcoholism — Delirium Tremens	77	66	49	49	33	29
Rheumatic Fever	35	20	22	34	19	19
Rheumatism	54	66	56	57	54	40
Gout	23	20	12	18	14	20
Cancer	584	733	703	761	740	786
Phthisis	1,365	1,177	1,166	1,109	1,111	1,019
Other Tubercular Diseases	379	315	260	289	311	282
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leuco- cythæmia	28	46	48	52	57	50
Diabetes Mellitus	38	64	54	58	82	82
Old Age	631	750	835	870	991	1,041
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	113	111	123	127	102	119
Apoplexy	344	351	354	360	389	401
Softening of the Brain	57	34	40	43	40	40
Hemiplegia, Brain Para- lysis	39	66	76	70	93	80
Paralysis (undefined)	152	112	131	124	109	115
Insanity	130	146	139	108	106	90
Epilepsy	74	67	56	52	47	35

DEATH RATES FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES PER MILLION OF THE
POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1890-2 AND 1901-5—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Death per million of the population.					
	Average of 1890-2.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Convulsions	353	161	134	139	94	99
Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord	43	63	53	51	60	50
Endocarditis, Valvular Disease of Heart	255	333	335	380	340	370
Heart Disease, Syncope ...	824	843	771	707	694	731
Aneurism	63	60	78	93	78	87
Asthma	70	63	64	76	64	70
Bronchitis	691	422	445	412	320	425
Pneumonia	853	838	991	784	709	850
Congestion of the Lungs ...	140	60	63	66	46	45
Pleurisy	96	91	110	88	78	83
Diseases of the Stomach ...	175	81	82	97	103	100
Enteritis	658	795	944	886	178	223
Gastro Enteritis					400	405
Ulceration of Intestine ...	33	105	111	111	39	57
Appendicitis					71	72
Ileus, Obstruction of In- testine	70	84	73	80	51	55
Peritonitis	106	83	63	78	56	61
Cirrhosis of the Liver ...	132	100	118	92	83	88
Other Diseases of the Liver	197	88	125	110	90	94
Nephritis	85	67	92	107	102	84
Bright's Disease of the Kidneys	180	387	321	385	380	407
Uræmia	29	60	52	62	58	68
Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	76	91	90	89	97	99
Accidents	811	641	547	516	526	574
Murder and Manslaughter	34	26	22	12	19	33
Suicides	109	102	109	114	94	115

An examination of the foregoing table shows that on the average of the five years 1901-5, as compared with 1890-2, there was a very considerable reduction in the rates from Scarlet Fever, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Diarrhoeal and Parasitic Diseases, Intemperance, all Tubercular Diseases, Epilepsy, Bronchitis, Peritonitis, Cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver, and from accidents and negligence, which, together with other causes, are fully dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Miasmatic
diseases.

Although the death rates referring to miasmatic diseases, which include Measles, Scarlet Fever, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, show a marked variation during the last five years, they indicate an absence of any severe epidemic outbreak in that period. Typhoid Fever, which is really a preventible disease that is most fatal between 15 and 50 years, declined from 369 per

million of population in 1890-2 to 100 in 1905. Of the total deaths attributable to whooping cough in the latest five years, 95 per cent. were of children under 5 years. The proportion of deaths from this cause per million of the people, fell from 154 in 1901 and 1902, to only 16 in 1905. The deaths from Diphtheria corresponded to a rate of 122 per million in 1901, 86 in 1902, 83 in 1903, 157 in 1904, and 66 in 1905. On the average of these years, 49 per cent. of the total deaths from Diphtheria were of children under 5 years. Measles showed its epidemic nature by being responsible for a death rate of 65 per million, in 1905, as against no deaths at all in the previous year.

Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases, of which 61 per cent. were of children under 5 years of age, showed a striking reduction in 1901-5, as compared with the period 1890-2—the decline amounting to 57 per cent. Comparing 1901-3 and 1904-5, it is found that the rate for the latter was only about half that of the former period.

Diarrhoeal
diseases.

Deaths from Parasitic Diseases gave a proportion of 65 per million in 1890-2, as compared with 46 in 1901, 35 in 1902, 32 in 1903, 35 in 1904, and 26—the lowest rate for the periods shown—in 1905.

Parasitic
diseases.

Death rates directly due to intemperance showed a steady diminution in recent years. The deaths referable to this cause in 1890-2 corresponded to a rate of 77 per million of the population, as against 66 in 1901, 49 in 1902 and 1903, 33 in 1904, and 29 in 1905. The average rate for 1901-5 was 45, which was 41 per cent. lower than that of 1890-2, and only slightly more than half that for England and Wales—85—in 1901-3. The diminishing rates from this cause, and from Cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver, which are frequently due to intemperance, indicate that excessive use of alcohol is considerably less in recent than in earlier years in Victoria.

Intem-
perance.

Deaths from rheumatic fever and rheumatism of the heart, per million of the population, decreased from 35 in 1890-2, to 23—or by 34 per cent.—in the period 1901-5. Death rates from rheumatism remained fairly constant, but those referable to gout fell by 26 per cent. in the later period.

Rheumatic
fever—
Rheuma-
tism, gout.

Deaths from anæmia chlorosis and leucocythæmia numbered 60—or 50 per million of the people—in 1905, as compared with rates of 57 in the preceding year, 52 in 1903, 48 in 1902, 46 in 1901, and 28 in 1890-2. The average rate for 1901-5 was 51, which was 82 per cent. higher than that of 1890-2. Diabetes mellitus was responsible for 99 deaths, or a rate of 82 per million, in 1905, as against an average rate of 68 for 1901-5, and 38 for the period 1890-2. The proportion in the latest five years shows an increase of 79 per cent. over the earlier period. The increasing mortality from anæmia and diabetes in recent years, cannot be wholly explained by the difference in the age constitution of the people, although a greater proportion of middle-aged and elderly persons, amongst whom the heaviest mortality prevails, would account for a somewhat higher general rate than in earlier periods.

Anæmia,
diabetes,&c.

Cancer.

Deaths from cancer in 1905 numbered 953, and represented a death rate of 786 per million of the whole population as compared with rates of 740 in 1904, 761 in 1903, 703 in 1902, and 733 in 1901. Cancer rates, computed in proportion to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable, owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality rate is obtained by comparing the deaths in proportion to the persons living in age groups, and this has been done for both sexes for the census periods 1880-2, 1890-2, and 1900-2, when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS DURING
1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Age Group (Years).		Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of the population.		
		1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5	...	29	18	30
5 to 10	...	24	10	42
10 " 15	...	18	11	20
15 " 20	...	07	17	22
20 " 25	...	25	32	33
25 " 35	...	80	81	126
35 " 45	...	412	429	369
45 " 55	...	1016	1483	1414
55 " 65	...	2201	3192	3600
65 " 75	...	3455	5275	5904
75 and over	...	4512	5855	7404
All ages	...	429	616	752
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5	...	12	09	26
5 to 10	...	12	10	04
10 " 15	...	06	06	...
15 " 20	...	26	12	28
20 " 25	...	39	22	23
25 " 35	...	265	168	161
35 " 45	...	732	743	605
45 " 55	...	1507	1800	1813
55 " 65	...	2935	3179	3305
65 " 75	...	3268	5396	5118
75 and over	...	2756	4955	6270
All ages	...	427	557	664

Deaths from cancer occurred at every age, but the rates in the foregoing table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age, and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. A comparison of the rates for females under 25 years of age at the three census periods shows that there was no increase in mortality in the two later periods, whilst the rates for males and females aged 25 to 45 showed an appreciable decrease in 1900-2 as compared with 1890-2.

In the age groups over 55 a marked increase was shown in the later periods, but, probably a superior diagnosis of this disease, and a higher average age of persons within these groups—particularly that of 75 and upwards—would account in a large measure for the higher rates in the years 1890-2 and 1900-2 as compared with 1880-2.

The experience of 1901-5 shows that amongst males deaths from cancer of the stomach were nearly twice as numerous as those from cancer of the liver, whilst for females the deaths resulting from a similar complaint of these organs were almost equal. Of the 2,365 male deaths due to cancer in the same period, 607 were ascribed to cancer of the stomach, 317 of the liver, 144 of the intestines, 142 of the tongue, and 92 of the jaw. Of the total female deaths—2,135—399 were due to cancer of the uterus, 333 of the liver, 326 of the stomach, 275 of the breast, 127 of the intestines, and only 15 to cancer of the tongue. Comparing the deaths from affections of similar organs of each sex it will be noticed that deaths from cancer of the stomach were about twice, and of the tongue $9\frac{1}{2}$ times, as numerous among males as females; and that deaths from cancer of the liver were nearly equal for both sexes.

Deaths from cancer per 10,000 of the population in various countries are shown in the following table, which has been taken from the English Registrar-General's Report for 1904, for the average of the ten years 1894-1903.

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1894-1903.

Country.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of the Population.	Country.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of the Population.
Switzerland ...	12.7	Ireland ...	5.9
The Netherlands ...	9.1	Prussia ...	5.8
Norway ...	8.5	South Australia ...	5.8
England and Wales ...	8.0	Ceylon ...	5.7
Scotland ...	7.7	Tasmania ...	5.5
German Empire ...	7.1	New South Wales ...	5.4
Victoria ...	6.9	Italy ...	5.1
Austria (1893-1902) ...	6.8	Queensland ...	4.6
New Zealand ...	6.1	Western Australia ...	3.4

Victoria showed a lower death rate from cancer than six of the above European countries, but a higher one than the other Australian States. The higher rate in Victoria, as compared with the other States, is chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly people in the community, amongst whom the mortality is greatest, whilst the high proportion of persons at less susceptible ages accounts for the very low rate in Western Australia.

The experience of the years 1901-5 shows that the death rates from all tuberculous diseases are but slightly affected by the arrival in Victoria of persons suffering from tubercular complaints. In that period less than 1 per cent. of those dying from tubercular diseases

Seat of cancer—
Males and females.

Cancer in various countries.

Deaths of recent arrivals from tuberculous diseases.

were born outside, and resident under one year in the State, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. were born outside, and resident less than five years in Victoria.

Phthisis.

The deaths from phthisis in 1905 numbered 1,235, which were equal to a rate of 1,019 per million of the population as compared with 1,111 in 1904, 1,109 in 1903, 1,166 in 1902, 1,177 in 1901, and 1,365 in 1890-2. The rates are more fully shown in the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of the population of each sex, in age groups, during the latest five census periods when the ages of the people were accurately known.

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS AT DIFFERENT AGES AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, 1860-2, 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Ages (Years).			Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of the Population.				
			1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>							
0 to 15	...	...	2·55	1·22	1·74	·90	·38
15 " 20	...	...	7·72	5·71	6·88	5·41	5·06
20 " 25	...	...	12·23	18·75	21·19	18·29	14·35
25 " 35	...	...	16·53	22·21	30·33	23·70	20·31
35 " 45	...	...	21·63	21·83	25·11	28·28	22·07
45 " 55	...	...	23·14	22·24	28·65	31·17	25·05
55 " 65	...	...	25·63	27·86	31·41	36·48	35·75
65 and upwards	...	...	23·20	19·56	18·08	25·40	31·07
All ages	...	...	13·33	12·89	15·33	15·73	13·51
<i>Females.</i>							
0 to 15	...	...	3·70	·98	1·76	1·43	·93
15 " 20	...	...	14·07	12·37	12·50	9·51	8·18
20 " 25	...	...	18·95	19·28	21·00	18·49	12·79
25 " 35	...	...	24·76	22·02	26·56	21·77	18·15
35 " 45	...	...	25·62	21·65	24·06	22·53	17·74
45 " 55	...	...	25·01	19·60	20·72	16·13	14·41
55 " 65	...	...	22·59	10·51	14·26	12·35	12·52
65 and upwards	...	...	18·03	12·61	13·12	8·25	8·18
All Ages	...	...	14·46	10·62	12·75	11·51	9·72

It will thus be seen that the male death rates per 10,000 of the population from phthisis were greater during the four latest census periods than those of females; but the proportion of deaths of females under 20 years of age, was nearly twice as great as that of males during each period, whilst the proportion of males, 45 years and upwards, was considerably greater than that of females in all but the first period. The figures for 1900-2, show that there was a decline in every age group (excepting 65 and upwards amongst males, and 55-65 amongst females) as compared with those for 1890-2.

Death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis per 10,000 of the population, in various countries are shown in the following table, which has also been taken from the English Registrar-General's Report for 1904, for the average of the ten years 1894-1903:—

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1894-1903.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.	Country.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.
Austria (1893-1902) ...	34·7	England and Wales ...	13·1
Ireland ...	21·3	Victoria ...	12·0
German Empire ...	20·7	South Australia ...	8·9
Norway ...	19·8	Queensland ...	8·8
Switzerland ...	19·2	New South Wales ...	8·2
Scotland ...	16·2	New Zealand... ..	7·8
The Netherlands ...	16·0	Tasmania ...	7·0
Japan (1892-1901) ...	14·1	Western Australia ...	6·9
Belgium ...	13·6		

Owing to the different age constitutions, and the possible variations in the classification of tubercular diseases in the various countries, the above figures show only approximately the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis. It appears that the deaths attributable to this disease are greater, in proportion to population, in Victoria than in the other Australian States and New Zealand, but were less than in the other countries.

In 1905, there were 342 deaths recorded from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 282 per million, as compared with 311 in the previous year, 289 in 1903, 260 in 1902, 315 in 1901, and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates in various age groups are shown in the subsequent table for the four latest census periods:—

AVERAGE YEARLY DEATH RATE PER 10,000 PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) DURING THE YEARS 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Ages	Death-rate per 10,000 persons during—			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
	MALES.			
0-15	7·53	7·98	10·36	5·64
15-20	·64	·81	1·17	1·12
20-25	1·80	1·23	·89	1·77
25-35	·70	·66	·84	1·91
35-45	·77	·88	·77	1·39
45-55	·95	·85	·67	1·64
55-65	·88	1·07	·78	2·40
65 and over ...	1·09	2·36	·56	1·17
All ages	3·46	3·55	4·02	2·99

AVERAGE YEARLY DEATH RATE PER 10,000 PERSONS DYING FROM
TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) DURING THE
YEARS 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2—*continued.*

Ages (Years).	Deaths per 10,000 persons during—			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
	FEMALES.			
0-15	5·89	7·28	8·43	5·33
15-20	·82	1·30	1·27	1·95
20-25	·52	·69	1·23	2·09
25-35	·54	·41	·88	1·98
35-45	1·04	·70	·42	1·77
45-55	·17	·67	·34	1·01
55-65	·39	·62	·69	·71
65 and over	1·69	1·19	·64	·71
All ages	3·10	3·39	3·58	2·91

It will be noticed that the proportion of persons under fifteen years of age dying from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), during 1900-2, as compared with 1890-2, showed a decline of 45 per cent. for males, and nearly 37 per cent. for females. As a reduction of 58 and 35 per cent. for males and females respectively occurred also in the proportion of deaths of persons of the same age from phthisis, it evidences a gratifying decrease in the mortality rates from all tubercular diseases amongst children during the last decennial period.

Diseases of the nervous system, which include deaths from meningitis, inflammation of brain or its membranes, softening of the brain, paralysis, insanity, epilepsy, convulsions, paraplegia, and other diseases of the nervous system, were responsible in 1905 for 775 deaths, which were equivalent to a rate of 639 per million, as against a rate of 1095 in 1890-2. The chief cause of the lower rate in the latest year was the fewer deaths attributed to convulsions, only 121 being recorded from this cause in 1905, as compared with 405 in 1890-2. As this affection is almost wholly confined to children under five years, and is most fatal to children under one year, the comparatively small number of deaths in recent years had a most favorable influence on the infantile death rate. Deaths from epilepsy, which were equal to a rate of 74 per million in 1890-2, fell to 51 on the average of the period 1901-5, as compared with a similarly computed rate of 90 in England and Wales in 1901-3. Death rates from insanity in Victoria show a steady decrease in the last four years, that for 1905 being the lowest. In 1890-2 the rate per million was 130, as compared with 146 in 1901, 139 in 1902, 108 in 1903, 106 in 1904, and 90 in the following year. Paraplegia and diseases of the spinal cord increased slightly in recent years, the average rate for 1901-5 being 55, as against 43 in 1890-2.

Heart diseases include endocarditis, valvular disease of heart, pericarditis, hypertrophy of heart, angina pectoris, fatty degeneration of heart, syncope, and undefined "heart disease." The total deaths from all these causes in 1905 numbered 1492, corresponding to a rate of 1231 per million, as compared with 1146 in 1890-2. A more definite description by medical practitioners of these causes of death is noticeable in recent years, proportionately few being described as syncope and "heart disease," and a larger number to endocarditis and valvular diseases, 22 per cent. of all heart complaints being attributed to the latter in 1890-2, as against 30 per cent. in 1905.)

To diseases of the blood vessels (which include cerebral hæmorrhage and embolism, apoplexy, hemiplegia, aneurism, senile gangrene, embolism, thrombosis, phlebitis, and varicose veins) were ascribed 572 deaths, representing a rate of 497 per million of the population in 1890-2, as compared with 780, or a rate of 643, in 1905. Cerebral hæmorrhage or its symptom—apoplexy—and hemiplegia, were responsible for 75 per cent. of the deaths from diseases of the blood vessels in 1905, and were chiefly fatal to persons over 40, showing an increasing mortality in advancing years, and attaining a maximum amongst persons of both sexes over 65 years. The fatality from varicose veins was light, only 11 deaths being due to this cause in the last five years.

In 1905 Respiratory Diseases were responsible for 1,882 deaths, which were equal to a rate of 1,552 per million of the people, as compared with rates of 1,297 in 1904, 1,482 in 1903, 1,745 in 1902, 1,556 in 1901, and 2,029 in 1890-2. On the average of the latest five years, 54.6 per cent. of the deaths from respiratory complaints were due to pneumonia, and 26.5 per cent. to bronchitis. In the same period, as compared with 1890-2, death rates from bronchitis declined by 41 per cent., whilst the rates from pneumonia remained fairly constant.

The next table shows the average yearly death rates (for males and females) per 10,000 of the population from respiratory diseases, in various age groups, during the four latest census periods.

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Age Group (Years).	Males.				Females.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
0-15	22.65	29.02	28.52	16.53	18.50	24.18	24.13	13.85
15-20	3.45	3.30	2.92	2.70	1.88	2.02	3.52	2.34
20-25	5.70	5.34	4.88	4.85	3.54	4.23	3.05	3.34
25-35	4.69	8.31	6.85	5.94	4.51	5.72	5.65	3.75
35-45	10.28	15.80	13.55	9.49	7.94	12.53	11.55	7.68
45-55	20.43	26.59	25.18	18.04	7.87	13.63	17.01	11.80
55-65	41.79	51.65	56.51	38.37	22.97	29.15	32.10	27.42
65 and upwards	108.11	136.54	141.07	112.38	73.10	116.12	112.38	86.78
All ages	17.29	24.48	24.30	18.66	12.63	17.08	17.62	13.28

An examination of the above table shows that the proportion of males dying from diseases of the respiratory system exceeded that of females at each census period. The average mortality rate per 10,000 of the population for the four census years being 21·18 deaths for males, and 15·15 for females. In each age group (except 15-20 in 1890-2), the mortality rate for males was heavier than that for females, and not only was there a considerable decrease in the proportions for both sexes, but, in nearly every age group, a reduction is shown during 1900-2, as compared with 1890-2.

The average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases (combined) per 10,000 of the population living at different ages during the four latest census periods, is shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES
(COMBINED), PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Age Group (Years).				1870-2.	1880-2	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>							
0-15	...	...	...	23·34	29·36	31·02	17·63
15-20	...	...	...	3·05	3·37	3·56	3·04
20-25	...	...	...	5·70	5·34	6·08	5·44
25-35	...	...	...	5·74	8·38	8·35	6·73
35-45	...	...	...	10·33	15·80	16·59	10·80
45-55	...	...	...	20·52	26·83	30·30	21·24
55-65	...	...	...	42·46	51·89	69·16	43·62
65 and upwards	...	...	...	109·20	138·90	168·20	129·40
All ages	...	...	...	17·62	24·73	28·24	20·96
<i>Females.</i>							
0-15	...	...	...	19·02	24·52	25·99	15·00
15-20	...	...	...	1·88	2·02	4·44	3·17
20-25	...	...	...	3·54	4·23	4·33	4·03
25-35	...	...	...	4·58	5·79	8·00	4·64
35-45	...	...	...	7·94	12·61	15·66	9·54
45-55	...	...	...	8·04	13·63	22·40	13·82
55-65	...	...	...	23·36	29·77	43·56	32·95
65 and upwards	...	...	...	73·94	119·30	147·60	102·80
All ages	...	...	...	12·91	17·32	21·34	15·41

Excepting the age group 15-20 during 1890-2, and 1900-2, the proportion of deaths of males from influenza and respiratory diseases combined, was greater in every instance at each census period, than that for females. The mortality rates showed a considerable decrease

for both sexes during the last census period, as compared with the two previous ones, such decrease amounting to 26 per cent. in male, and 28 per cent. in female rates.

The next table gives the average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza per 10,000 of the population in age groups, during the four latest census periods, and shows that during the latter two the proportion of deaths resulting from this disease was eleven times as great as in the two preceding periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.

Age-Group (Years).	Males.				Females.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
0-15 ...	·69	·34	2·50	1·10	·52	·34	1·86	1·15
15-20 ...	...	·07	·64	·34	...	...	·92	·83
20-25 ...	...	...	1·20	·59	...	...	1·28	·69
25-35 ...	·05	·07	1·50	·79	·07	·07	2·35	·89
35-45 ...	·05	...	3·04	1·31	...	·08	4·11	1·86
45-55 ...	·09	·24	5·12	3·20	·17	...	5·39	2·02
55-65 ...	·67	·24	12·65	5·25	·39	·62	11·46	5·53
65 and upwards	1·09	2·36	27·13	17·02	·84	3·18	35·22	16·02
All ages ...	0·33	·25	3·94	2·30	·28	·24	3·72	2·13

Since 1890, there were two epidemic outbreaks of influenza—in 1891, and 1899, resulting in 1,035 and 963 deaths respectively. The deaths due to this cause in 1903 numbered 129, which was the lowest during the past fifteen years. In 1904, the number increased to 257, but fell to 133 in 1905. In the period 1890-8, 16 per cent. of the deaths from influenza were of children under five years, and nearly 50 per cent. were aged 55 and upwards. In 1905, the rates were 20 and 54 respectively, thus showing that it is more fatal to the very young and old than to those of middle ages.

A most satisfactory decrease in the rates referable to Diseases of the Digestive System occurred in the latest two years; that for 1904 being specially favorable. The deaths from all digestive complaints in 1905 numbered 1,606, which equalled a rate of 1,324 per million, as against proportions of 1,216 in the previous year, 1,618 in 1903, 1,710 in 1902, 1,512 in 1901, and 1,647 in 1890-2. The rates from 1430.

the chief diseases under this heading are given in the following table for the period 1890-2, and each year, 1901-5:—

DEATH RATES FROM DIGESTIVE DISEASES, 1890-2 AND 1901-5.

Digestive Diseases.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-2.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Gastro-Enteritis... ..	653	795	944	886	400	405
Enteritis					178	223
Cirrhosis and other Liver Diseases					173	182
Diseases of the Stomach ...	175	81	82	97	103	100
Appendicitis	33	105	111	111	71	72
Ulceration of Intestine ...					39	57
Peritonitis					56	61
Obstruction of Intestine ...	70	84	73	80	51	55
Gall Stones	11	12	17	21	21	33
All other Digestive Diseases	265	164	177	143	124	136
Total	1,647	1,512	1,710	1,618	1,216	1,324

With the exception of the rates relating to diseases of the stomach, ulceration of the intestine, and gallstones, there was a very considerable reduction in 1904 and 1905, as compared with previous years. Many deaths in earlier years, which were attributed to diarrhoeal diseases, would, under modern diagnosis, be classified as enteritis or gastro enteritis. By combining the deaths from these causes, it is found that there was a remarkable decline in 1904 and 1905, when they fell to a ratio of 761 and 813 per million, respectively, as compared with 1,266 in 1903, 1,298 in 1902, 1,157 in 1901, and 1,342 in 1890-2. As the heaviest mortality from these combined causes is amongst children under 1 year, the low rate in 1904 and 1905 accounts in a large measure for the light infantile mortality in the same years.

The experience of the two years, 1904 and 1905, shows that appendicitis was nearly twice as fatal to males as to females, and that the incidence of mortality was greatest between 15 and 35 years. The deaths in 1904 and 1905 represent rates of 71 and 72 per million, respectively, as against 45 in England and Wales in 1901-3 from the same cause. An idea of the fatality of appendicitis may be obtained by comparing the number of deaths in general hospitals—76—with the total cases treated—854—which shows that 1 in every 11 cases ended fatally in hospitals in Victoria in the last two years.

A very striking increase in the mortality rates from Bright's disease took place in recent, as compared with earlier, periods, and apparently has not yet reached a maximum, the proportion in 1905 being the highest of the periods shown. The deaths from this cause

were equivalent to 180 per million in 1890-2, 387 in 1901, 321 in 1902, 385 in 1903, 380 in 1904, and 407 in 1905. The average rate for 1901-5 was 109 per cent. higher than for the period 1890-2. Death rates from all urinary complaints increased by 64 per cent. in the same period. These increases are not so remarkable, if the age distribution of the population be taken into account, as persons over 65 years increased by 69 per cent., and the total population by less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., between the censuses of 1891 and 1901, and these complaints are chiefly fatal after middle age.

Deaths resulting from accident and negligence represented a proportion of 811 per million in 1890-2, 641 in 1901, 547 in 1902, 516 in 1903, 526 in 1904, and 574 in 1905. The greatest reduction occurred in deaths from drowning, which were equivalent to a rate of 200 in 1890-2, and only 83 in 1905. The proportion dying from accidental suffocation—a large number of whom were young children—fell from 89 to 42 in the same period. Deaths from fractures and contusions equalled a rate of 329 in 1890-2, but steadily declined in recent years to a rate of 220 per million in 1905.

Accidents
and negli-
gence.

Deaths from murder and manslaughter correspond to a rate of 34 per million in 1890-2, 26 in 1901, 22 in 1902, 12 in 1903, 19 in 1904, and 33 in 1905. Although the proportion in 1905 is higher than in the preceding four years, the average rate of the period 1901-5 is 34 per cent. below that of 1890-2. Of the total deaths referable to this cause, in the five latest years, about 55 per cent. were infants, of whom nearly all were less than 1 month old.

Murder and
man-
slaughter.

Suicidal death rates remained fairly constant in the periods 1890-2 and 1901-5. The deaths ascribed to this cause in 1905 numbered 140, and represented a rate of 115 per million of the people, as against rates of 94 in the previous year, 114 in 1903, 109 in 1902, 102 in 1901, and 109 on the average of the period 1890-2. In the year 1905 nearly 2 per cent. of the male deaths and 8 per cent. of the female deaths from suicide were under 20 years of age. Hanging was the most frequently selected mode of death by males, and poisoning by females, during the same period.

Suicide

Old age is not recorded as a cause of death unless the deceased was over 64 years of age. On the average of the three years 1890-2, 631 deaths, per million of the population, were ascribed to old age; 750 in 1901, 835 in 1902, 870 in 1903, 991 in 1904, and 1,041 in 1905. The higher rate in recent years is due to the larger proportion of elderly persons in the community. The experience of the

Old age.

three years, 1900-2, shows that of every 100 persons aged 65 to 70, 4·39 died from all causes within a year; of those between 70 and 75 years, 6·95; of those aged 75 to 80 years, 10·45; and of every 100 persons 80 years and upwards, 18·17 died from all causes within twelve months.

Infantile
deaths.

The chief causes of death among children under 1 year of age are wasting diseases (including prematurity and other congenital defects and atrophy, debility, and marasmus), enteritis and gastro-enteritis, pneumonia, diarrhoeal diseases, convulsions, bronchitis, and whooping cough. The deaths and death rates (per 1,000 births) from these causes are shown in the following table for the average of the period 1901-5:—

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, PER 1,000 BIRTHS,
1901-5.

Causes of Death.	Average Number of Deaths under 1 year, 1901-5.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Wasting Diseases	1,042	34·52
Enteritis and Gastro-enteritis	637	21·11
Pneumonia	181	6·00
Diarrhoeal Diseases	168	5·57
Convulsions	112	3·71
Bronchitis	93	3·08
Whooping Cough	66	2·18
Other Causes	596	19·65
All Causes	2,895	95·82

The above rates show, on the average of the five years, 1901-5, that of every 1,000 children born 34·52 died within a year from wasting diseases; 21·11 from enteritis and gastro-enteritis; 6 from pneumonia; 5·57 from diarrhoeal diseases; 3·71 from convulsions; 3·08 from bronchitis; 2·18 from whooping cough; and 19·65 from other complaints. Prematurity death rates were higher in later than in earlier years; that for 1901-5 equalling 15·3 deaths per 1,000 births, as against 13·7 in the decade ended 1900.

Deaths in
childbed.

The death rate of women in childbed is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the

death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down under the head of childbirth, but if it should arise from puerperal fever or puerperal septicæmia it is placed under puerperal fever. The proportion of deaths of child-bearing women has fallen decade by decade from 64 per 10,000 in 1871-80 to 56 in 1891-00. In the years 1901 and 1902, however, the rate was as high as in the decade 1871-80. This rise was no doubt partly attributable to the increased average age of mothers, previously referred to. The proportions which prevailed in the last five years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1864, are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS OF MOTHERS TO EVERY 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.

Period.	Number of Women who Died Annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Child Birth.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.	
1864-70 ..	108	20	128	49·06
1871-1880 ..	127	46	173	64·38
1881-1890 ..	121	64	185	59·19
1891-1900 ..	117	66	183	56·01
1901 ..	130	71	201	64·82
1902 ..	131	68	199	65·32
1903 ..	136	53	189	63·92
1904 ..	113	46	159	53·42
1905 ..	119	53	172	57·13

The proportion per 1,000 births of deaths in childbirth from septic diseases was 1·97 in 1901-4 and 1·76 in 1905. In England and Wales for 1903 the proportion was 1·67. These rates are considerably higher than those obtaining in the out-door departments of the large maternity hospitals in London, where, according to Dr. H. O. Cowen, in his paper on "Puerperal Sepsis," in the *Intercolonial Medical Journal* for August, 1904, the results of the Queen Charlotte and the British Lying-in Hospitals show that out of 34,628 out-door births attended by trained and skilled midwives attached to these institutions there were only six deaths, or the very small proportion of less than two deaths to every 10,000 births—one-tenth of the Victorian mortality rate from the same cause.

NATURAL INCREASE.

The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States and New

Natural increase per 1,000 of population in Australasia.

Zealand for each of the years 1901 to 1905, and also for the mean of that period, is shown in the following table:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1901	12·56	15·92	16·40	13·87	16·96	17·95	14·88	16·53
1902	11·78	15·22	15·60	12·74	16·46	18·02	14·18	15·39
1903	11·56	13·72	12·24	12·45	17·67	16·61	13·12	16·21
1904	12·73	16·11	17·01	14·48	18·43	18·58	15·29	17·37
1905	12·73	16·59	15·45	13·51	19·47	19·04	15·30	17·95
Mean	12·27	15·51	15·34	13·41	17·80	18·04	14·55	16·69

The mean natural increase of the Australian States for the period 1901-5, viz., 14·55, is probably not far from that which will be attained under ordinary circumstances when the age constitution of the population will have become normal, and when undisturbed by migration. At the present time, the birth rate and death rate are both below normal, owing to factors in operation which have already been discussed in dealing with the birth and death rates. This annual rate of increase, 14·55 per thousand, will enable a population to double itself in 48 years. It will, however, be noticed that the rate for the last year was '75 above the average of the five years, and if this increased rate were maintained, the population would take 45½ years to double itself.

Natural
increase
per 1,000
of popula-
tion in
European
countries.

The following table shows the natural increase per 1,000 of the population in various European countries—the mean of the five years, 1897-1901, being adopted, and the countries placed in order of increase:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION—EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—MEAN OF FIVE YEARS, 1897 TO 1901.

Country.	Natural Increase.	Country.	Natural Increase.
Prussia ...	15·5	Italy ...	11·0
The Netherlands ...	14·8	Belgium ...	10·9
German Empire ...	14·6	United Kingdom ...	10·7
Norway ...	14·5	Sweden ...	10·6
Denmark ...	13·5	Switzerland ...	10·5
Austria ...	11·9	Spain ...	5·0
Hungary ...	11·7	Ireland ...	4·7
Scotland ...	11·6	France ...	1·2
England and Wales	11·4		

It is seen from this statement that the Australian rate for 1901-5 was below the first three countries shown, but was equal to that of Norway. It might be inferred that Prussia, Netherlands, and the German Empire—where the rate of natural increase is higher than in

Australia—were increasing their populations at a greater rate than Australia, but emigration must be taken into account when dealing with European countries.

The actual rates of increase in various European countries have been computed and are set forth in the following table, which also shows the periods from which such rates were obtained, and also the periods in which the population would double itself at the computed rate of increase:—

Actual rate of increase of population in European countries.

ACTUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Annual Rate of Increase per cent.	Period of Experience.	Period required to double Population.
German Empire ...	1·12	1872-1901	62½
Prussia ...	1·11	1867-1901	62½
The Netherlands ...	1·05	1853-1901	66½
Denmark ...	1·03	1861-1901	67½
Great Britain ...	·91	1864-1901	76½
Hungary ...	·97	1876-1901	71½
Belgium ...	·84	1853-1901	83
Norway ...	·81	1871-1901	86
Sweden ...	·77	1852-1901	90½
Austria ...	·77	1853-1901	90½
Switzerland ...	·72	1868-1901	96½
Italy ...	·64	1872-1901	108½
Spain ...	·45	1861-1901	154½
France ...	·16	1853-1901	433½

Even at the present rate of natural increase in Australia, the period required to double its population, viz., 48 years—and which is independent of immigration—is considerably less than that required by any of the European countries, based upon actual experience.

The following table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in each of the Australian States and New Zealand for each of the five years, 1901 to 1905, together with the mean of the same period:—

Excess per cent. of births over deaths in Australasia

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1901 ...	95	136	138	124	127	172	122	169
1902 ...	88	127	129	107	121	165	113	147
1903 ...	90	118	99	115	140	140	109	156
1904 ...	107	152	168	142	155	169	139	181
1905 ...	105	164	148	133	180	185	141	194
Mean...	97	139	136	124	145	166	125	169

Excess of
births over
deaths in
European
countries.

From this it is seen that the least excess in Australasia is in Victoria and the greatest in New Zealand. To every hundred deaths that occur in Victoria there were 197 births, in New South Wales 239, in Queensland 236, in South Australia 224, in Western Australia 245, in Tasmania 266, whilst in New Zealand there were 269. The position occupied by Victoria is due to the excessive emigration of adults in recent years, which is also chiefly responsible for the low birth rate, and (compared with Australian rates) to some extent for its somewhat high death rate. But even under these adverse circumstances, the excess in Victoria compares advantageously with those of European countries, as will be seen from the following table, which shows the excess in those countries as derived from the mean of the five years 1897-1901:—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Excess.	Country.	Excess.
Norway ...	92	Great Britain ...	60
The Netherlands ...	86	Switzerland ...	58
Denmark ...	82	Italy ...	49
Prussia ...	74	Austria ...	47
German Empire ...	69	Hungary ...	43
England and Wales...	65	Ireland ...	26
Sweden ...	65	Spain ...	20
Scotland ...	64	France ...	6
Belgium ...	61		

Comparison
between
excess per
cent. of
births over
deaths in
Australasia
and
European
countries.

Thus it will be seen that in no European country does the excess per cent. of births over deaths reach the average of the Australian States. In Hungary, which has the highest birth rate amongst the European States quoted, viz., 38'9, the death rate is so high, viz., 27'2 per 1,000 of the population, that the excess per cent. of births over deaths is only 43, whilst Australia, with its birth rate of only 26'3 has an excess of 125 per cent. In other words, whilst in Hungary the loss caused by every 100 deaths is replaced by 143 births, in Australia such loss is replaced by 225 births. In New Zealand, which has a birth rate of only 26'6, the 100 deaths are replaced by no less than 269 births. In Germany every 100 deaths are replaced by 160 births, in Great Britain by 160, and in France by only 106. The comparison, it is obvious, is entirely to the advantage of Australasia.

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Constitution (section 71) provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and to consist of a Chief Justice, and at least two other Justices. Power is also given to the Federal Parliament to create other Federal courts, or to invest other courts with Federal jurisdiction. Section 72 provides that the Justices shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, shall not be removed, except on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity; and that the Parliament shall fix the remuneration, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The High Court is invested by the Constitution with both original and appellate jurisdiction. Section 73 provides that the High Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of any Justice exercising the original jurisdiction of the court, of any other Federal court, or of the Supreme, or any other court of a State, from which there was on 1st January, 1901, an appeal to the Privy Council; or on questions of law of the Inter-State Commission (when appointed). The Parliament may regulate the mode in which the jurisdiction may be exercised, and may limit the jurisdiction by excluding specified cases, or classes of cases from it; but no such regulation or exception shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal which could on 1st January, 1901, be heard by the Privy Council. Section 74 provides that there shall be no appeal to the Privy Council "from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by His Majesty in Council." It is, however, provided that the "Constitution shall not impair any right which the King may be pleased to exercise by virtue of His Royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to His Majesty in Council"; but the Parliament may limit the matters in respect of which leave may be asked, and a Bill containing any such limitation

shall be reserved by the Governor-General for the Royal pleasure. Section 73 provides that the judgment of the High Court, in its appellate jurisdiction, shall be final and conclusive; but it would appear that this is qualified by the above provision, preserving the right of appeal from such a judgment in special cases. By section 75, the High Court is invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party; between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State; or in which a mandamus prohibition or injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth. By sections 76, 77, and 78, the Parliament is empowered to confer additional original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation, or under any laws made by the Parliament; of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; or relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States; to define the jurisdiction of any Federal court other than the High Court, and the extent to which such jurisdiction shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States; to invest any court of a State with Federal jurisdiction; and to confer "rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power." By section 79 the Parliament may prescribe the number of Judges by whom the Federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised; and section 80 provides for trial by jury of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth, and for the venue of the trial.

*Common-
wealth
Judiciary
Act 1903.*

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, and within the limits thereof specified therein, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Judiciary Act, which was assented to on 25th August, 1903. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and two other Justices; and its principal seat is at the seat of Government, where there shall be the principal registry of the court. District registries in each other State are also provided for, and peripatetic sittings are to be held when required. Chamber business may be dealt with by a single Justice of the High Court, or (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a single Judge in Chambers of the Supreme Court of a State. A Full Court, consisting of any two or more Justices of the High Court, sitting together, may hear and determine any case or question referred by, and appeals from judgments of, any such single Justice or Judge; appeals from judgments of any other court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Inter-State Commission; applications for a new trial; and applications for leave or special leave to appeal to the High Court from a judgment of the Supreme Court of a State, or of any other court of a State from which, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, an appeal lay to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the High Court to hear and determine these appeals and applications for a certificate that a question, decided

by the High Court, as to the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and a State, is one which ought to be determined by the Privy Council, shall be exercised by a Full Court consisting of the three Justices.

Appeals on matters in respect of which an appeal lay to the Privy Council at the establishment of the Commonwealth, are to be heard before a Full Court, consisting of three Justices; and also applications for a certificate that a question, decided by the High Court, as to the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and a State is one which ought to be determined by the Privy Council. The following matters are to be heard before a Full Court, consisting of two or more Justices:—Applications for leave, or special leave of appeal; cases or questions referred by a single Judge; appeals from a single Judge, or from other courts exercising Federal jurisdiction; appeals on questions of law from the Inter-State Commission; and applications for a new trial.

In addition to the original jurisdiction conferred by section 75 of the Constitution, previously mentioned, the High Court is, by section 30 of the Judiciary Act, invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation; and by section 33 is empowered to make orders or issue writs of mandamus and prohibition in certain cases. Part V. of the Act limits and defines the appellate jurisdiction; Part VI. defines the matters in which the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive; Part VII. deals with the removal of causes arising under the Constitution, and pending in any State court on appeal, to the High Court; Part VIII. treats of the members and officers of the High Court; Part IX. of suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States; Part X. of criminal jurisdiction, and Part XI. contains supplementary provisions, dealing with appearance of parties, application of laws, venue, and rules of court.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN VICTORIA.

The law of Victoria, in its basic principles and main provisions, is founded on the law of England. All laws in force in England in 1828 were, so far as they should be held to apply to the circumstances of Australia, by Imperial Statute made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria); and in case of any doubt as to the applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply, or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were established. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855. In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes; and if the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has

never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales, and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from either of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret same.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

Supreme
Court civil
business.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was first established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure has been entirely remoulded by the "Judicature Act of 1883." There were in 1905, five judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during 1891, 1895, and the last five years:—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1891 TO 1905.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1891 ..	5,744	304,377	479	247	119	64	57,713
1895 ..	2,115	140,292	254	187	101	33	41,487
1901 ..	823	69,788	156	97	38	20	4,640
1902 ..	844	109,012	191	101	52	16	6,717
1903 ..	770	148,516	172	122	54	40	11,135
1904 ..	767	129,361	159	98	36	19	5,513
1905 ..	623	88,079	117	96	21	9	3,986

Decline in
litigation

The decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1891, to which attention was directed in previous issues of this work, still continues. In 1905, the writs issued were less than one-ninth; the amount sued for was nearly one-third; and the causes which actually came to trial were only about two-fifths of the number in 1891. Notwithstanding the decrease in litigation, the census of 1901 showed the number of barristers and solicitors as 820, an increase of 90 over the number as shown at the previous census of 1891. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or compromised.

County
Courts
business.

County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; and to try cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued. In 1905, there were 109 sessions lasting 344 days held in 45 places.

Particulars of litigation in 1891, 1895, and the last five years are as follow:—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1891 TO 1905.

Year.	Number of Cases tried.	Amount sued for.	Amount awarded.	Costs awarded to—	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.
		£	£	£	£
1891	9,947	293,073	115,199	14,006	7,263
1895	1,361	219,285	73,091	7,256	5,514
1901	572	137,227	43,222	5,012	4,143
1902	622	169,968	52,202	5,662	2,331
1903	584	126,670	42,004	3,923	2,923
1904	553	144,405	52,059	4,612	2,644
1905	582	145,884	47,481	4,096	2,383

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1905 was less than in any preceding year, except 1901 and 1904, and only one-seventeenth of that in 1891; but the amount sued for and awarded, and costs awarded, have not fallen off to anything like the same extent. This would seem to indicate that litigants are much more cautious in instituting proceedings than formerly; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 233 places in Victoria in 1905 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates; but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, or restitution of goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during a series of years are as follow:—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1891 TO 1905.

Year.	Cases heard.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.
		£	£
1891	33,030	210,255	144,158
1895	30,609	168,143	138,722
1901	17,646	104,884	86,199
1902	20,421	116,936	96,166
1903	22,012	126,051	107,502
1904	22,046	133,560	116,757
1905	26,393	142,673	121,525

In addition to the ordinary civil cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereinafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature.

During the year 1905, 676 appeals against municipal ratings, 780 maintenance cases, 533 fraud summonses against debtors, 10,922 electoral revision cases, 5,657 licences and certificates, and 1,226 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 510 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined. There has been a large decrease in the civil cases heard before magistrates and in the aggregate amount claimed and awarded since 1891; but since 1900 there has been an increase under each of the three headings.

Probates
and letters
of adminis-
tration.

As compared with 1904, there has been a small increase in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, and in the value of property devised and bequeathed. There must, however, naturally be large differences in the aggregate value of property left in different years on account of the falling in of one or several very large estates during certain years. This matter is dealt with more fully over a long series of years in part "Accumulation" of this work. The following information is furnished for the last five years:—

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
		£		£		£
1901 ...	2,509	5,596,261	1,337	930,974	3,846	6,527,235
1902 ...	2,590	6,483,077	1,386	1,088,405	3,976	7,571,482
1903 ...	2,527	5,239,913	1,357	834,164	3,884	6,074,077
1904 ...	2,533	5,224,103	1,294	537,981	3,827	5,762,084
1905 ...	2,810	5,444,796	1,043	558,682	3,853	6,003,478

INSOLVENCIES.

Insolven-
cies, &c.

Prior to 1898, the returns of insolvencies were defective, inasmuch as private arrangements with creditors were not taken into account until that year. The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the last five years were:—

INSOLVENCIES AND PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Insolvencies.			Private Arrangements.		
	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.
		£	£		£	£
1901 ..	327	216,198	86,391	183	222,608	189,908
1902 ..	406	364,630	270,061	206	200,128	178,337
1903 ..	505	210,086	84,611	194	202,475	164,481
1904 ..	462	387,882	138,301	164	158,267	124,266
1905 ..	570	235,773	74,673	174	179,310	98,673

The number of insolvencies was greater in 1905 than in any of the four preceding years, but the declared liabilities were smaller than in 1902 and 1904. Insolvencies are still much below the average of some years ago. Thus the average number during the last five years was 454, and the declared liabilities £282,914, whereas during the ten years, 1879 to 1888, the average yearly number was 612, with declared liabilities, £661,720. During the eleven years, 1889 to 1899, when the failures resulting from the financial crisis swelled the returns, the yearly average number was 790, with declared liabilities, £2,037,292.

In the following return will be found the occupations, in six classes, of those who became insolvent during the last five years, also the number of breadwinners in each class at the census of 1901, and the proportion of the former to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 162 whose occupations were not returned:—

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1901 TO 1905.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1901.	Number of Insolvents, 1901 to 1905.	Proportion of Insolvents to every 1,000 Breadwinners.
Professional	35,224	192	5.45
Domestic	66,815	155	2.32
Commercial	79,048	864	10.93
Transport and Communication	31,516	280	8.88
Industrial	146,233	1,000	6.84
Primary Producers ..	165,147	538	3.26
Total	523,983*	3,029	5.78

* Exclusive of 10,066 persons of independent means.

As might be expected, fewer breadwinners of the domestic and primary producing classes become insolvent than those of other classes, in proportion to their numbers in the community, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than any other class find it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

The following figures show the results for five years, 1901 to 1905:—

Occupation Groups.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Professional	42	43	35	29	43
Domestic	35	40	26	24	30
Commercial	155	176	186	175	172
Transport and Communication	41	69	71	44	55
Industrial	145	172	201	210	272
Primary Producers ..	72	87	134	114	131
Indefinite	20	25	46	30	41
Total	510	612	699	626	744

Insolvency
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

The number of insolvencies by way of sequestration of the estate of the debtor, distinguishing between voluntary and compulsory, also the declared liabilities and assets, are appended. Besides these insolvencies there are a number of liquidations in Queensland, and large numbers of private arrangements with creditors, which are virtually insolvencies, and are only recorded in Victoria and South Australia, but are not included in any case in the following table:—

INSOLVENCIES IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1904.

State.	Number of Petitions.			Total Liabilities.	Total Assets.
	Compulsory.	Voluntary.	Total.		
				£	£
Victoria	26	436	462	387,882	138,301
New South Wales ..	139	352	491	440,063	252,293
Queensland	23	300	323	93,235	19,885
South Australia ..	14	9	23	34,370	12,509
Western Australia ..	27	74	101	62,487	13,882
Tasmania	11	91	102	32,862	14,393
Australia	240	1,262	1,502	1,050,899	451,263
New Zealand	40	217	257	130,911	86,094

New South Wales heads the list in respect to the total amount of declared assets and liabilities; but no comparison of any value can be made on the above figures on account of the partial character of the returns.

DIVORCE.

Divorce, &c.

Under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1861, a petition might be presented to the Supreme Court (a) by a husband praying that his marriage might be dissolved, on the ground that his wife had, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery; (b) by a wife praying that her marriage might be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof, her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of bigamy with adultery, or of rape, or of sodomy, or bestiality, or of adultery, coupled with cruelty, or of adultery, coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse for two years.

Judicial separation was obtainable either by husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion, without cause for a period of two years.

The Divorce Act 1889 extended the grounds upon which divorces might be granted, those added being as follows:—

- (a) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.

- (b) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.
- (c) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or, being a husband, has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.
- (d) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.
- (e) That the respondent, being a husband, has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

The Act further provides for simplifying and cheapening the mode of procedure, for the hearing and trying of suits in private at the discretion of the court, for prohibiting the publication of evidence, for the intervention of the Attorney-General where collusion is suspected, and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restoration of conjugal rights. The Act can only be taken advantage of by persons domiciled in the State for at least two years. The number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation during the last five years were as follow:—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—	
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1901	148	2	83	...
1902	157	...	109	...
1903	199	1	101	...
1904	175	3	140	1
1905	180	3	128	1

Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 1,858 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 87 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 1,510 and 16 respectively were granted since 1890; that is, during the 30 years ended 1890 only 348 decrees for dissolution of marriage were issued, and 71 for judicial separation, or an average per annum of about twelve of the former and two of the latter; whereas, since the Divorce Act of 1889 received the Royal Assent in 1890 no less than 101 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage were granted, but the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

The following were the petitions and decrees for divorce in the Australian States and New Zealand during 1904, also the divorces per 10,000 married couples living:—

DIVORCES IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1904.

State.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces per 10,000 Married Couples.
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria	175	3	140	1	7·81
New South Wales	278	20	214	8	10·83
Queensland	11	3	13	1	1·94
South Australia	13	...	4	...	·73
Western Australia	20	...	16	...	5·40
Tasmania	7	1	1	...	·35
New Zealand	156	6	111	2	9·54

The grounds of divorce are now substantially the same in Victoria and New South Wales, and were extended in New Zealand in 1898. The extension of the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained has had in New South Wales and New Zealand, as in Victoria, the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

CRIME.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

In nearly all cases where the criminal law has been broken, the alleged offender is brought at the very first opportunity before a Court of Petty Sessions, before two honorary justices or a police magistrate, or both, or in some cases a single magistrate, who, if the matter is one which comes within their summary jurisdiction, dispose of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation and, if satisfied that a *prima facie* case is made out by the prosecution, the accused is committed for trial to a superior court. There are two superior courts with criminal jurisdiction, viz., the Supreme Court, and a Court of General

Sessions, which are held at various places throughout the State. The latter court may deal with all cases of a criminal nature except such as are expressly excluded from its jurisdiction, viz., nineteen of the most serious crimes. A person may be brought before magistrates by three modes of procedure, viz., by an arrest by a police officer on warrant issued on a sworn information, or without an information if the offence is witnessed by the arresting constable; by private summons; and by a police summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned for murder or manslaughter, the accused person is sent for trial to the Supreme Court without any investigation before magistrates. The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General has also the power of presenting any person for trial before a superior court without the necessity of any preliminary magisterial hearing; and upon the application of any person, properly supported by affidavit, a grand jury may be summoned, on the order of the Full Court, if the affidavit discloses that an indictable offence has been committed by a corporate body; or that such an offence has been committed by any person, and that some justice has refused to commit such person for trial. The grand jury consists of twenty-three men, who investigate the charge, and if they are of opinion that a *prima facie* case has been made out, the case is sent for trial. The cases which are presented under these two latter forms of procedure, are, however, very rare.

POLICE PROTECTION.

The following figures denote the numerical strength of the police force in Australia and New Zealand, and the proportion of same to population on the 31st December, 1905:—

Strength of
police force
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1905.

State.	Number.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.	
Victoria	824	671	1,495	12·27
New South Wales	973	1,369	2,342	15·70
Queensland	260	651	911	17·25
South Australia	230	158	388	10·26
Western Australia	140	349	489	19·18
Tasmania	74	158	232	12·81
Total Australia	2,501	3,356	5,857	14·45
New Zealand	78	578	656	7·43

It will be seen that Western Australia has the greatest police protection in proportion to population, Queensland and New South Wales next, New Zealand having by far the lowest. Of course, where the population is scattered, it is natural that more police in proportion to population will be required than in a densely populated centre where the area requiring protection is comparatively small.

CHARGES BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

Offences
reported
and unde-
tected
crimes.

Of the offenders who are reported as having committed offences, generally about 50 per cent. are arrested, 40 per cent. are summoned, whilst about 10 per cent. have not been arrested at the end of the year in which the offence was reported, but in 1905 the rates were 49, 41, and 10 per cent. respectively. The following are particulars for the last five years:—

SUMMONSES, ARRESTS, AND UNDETECTED CRIMES: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Offences in respect to which persons were—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Brought before magistrates on summons ...	21,130	20,478	24,207	23,614	22,290
Arrested by the police	30,957	26,402	24,268	26,036	26,055
Not arrested	6,472	6,153	6,593	5,533	5,144
Total	58,559	53,033	55,068	55,183	53,489

In this table each separate charge against a person is considered as a separate offence; for instance, a charge of drunk and disorderly, of resisting the police, of riotous conduct, and of tearing uniform would appear as four separate offences, although the occasion is the same. Of the offences in respect of which persons were not arrested, 92 per cent. were offences against property, 3 per cent. were offences against the person, and the balance, 5 per cent., were of a miscellaneous character.

Offences
dealt with
by magis-
trates.

The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 75 per cent. are generally summarily convicted, 24 per cent. discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial by superior courts:—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Number of Persons.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Arrested or summoned	50,169	45,198	46,682	47,736	46,069
Discharged by magistrates	12,564	11,096	10,020	11,318	11,283
Summarily convicted or dealt with ...	36,905	33,461	36,031	35,854	34,134
Committed for trial	700	641	631	564	652

In regard to persons arrested included in these figures, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case has been most prominent is taken account of; but in regard to summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case.

The sexes of persons brought up on summons are not recorded ; but about 20 per cent. of the arrests are generally found to be females. The males and females arrested, and the disposal of the cases, in 1905, were as follow :—

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1905.

Disposal.	Arrests:		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Summarily Convicted	12,996	2,950	15,946
Discharged by Magistrates	6,045	1,189	7,234
Committed for Trial	537	62	599
Total	19,578	4,201	23,779

The arrests during the previous five years numbered 27,107 in 1900, 29,039 in 1901, 24,720 in 1902, 22,475 in 1903, and 24,122 in 1904.

DRUNKENNESS.

The following are the number, and proportion per 1,000 of the population, of persons arrested for drunkenness during the last five years. Summons cases for drunkenness are not included prior to 1902, but the number of such cases is inconsiderable, being only 85 in 1905 :—

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS : RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
1901	17,360	14·43
1902	14,540	12·00
1903	12,630	10·45
1904	13,881	11·50
1905	14,458	11·92

The amount of drunkenness, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the numbers for the subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison :—

Period.	Index Number.			
1874-8	Average 5 years	...	...	100
1879-85	" 7 "	...	...	88
1886-92	" 7 "	...	...	106
1893-97	" 5 "	...	...	65
1898-1902	" 5 "	...	...	83
1903 ...	...	...	...	73
1904 ...	...	...	...	79
1905 ...	...	...	...	81

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown during the five years 1893-7, which was a period of general depression. Since

Males and females arrested.

Arrests for drunkenness, 1901 to 1905.

Drunkenness—Comparison with previous years.

1897, however, the arrests for drunkenness have assumed something nearer their normal proportions.

DECREASE IN CRIME.

Decrease of
crime in
Victoria.

It is difficult to make a proper comparison of crime in recent years with former periods on account of the differences in the sex and age constitution of the people at different periods. The bulk of arrests consists of males from 20 to 50 years of age. The proportion of women and children arrested is comparatively very small; so that it is natural that, at a period like the present, when the percentage of males at those ages is much less than ten years ago, the proportion of arrests per 10,000 of the population is not a true index of crime, and makes the decrease appear greater than it really is. It is therefore necessary to divide the sexes of arrested persons, and each sex into age groups, and to show the number of charges laid against males and females at various ages between 10 and 60 per 10,000 alive at each age, as shown by the census. The following are the particulars on this basis at the last four census years:—

CHARGES PER 10,000 ALIVE AT EACH AGE AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED, 1871, 1881, 1891, AND 1901.

Ages.				1871.	1881	1891.	1901.
				Males.			
10 to 15 years	..	..	..	104	111	96	51
15 to 20 years	..	..	..	338	335	305	209
20 to 25 years	..	..	..	773	720	688	570
25 to 30 years	..	..	..	834	823	777	712
30 to 40 years	..	..	..	771	865	869	700
40 to 50 years	..	..	..	726	721	1,053	873
50 to 60 years	..	..	..	830	623	760	804
60 years and over	..	..	..	756	661	586	443
				Females.			
10 to 15 years	..	..	..	37	26	15	15
15 to 20 years	..	..	..	80	90	50	28
20 to 25 years	..	..	..	141	178	139	116
25 to 30 years	..	..	..	232	219	171	172
30 to 40 years	..	..	..	303	290	189	168
40 to 50 years	..	..	..	272	322	238	166
50 to 60 years	..	..	..	245	223	215	116
60 years and over	..	..	..	186	166	144	110

During the years 1871, 1881, and 1891, the tabulations were based on each separate charge against arrested persons, and in 1901 on each separate arrest, only the most prominent charge being counted in the latter year. The percentage by which the total charges exceeded the arrests during 1901, has, however, been added on to the

figures for each age group for the purpose of comparison. A study of the figures shows that the proportion of offences has on the whole fallen off in 1901 as compared with the three previous periods. In regard to males, there has been a falling off in 1901 as compared with the three previous periods at all ages except 40 to 50, in which the proportions were higher than in 1881 and 1871, and 50 to 60, in which group the proportion of charges was in excess of that in 1891 and 1881. The falling off is more marked amongst the very old people (60 years and over) and the young people under 20, than at other ages. The ages at which the largest proportion of charges was made were 40 to 50 years in 1901 and 1891, 30 to 40 years in 1881, and 25 to 30 and 50 to 60 years in 1871. In regard to females there has been a very decided falling off at all ages, the ages at which the largest proportion of charges were made being 25 to 50 in 1901, 40 to 60 in 1891, and 30 to 50 in 1881 and 1871.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALASIA.

A scientific comparison of crime cannot be made between different States or countries unless several considerations are taken into account. The first point necessary is that the criminal law, in the places compared, should be substantially the same; the second, that it should be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances are made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. As previously pointed out, the latter consideration is one that must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with previous periods when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age. The returns of the States and New Zealand do not afford sufficient data to allow for these differences; but in regard to the first two points above mentioned the basis and main provisions of the criminal law are the same in each State; and it must be presumed, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the law is administered with equal strictness in each State. The following table shows, for a series of years, the number of charges against persons arrested or summoned for the only four classes of offences for which complete comparisons can be made:—

Offences and drunkenness in Australia and New Zealand.

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, AND 1901 TO 1904.

State.	Year.	Number of Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned for—				
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
Victoria	1890	4,091	5,036	18,501	37,156	64,784
	1895	2,500	4,068	11,143	22,616	40,327
	1901	2,152	3,521	17,360	29,054	52,087
	1902	2,121	3,882	14,540	26,337	46,880
	1903	1,936	3,968	12,630	29,941	48,475
	1904	1,846	3,257	13,881	30,666	49,650

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895,
AND 1901 TO 1904—*continued.*

State.	Year.	Number of Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned for—				
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
New South Wales	1890	8,729	7,616	18,654	31,088	66,087
	1895	4,459	6,153	18,379	35,987	64,978
	1901	4,336	6,437	21,123	32,729	64,625
	1902	4,223	7,292	21,577	33,608	66,700
	1903	3,869	7,368	21,837	35,032	68,106
	1904	3,658	6,829	20,440	35,110	66,037
Queensland	1890	2,713	2,487	6,332	7,464	18,996
	1895	2,073	2,085	4,993	8,522	17,673
	1901	1,846	2,547	9,791	9,736	23,920
	1902	1,908	2,375	8,123	8,709	21,115
	1903	1,504	2,206	7,190	8,112	19,012
	1904	1,641	1,989	6,854	7,649	18,133
South Australia	1890	520	501	2,382	3,596	6,999
	1895	411	677	1,763	2,128	4,979
	1901	260	528	2,047	3,392	6,227
	1902	252	509	2,431	3,416	6,608
	1903	338	664	2,340	3,088	6,430
	1904	269	480	2,387	2,879	6,015
Western Australia	1890	371	536	1,181	2,602	4,690
	1895	634	1,080	2,154	4,489	8,377
	1901	1,040	1,593	3,348	9,352	15,333
	1902	845	1,889	3,311	10,398	16,443
	1903	797	2,146	3,572	10,690	17,205
	1904	729	1,423	3,597	9,191	14,940
Tasmania	1890	483	619	1,151	4,158	6,411
	1895	353	710	463	3,240	4,766
	1901	341	647	743	3,768	5,499
	1902	248	618	636	4,669	6,171
	1903	284	553	526	4,612	5,975
	1904	245	639	580	5,452	6,916
Total Australian States	1890	16,907	16,795	48,201	86,064	167,967
	1895	10,450	14,773	38,895	76,982	141,100
	1901	9,975	15,273	54,412	88,031	167,691
	1902	9,597	16,565	50,618	87,137	163,917
	1903	8,728	16,905	48,095	91,475	165,203
	1904	8,388	14,617	47,739	90,947	161,691
New Zealand	1890	1,516	2,297	5,830	8,604	18,247
	1895	1,281	2,557	5,104	8,639	17,581
	1901	1,586	3,048	8,086	13,105	25,825
	1902	1,114	3,083	8,311	15,568	28,076
	1903	1,303	3,138	8,872	17,440	30,753
	1904	1,504	2,884	9,626	16,920	30,934

The following table shows the number of charges laid against persons arrested or summoned per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand during a series of years:—

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, AND 1901 TO 1904.

State.	Year.	Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1890	3·66	4·50	16·54	33·22
	1895	2·12	3·45	9·44	19·17
	1901	1·79	2·93	14·43	24·15
	1902	1·75	3·21	12·00	21·75
	1903	1·60	3·28	10·45	24·77
	1904	1·53	2·70	11·50	25·40
New South Wales ...	1890	7·92	6·91	16·93	28·21
	1895	3·53	4·87	14·53	28·46
	1901	3·16	4·69	15·39	23·85
	1902	3·03	5·23	15·49	24·12
	1903	2·72	5·19	15·39	24·70
	1904	2·54	4·74	14·17	24·35
Queensland ...	1890	7·03	6·45	16·41	19·35
	1895	4·58	4·60	11·03	18·82
	1901	3·65	5·04	19·36	19·25
	1902	3·71	4·62	15·82	16·96
	1903	2·93	4·30	14·02	15·82
	1904	3·16	3·83	13·20	14·73
South Australia ...	1890	1·64	1·60	7·53	11·35
	1895	1·18	1·94	5·06	6·11
	1901	·72	1·46	5·65	9·37
	1902	·69	1·40	6·68	9·39
	1903	·92	1·81	6·39	8·42
	1904	·73	1·30	6·57	7·79
Western Australia ...	1890	8·28	11·97	26·37	58·09
	1895	7·06	11·66	23·25	48·45
	1901	5·51	8·45	17·75	49·59
	1902	4·08	9·12	15·98	50·20
	1903	3·60	9·70	16·14	48·31
	1904	3·08	6·02	15·21	38·86
Tasmania ...	1890	3·36	4·31	8·01	28·93
	1895	2·22	4·46	2·91	20·36
	1901	1·96	3·73	4·28	21·70
	1902	1·41	3·52	3·48	26·72
	1903	1·60	3·11	2·96	25·98
	1904	1·37	3·57	3·24	30·49

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, AND 1901
TO 1904—*continued.*

State.	Year.	Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.	Other Offences.
Australian States ..	1890	5·43	5·39	15·48	27·64
	1895	2·98	4·22	11·11	21·99
	1901	2·62	4·01	14·30	23·13
	1902	2·49	4·29	13·10	22·57
	1903	2·23	4·33	12·31	23·42
	1904	2·12	3·70	12·07	23·00
New Zealand ...	1890	2·44	3·70	9·39	13·86
	1895	1·85	3·71	7·37	12·48
	1901	2·04	3·92	10·39	16·85
	1902	1·40	3·86	10·42	19·51
	1903	1·59	3·83	10·82	21·26
	1904	1·78	3·41	11·39	20·02

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property, the only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" being forgery, counterfeiting, and perjury, which are very few in number, being in Victoria in 1904, only 92 out of a total of 30,666 included under that category. A large proportion of these cases are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged. They also include a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, &c., vagrancy, and soliciting prostitution. Comparison between the States of "Other Offences" is not of much value, on account of the differences in the laws of the States in these matters, and on account of the large proportion of these offences which are not crimes, but mere breaches of various Acts and by-laws.

Offences against the person set out in the first column of the preceding table, consists mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. A glance at the figures shows that since 1890 there has been a very large decline in these crimes in every State in proportion to population. South Australia easily holds the pride of place in 1904, then comes Tasmania, closely followed by Victoria and New Zealand, then New South Wales, Western Australia, and Queensland in that order.

Offences
against the
person.

A decrease, as compared with 1890, will also be noticed in the proportion of offences against property in all the Australian States and New Zealand. The decrease in respect of these offences is, however, not nearly so marked as that in respect of offences against the person. Offences against property are far less rife in South Australia than in any other State or New Zealand, Victoria coming next, followed by New Zealand, Tasmania, Queensland, and New South Wales, in that order. These crimes are far more rife in Western Australia than in any other State, although the proportion in excess would be considerably reduced if allowance were made for the large proportion of adult males in the population of that State. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Offences
against
property

In every Australian State there was a decrease in drunkenness cases before magistrates in 1904, as compared with 1890; but an increase as compared with 1895 in every case except New South Wales and Western Australia. This offence is much less frequent in Tasmania than in any other State, South Australia coming next, and then following New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia, in that order. If allowance were made for the large proportion of adult males in the latter State, Western Australia would now occupy a better position than Queensland or New South Wales, and would be about equal to Victoria. In the latter State summons cases for drunkenness were not included previous to 1902, but the number of such cases was so small that the comparison is not appreciably affected by their omission.

Drunken-
ness.

The following table shows during five years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in the principal countries of the world, the information for foreign countries having been compiled principally from a return prepared to the order of the British House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1904.

Consump-
tion of
intoxicat-
ing liquors

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed, 1900 to 1904.			Proportion per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
British—						
Victoria ..	915,970	16,366,000	1,759,230	·76	13·6	1·46
New South Wales ..	1,338,590	14,550,980	1,038,820	·96	10·4	·74
Queensland ..	548,820	5,538,480	156,550	1·08	10·8	·81
South Australia ..	196,960	3,214,400	1,446,740	·54	8·9	4·00
Western Australia ..	319,920	5,211,290	209,120	1·56	25·5	1·02
Tasmania ..	93,090	1,615,220	23,600	·53	9·2	·16
Australia ..	3,413,350	46,496,370	4,639,060	·89	12·1	1·20
New Zealand ..	602,970	7,488,080	121,770	·71	8·9	·14

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Countries.	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed, 1899 to 1903.			Proportion per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
British—						
United Kingdom	44,295,600	1,288,206,400	15,351,000	1·07	31·0	·37
Dominion of Canada	4,086,600	24,972,400	489,400	·76	4·6	·09
Natal ..	323,000	308,600	..	·35	·34	..
Newfoundland ..	64,750	68,250	6,975	·29	·31	·03
Foreign—						
Russian Empire ..	147,206,500	127,590,500	..	1·08	·93	..
Norway ..	1,636,800	9,517,200	..	·74	4·3	..
Sweden ..	9,319,200	65,587,500	..	1·82	12·7	..
Denmark ..	7,854,000	52,141,400	..	3·21	21·3	..
German Empire ..	106,172,000	1,528,450,000	72,969,000	1·88	26·7	1·27
Holland ..	9,253,200	..	1,975,600	1·77	..	·37
Belgium ..	12,364,000	323,576,000	6,881,600	1·83	47·6	1·01
France ..	66,114,400	205,353,500	1,173,924,400	1·72	5·3	30·2
Switzerland ..	..	46,766,500	54,785,500	..	14·3	16·2
Portugal ..	..	..	95,704,400	..	..	18·3
Spain ..	..	..	353,918,000	..	..	19·0
Italy ..	8,764,800	4,844,400	796,136,000	·27	·15	24·2
Austria ..	67,980,000	414,969,500	116,424,000	2·58	15·7	4·4
Hungary ..	39,292,000	33,228,800	60,614,400	1·98	1·7	3·1
Bulgaria ..	770,000	985,600	49,900,000	·21	·27	13·2
Roumania ..	5,192,000	1,331,000	41,130,000	·85	·22	6·9
United States ..	88,514,750	1,106,120,500	30,757,000	1·13	14·1	·39

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the information is not available.

Consumption of drink in various countries compared.

By comparing the figures for Australia in the foregoing table with those of several other countries it will be seen that the consumption of intoxicants was proportionately less in Australia. As regards spirits, whilst the consumption in Australia was less than a gallon per head per year, in Denmark it amounted to over 3 gallons; in Austria to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; in Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Hungary, and Sweden to nearly 2 gallons; and in the United Kingdom, Russia, and the United States to more than 1 gallon. The greatest beer-producing countries of the world are the German Empire, the United Kingdom, and the United States, in that order; but in consumption per head of the population Belgium, with more than 47 gallons; United Kingdom, 31 gallons; Germany, 27 gallons; and Denmark, 21 gallons, are the foremost. The particulars in this table would indicate that Belgium consumes more beer than any other country in the world, but the statistics of the States composing the German Empire show that Bavaria is entitled to that distinction, with a consumption of more than 51 gallons per head. The consumption in Würtemberg was also high, reaching 40 gallons, and in Baden about 35 gallons per head. The Australian consumption of 12 gallons does not appear to be large by comparison with these figures, Western Australia, with 25 gallons per head, being the only State in which the consumption approaches

these countries. The chief wine-producing countries of the world—France and Italy—are also the greatest consumers, the former consuming 30 gallons, and the latter 24 gallons per head. Spain, 19 gallons; Portugal, 18 gallons; Switzerland, 16 gallons; and Bulgaria, 13 gallons, are also large consumers. The inhabitants of the British Empire are small wine-drinkers. At the Cape of Good Hope the consumption is highest, with between 2 and 3 gallons per head, though the figures are not available for recent years; Australia consumes a little over a gallon per head; the United Kingdom about one-third of a gallon; and Canada less than one-tenth of a gallon.

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is not a very difficult matter to estimate for Australia, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure of the people on intoxicating liquors. Assuming that three-fourths of the spirits are consumed in hotels and clubs, and the balance privately, it would appear that each gallon of spirits costs the consumer 35s. It is estimated, allowing for imported ale and stout, that 3s. is paid for every gallon of beer consumed; and that 10s. per gallon is a fair average for wine, assuming that half is consumed in hotels, clubs, and saloons, and half privately, and allowing for imported champagnes and other wines.

Expenditure by the people on intoxicating liquor.

The following table shows the approximate amount spent by the people on spirits, beer, and wine during an average year, the figures being based on the average quantity consumed during the five years, 1900 to 1904. The amount per head of population and per adult individual 21 years of age and over is also shown:—

AUSTRALASIAN DRINK BILL.—YEARLY AVERAGE, 1900 TO 1904.

State of—	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	1,602,950	2,454,900	879,620	4,937,470	4 2 0	7 11 3
New South Wales ..	2,342,530	2,182,650	519,410	5,044,590	3 12 2	6 19 7
Queensland	960,480	830,770	78,270	1,869,470	3 13 4	7 1 2
South Australia ..	344,680	482,160	723,370	1,550,210	4 5 9	8 7 5
Western Australia ..	559,860	781,690	104,560	1,446,110	7 1 5	11 7 0
Tasmania	162,910	242,280	14,300	419,490	2 7 7	4 15 1
Australia	5,973,360	6,974,450	2,319,530	15,267,340	3 19 2	7 9 7
Colony of New Zealand	1,055,200	1,123,210	60,880	2,239,290	2 13 1	4 19 1

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the quinquennium, 1900 to 1904, amounted to over 15 millions sterling, and including New Zealand, to 17½ millions. In Victoria nearly 5 millions were spent, or £107,000 less than in New South Wales. Western Australia, according to population, stands at the head of the list with £7 per unit, and this is accounted for by the large adult population resident there. South Australia and Victoria are next with over £4 per head. Tasmania is the most

temperate of the Australian States, the consumption of alcoholic liquors only entailing a yearly expense of £2 7s. per head of the population, as against an average for the Commonwealth of £3 19s. In New Zealand also the expenditure is comparatively low, amounting to £2 13s. per head.

It has been claimed on behalf of New South Wales as a reason why cases of drunkenness are more frequent in that State than in Victoria that in the latter State drunkenness itself is no crime, but must be allied with disorderly conduct before the person may be punished. This statement is incorrect, for Section 153 of the *Licensing Act* 1890 (No. 1111) provides that: "Every person found drunk in any highway or other public place, whether a building or not, or on any licensed victualler's premises, may be taken into custody by the police, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten shillings, &c." It is true that nearly all of the cases of drunkenness are brought under the "Police Offences Act"; but the degree of disorderly conduct required is very slight, the mere fact of a person being so drunk as to be a nuisance or dangerous to himself or others being sufficient. If any doubt arises as to whether the accused is disorderly within the meaning of the section the charge is laid under the section of the *Licensing Act* mentioned above; but such cases are comparatively few.

Drunkenness in Victoria and New South Wales.

Leniency of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria.

The following is a statement of the number of charges of drunkenness made against persons in each State and in New Zealand during 1904, also the number of convictions, and the percentage of the latter to the former:—

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1904.

State.	Charges of Drunkenness.	Convictions.	
		Total.	Percentage of Charges.
Victoria	13,881	9,281	66·87
New South Wales	20,440	20,314	99·38
Queensland	6,854	6,827	99·61
South Australia	2,387	2,352	98·53
Western Australia	3,597	3,531	98·17
Tasmania	580	556	95·86
Australia	47,739	42,861	89·78
New Zealand	9,626	9,566	99·38
Australasia	57,365	52,427	91·39

It will be seen from the last column in the above table that the percentage of convictions in Victoria was much less than in the other States and New Zealand, nearly every case resulting in a conviction in the latter, and about two out of every three cases in the former. These figures seemed to denote such a comparative leniency on the part of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria that the matter was

brought under the notice of the Victorian Chief Commissioner of Police, who called for a report from the police officials best qualified to judge in Melbourne and the six principal country centres. It appears from the reports received, that it is the practice at the Melbourne City Police Court to discharge a person on his first appearance, and also upon the second offence if more than twelve months have elapsed since his first appearance; and also, generally throughout the State, to discharge first offenders and those who have been arrested on a Saturday, and were necessarily detained in custody till Monday, as it is considered the latter have already been sufficiently punished. In some cases, also, when an offender has been admitted to bail after arrest, he is discharged on promising to put a donation in the poor-box. In all these cases no conviction is recorded in Victoria; but in the other States a conviction is entered on the records in nearly every case, whether any punishment is inflicted or not. The Victorian Chief Commissioner of Police, in view of the peculiarity of result disclosed in the foregoing table, showing almost cent. per cent. convictions in all States except Victoria, decided that the matter was deserving of some further investigation, and accordingly placed himself in communication with the Police Department of New South Wales, with the result that it has been ascertained that in that State, in almost every instance, the accused person is found guilty, and a fine imposed. As regards the leniency in drunkenness cases in Victoria, the Chief Commissioner states that magistrates seem to take a common-sense view of the cases which come before them; and that he sees no reason to find fault with their action. Although the percentage of convictions entered on the records in Victoria is small in comparison to the other States and New Zealand, the extent to which persons are arrested for drunkenness is not affected thereby.

A large proportion of the offences dealt with by magistrates can be properly so called, but are mere breaches of Acts of Parliament, and show no degree of criminality in the person charged. A still larger proportion consists of drunkenness and offences against good order, including vagrancy, larrikinism, &c. The number of arrests for serious crimes preliminarily investigated by magistrates in Victoria and New South Wales during 1904 was—

Serious crimes in Victoria and New South Wales.

SERIOUS CRIMES IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES DURING 1904.

Class of Crime.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
Murder and attempts, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, &c.	98	150
Robbery, burglary, &c.	192	391
Crimes of lust	78	112
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing	48	127
Total	416	780

The total per 10,000 of the population was 5.41 in New South Wales, and 3.45 in Victoria. Multiple charges are excluded from the above figures, each separate arrest only being counted.

BIRTHPLACES OF ARRESTED PERSONS.

Birthplaces
of persons
arrested.

The following is a statement of the principal countries in which persons arrested during 1905 were born, and the proportion per 1,000 of the persons of such nationalities living in the State at the census of 1901:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1905.

Birthplace.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 living.
Victoria	12,021	13·72
Other Australian States	1,963	30·16
New Zealand	238	26·39
England and Wales	3,192	27·26
Scotland	1,357	37·96
Ireland	3,083	50·12
China	85	13·64
Other Countries	1,840	60·09
Total	23,779	19·79

As the ages of the people were not tabulated in conjunction with their birthplaces at the census, the proportion of Victorian arrests does not afford a proper comparison with the proportions indicated for other Australian States, Great Britain, and foreign countries. The Victorian born population includes a large proportion of women and children, whereas there is so small a number of children in the State born in places outside Victoria, that the arrests of persons born outside the State may be regarded almost entirely as those of adults, and mostly of adult males. If the proportion of adult males arrested in Victoria be taken, it would in all probability approximate to those of the other Australian States.

EDUCATION OF ARRESTED PERSONS.

Age and
degree of
instruction.

The ages of those arrested in 1905, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table:—

AGE AND DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1905.

Ages.	Superior Education.	Read and Write Well.	Read Only, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ..	..	..	46	384	430
10 to 15 ..	..	..	351	24	375
15 to 20 ..	..	8	1,029	23	1,060
20 to 25 ..	..	55	2,509	49	2,613
25 to 30 ..	2	88	2,997	79	3,166
30 to 40 ..	2	205	5,747	148	6,102
40 to 50 ..	16	157	5,248	156	5,577
50 to 60 ..	6	82	2,412	142	2,642
60 and upwards ..	4	38	1,581	191	1,814
Total ...	30	633	21,920	1,196	23,779

Three per cent. of persons arrested during 1905 were possessed of superior education, or could read and write well, as against 4 per cent. in 1900, 10 per cent. in 1890, and 26 per cent. in 1880. The returns of those under fifteen years of age arrested by the police consist mainly of neglected and deserted children. Of the 805 children under fifteen arrested during 1905, not one could read and write well; and 408, or 51 per cent., were unable to read.

Education of persons arrested.

OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Prior to 1902, information relating to various offences has been incomplete on account of there being no returns as to summons cases other than "against the person," "against property," and "other offences." As will be seen below, there is a large proportion of assaults and offences against good order initiated by summons, and the following are particulars of the different classes of offences in 1905, distinguishing between arrests and summons cases, multiple charges against the same individual being each counted as an offence:—

Arrests and summons for various offences.

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1905.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—		Total Offences Heard.
	Arrests were made.	Summons were issued.	
Against the Person—			
Murder and attempts, manslaughter, shooting at, &c.	75	..	75
Assaults	681	864	1,545
Others	171	141	312
Against Property—			
Robbery, burglary, &c. ..	267	..	267
Larceny and similar offences ..	2,383	432	2,815
Wilful damage to property ..	273	232	505
Others	126	319	445
Against Good Order—			
Drunkenness	14,373	85	14,458
Others	6,385	6,165	12,550
Breaches of Licensing Act ..	..	783	783
Other Offences	1,321	13,269	14,590
Total	26,055	22,290	48,345

Of the 26,055 offences for which arrests were made, 2,276 were multiple charges, leaving the number of separate arrests 23,779, of which 15,946 were summarily convicted, 7,234 were discharged, and 599 were committed for trial. Of the 22,290 summons cases, 18,188 were summarily convicted, 4,049 were discharged, and 53 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (46,069), the number summarily convicted was 34,134, 11,283 were discharged, and 652 were committed for trial.

SENTENCES PASSED.

Sentences
by magis-
trates.

During 1905 there were 15,946 sentences by magistrates in exercise of their summary jurisdiction, 12,996 of which were of males and 2,950 of females. These figures do not represent the number of distinct individuals sentenced during the year, for many of them, particularly the habitual drunkard class, were brought up and sentenced several times. Of every 1,000 males sentenced, 405 paid their fines, 449 were imprisoned for a period less than one month, 103 for a period between one and twelve months, 2 for one year or over, and 41 were sent to reformatory schools, ordered to find bail, or otherwise dealt with. Of every 1,000 females sentenced, 307 paid their fines, 501 were imprisoned under one month, 102 over one and under twelve months, and 90 were sent to the industrial or reformatory schools, ordered to find bail, or otherwise dealt with. In addition to these sentences, there were 830 cases (755 males, 75 females) in which, although the magistrates found the accused persons guilty, it was deemed inexpedient to inflict any punishment, admonition and caution being considered sufficient. In addition to the sentences of imprisonment, three prisoners were ordered one whipping.

Sentences
in superior
courts.

During 1905, 382 persons were sentenced by superior courts, of whom 22 were females. Of the 360 males, 3 were sentenced to death, 8 to periods between ten and fifteen years, 8 between seven and ten years, 28 between four and seven years, 104, or 29 per cent., between one and four years, and 174, or 48 per cent., to periods under one year; whilst 29 were required to find bail to appear when called upon, 2 sent to the Reformatory, and 4 to the Lunatic Asylum. Of the 22 females, 1 was sentenced to four years, 4 to two years, 1 to one year, 12 to under twelve months, whilst 3 were required to find bail to appear when called upon, and 1 was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. In addition to the term of imprisonment, 17 persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement during various portions of their terms of imprisonment, and 7 were ordered to receive one whipping each.

THE LIQUOR LICENSING LAWS.

Liquor
Licensing
Laws.

Under the *Licensing Act* 1890, dealing with the licensing of public-houses and the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors, it is provided that each licensing district shall consist of one division of an electoral district, and that every such licensing district shall be proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*. Sections 20 and 23 provide that the number of victuallers' licences issued in any one district shall not exceed one licence for each 250 inhabitants up to 1,000, and one for each subsequent 500 inhabitants. The number of inhabitants for the purpose of determining the number for such licensing district shall be taken to be five times the number of ratepayers on the rolls. Section 22 provides that there shall be no increase of licences in a district until the number shall be below the statutory number, and unless the electors shall determine that an increase shall be made. By section 27 it is enacted that if the number of licences is either above or below the statutory number, one-fifth of the electors may petition for a poll to be taken to determine whether the number

shall be reduced or increased, as the case may be, to the statutory number, but no further. If on a poll being taken the electors decide that the number of licences is to be reduced, all licensees and owners are summoned to the next available sitting of the Licensing Court, which determines the licences that are not to be renewed. Section 44 provides that the amount of compensation to be allowed to owners and occupiers of licensed premises diminished in value by the taking away of the licence shall be determined by arbitration—the owner and occupier appointing a joint arbitrator—the Minister another, and both arbitrators appointing an umpire. Under section 200 the licence-fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the Act, are paid to the credit of a trust fund account called the Licensing Act Fund, which is applied to the carrying out of the provisions of the Act. Should this fund be found insufficient to meet the necessary payments for compensation the amount required is to be paid from the proceeds of any duty on liquor which may be imposed hereafter, and specially appropriated by Parliament for the purpose. The first charge on the Licensing Act Fund, however, is that enacted by the next section, which provides for payment to the municipalities of a sum of money equal to the gross amount paid on account of licence-fees, fees for registration of brewers and spirit merchants, and fines, forfeitures, and penalties incurred under the Act by persons within the municipalities for the year 1884; the Under-Treasurer certifying in writing each year the amount to which each municipality is entitled. This payment is called “the equivalent of licence-fees.”

The Act further provides for the issue of licences to vigneron to sell at their own vineyards wine made from grapes of their own growing in quantities of not less than one pint, not to be drunk on the vineyard; and specifies the conditions under which licences may be issued to steam packets, companies, grocers, vendors of colonial wines, lessees of railway refreshment-rooms, and for temporary and billiard-table licences; for the payment of all licences and fees, the conditions of obtaining licences, the establishment of licensing courts, for applications for licences, for renewals, for hearing objections, for transfers, and generally for the liabilities devolving upon all licensed persons. There have been several minor amendments of the Act of 1890, and important amendments relating to the compensation to be paid in connexion with the closing of hotels under the local option provisions of the law are now under consideration. Particulars of the various kinds of licences issued under the Licensing Act are given on page 169 of this work, and the details of the fund established by section 201 of the Act will be found on page 310. There are also courts for dealing with matters relating to mining, called Wardens' Courts and Courts of Mines. The former is presided over by a Warden (who is also a Police Magistrate), and the latter by a Judge.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

There are nine gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, Ararat and Portland gaols having been closed several years ago, and Maryborough recently, and the figures below show that there is still accommodation in the gaols for more than twice the

Gaols and
Prisoners.

average number of prisoners in confinement. The gaols at Sale and Castlemaine have been reduced to receiving stations for local committals with very short sentences. The following statement gives for the year 1905 the accommodation, daily average in confinement, number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year:—

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1905.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.05.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	800	..	496·75	..	475	..	497	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	27·65	2·20	395	57	26	3
Beechworth ..	66	15	36·71	·34	199	16	24	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	23·71	2·06	331	41	22	3
Castlemaine ..	99	..	4·91	·03	88	5	3	..
Coburg Female Prison ..	..	324	..	76·42	..	153	..	66
Geelong ..	187	29	102·77	·18	332	16	90	..
Melbourne ..	485	114	210·82	40·00	4,156	1,234	207	25
Sale ..	30	5	9·80	·09	140	4	10	..
Total ..	1,845	533	913·12	121·32	6,116	1,526	879	97

There are also seven police gaols which are used as receiving stations, but the daily average number of prisoners detained therein during 1905 was only nine.

Prisoners
in confine-
ment, 1871
to 1905—
decrease

The following is a statement of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State at the end of decennial periods from 1871, and during the past four years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in later years is very considerable. The rate per 10,000 of population, fifteen years and over, in 1905 being 66 per cent. less than in 1871, 51 per cent. less than in 1881, and 48 per cent. less than in 1891.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1905.

Year.	Average number of Prisoners in confinement.			Per 10,000 of population, 15 years and over.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1871 ..	1,345	274	1,619	38·30
1881 ..	1,294	304	1,598	26·65
1891 ..	1,550	350	1,900	25·47
1901 ..	951	200	1,151	14·53
1902 ..	943	170	1,113	14·05
1903 ..	907	141	1,048	13·23
1904 ..	890	137	1,027	12·97
1905 ..	922	121	1,043	13·17

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS.

In the 40½ years ended 30th June, 1905, the total amount expended in connexion with the police, and penal establishments and gaols of Victoria was £11,545,919, viz., £9,213,242 on the former, and £2,332,677 on the latter. The following table shows the amounts and the amount per head expended in connexion with the police, and penal establishments and gaols of Victoria during each of the five years ended with 1904-5:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1900-1 TO 1904-5.

Year.	Amount Expended (exclusive of the Cost of Buildings) on—			Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.	
	£	£	£	s. d.
1900-1	272,444	52,138	324,582	5 5
1901-2	271,561	51,948	323,509	5 4
1902-3	264,422	51 919	316,341	5 3
1903-4	269,647	49,226	318,873	5 3
1904-5	269,339	48,529	317,868	5 3

The expenditure is exclusive of pensions.

The following are the amounts expended on police and gaols in the Australian States and New Zealand during the year ended 31st December, 1905, in Tasmania; 31st March, 1905, in New Zealand; and 30th June, 1905, in the other States:—

Expenditure on police and gaols in Australasia.

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1904-5.

State.	Amount Expended (exclusive of the Cost of Buildings) on—			Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols.	Total.	
	£	£	£	s. d.
Victoria	269,339	48,529	317,868	5 3
New South Wales	435,974	93,545	529,519	7 3
Queensland	158,325	24,434	182,759	7 1
South Australia	75,037	15,085	90,122	4 10
Western Australia	123,681	31,416	155,097	12 10
Tasmania	35,431	5,345	40,776	4 6
Australia	1,097,787	218,354	1,316,141	6 7
New Zealand	128,879	42,607	171,486	4 0

No execution took place in 1905, as against one in 1904, two in 1902, one in 1900, one in 1898, one in 1897, one in 1896, two in

Executions.

1895, and five in 1894. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 168 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only three were females.

Coroners'
inquests.

In 1905 the number of coroner's inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals was 1,415, which was below the average number of the four preceding years. In 776 cases death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 408 cases to accident, in 140 to suicide, in 78 to external causes which could not be ascertained, in 7 to homicide, in one to intemperance, in one a verdict of "still born" was returned, whilst in 4 cases the cause of death was doubtful. Of those due to violence, 65 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 1 per cent. to homicide, 22 per cent. to suicide, while in 12 per cent. of the cases the cause or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful. The number of inquests during the last five years was 7,301, of which 4,189 deaths were found to be due to disease or natural causes, 3,061 to violence, and 51 to other causes.

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, WATER SUPPLY, ETC.

The return for 1905 received from the Lands Department shows the total area of the State to be 56,245,760 acres. Of this, 26,346,802 acres are private lands, 22,620,400 acres being alienated in fee simple, and 3,726,392 acres in process of alienation. The balance, 29,898,958 acres, comprises the following:—Roads in connexion with lands alienated and in process of alienation, 1,634,449 acres; agricultural college and water reserves, 445,603 acres; State forests and timber reserves, 4,658,821 acres; State education endowment, temporarily reserved, 1,592,400 acres; other reserves, 597,946 acres; unsold land in towns, &c., 1,980,457 acres; in occupation under grazing area licences and leases, 3,631,974 acres; Mallee pastoral lands, 1,934,246 acres; all other licences and leases, 572,072 acres.

Private and
Crown
lands.

The present system of disposing of the Crown land of Victoria dates from the passing of the *Land Act* 1884 and the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, which, with subsequent amendments, were consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890. This Act was in turn amended by the Land Acts 1891, 1898, 1900, and 1900 (No. 2); and by the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, and the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896. These Acts were all consolidated into the *Land Act* 1901, which, again, has been amended by the Land Acts of 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Land Acts.

For the purposes of administration, the State is divided into seventeen districts, in each of which there is a land office under the management of a land officer. These offices are situated at Melbourne, Ararat, Alexandra, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Beechworth, Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Omeo, Sale, Seymour, St. Arnaud and Stawell, and the officers stationed at these centres are in a position to point out the exact localities of

Lands
available
for
occupation.

available lands to intending selectors. The whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown which are now available for selection, excluding available Mallee lands, are divided into the following classes:—

LANDS AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Countv.	Classification.					
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Auri-ferous.	Pastoral.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Buln Buln	11,312	24,203	51,626		380	
Croajingolong			439,900	47,500	12,450	593,200
Dargo			71,700		98,100	239,100
Tambo			180,430		3,800	364,950
Tanjil			27,730		53,500	360,000
Wonnangatta		319	102,429			944,070
Bogong	1,642	3,721	155,828		145,440	216,100
Benambra			127,180		90,510	421,580
Delatite	250	22,830	181,666		71,239	184,600
Moirs			4,358			
Anglesey		4,490	26,428		9,693	
Bourke		3,310				
Dalhousie	20	623	3,537		4,720	
Evelyn	84	28,882			11,328	
Mornington		1,668	31,605			
Bendigo		2,289	2,996		22,536	
Rodney		165	1,400	747	4,009	
Borong	20	1,127	44,431		31,350	7,700
Gladstone	20	2,734	6,866		100,428	
Lowan		177	43,636	7,160		12,570
Kara Kara	77	3,252	3,878		33,645	
Talbot	1,605	587	655		86,686	
Tatchera		86				
Heytesbury		960	173,804			
Polwarth	1,600	10,780	36,160			
Grant		75	28,109		23,066	
Grenville		40			27,390	
Ripon			6,521	5,550	10,970	
Normanby		265	79,020			
Dundas	425		13,275	11,920		11,150
Villiers			238			
Pollett		117	13,539			
Total	17,055	110,700	1,858,945	72,877	841,290	3,355,020

NOTE.—In addition to these lands, there are 2,487 acres of swamp or reclaimed lands, and 18,616 acres of lands that may be sold by auction, available for occupation.

In addition there are 6,574,000 acres of Mallee land. The leases of these lands expired in 1903, and since that time the areas are held principally on grazing licences renewable annually—the Government being entitled to resume possession at any time, and thus they are classed amongst those lands available for occupation. The total area of land available is, therefore, 12,850,990 acres.

Lands Classification Boards, each consisting of three members, who are officers of the Lands Department, are constituted for the purpose of classifying Crown lands. If any land in either of the first four classes is too highly classed, or if any land in the second, third, or fourth classes is not classed high enough, the proper classification is determined by one of these Boards. The classification of any land cannot, however, be altered after an application to select the same has been granted; but licensees of third-class land, whose licences were granted prior to 27th December, 1900, are entitled to have their allotments reclassified.

The Land Act 1903 has, however, introduced important amendments in regard to the classification of unalienated Crown lands. It is provided that any such land may, before or after being classified, be made available for selection. Before being made available a plan of the projected subdivision shall be prepared, and a provisional valuation and classification indicated thereon, specifying the rates of licence-fee, rent or purchase money payable therefor. On the completion of a permanent survey of an allotment the value may be determined either before or after an application to select it has been granted by a Classification Board, and the licence-fee, rent, and purchase money shall be fixed to accord with the value so determined, and shall be substituted for the rates which would otherwise have been payable under the provisions of the Land Act of 1901. It is also provided that the Governor in Council may, if at any time it appears that the value of any unalienated land is greater than the value as fixed by the provisions of the Land Act of 1901, increase the rates of the licence-fees, rent or purchase-money payable in respect thereof. The Land Act 1904 deals principally with procedure.

Land Acts
1903, 1904,
and 1905.

The Land Act of 1905 has for its principal enactment the conditions upon which bee range areas may be declared and bee farm site licences granted. Three bee farm licences, and an area of ten acres in the whole, is the limit allowed to any one person or company. All licences are issued for one year, but are renewable up to seven years. The Minister may cancel licences for certain specified breaches of the Act.

Crown lands technically known as first-class, of which there are now approximately 17,055 acres available for selection, are situated principally in the counties of Buln Buln, Bogong, Talbot, and Polwarth, and consist for the most part of good chocolate soil of volcanic origin, and the grey soil of the coal-bearing country. These areas are heavily timbered. The second-class land is fairly distributed throughout the State, and comprises silurian and granite ranges, and lower lands of tertiary formation. A large portion of this land has chiefly a grazing value, though parts, comprising creek flats and gullies, are suitable for cultivation; but a large proportion is specially suitable for vineyards and orchards. The approximate area of this class available is 110,700 acres. The area of third-class lands, which, like the second-class lands, are to be found in almost every county in the State, is very extensive, amounting approximately to 1,858,945 acres available for selection. The fourth-class (inferior grazing lands) includes areas formerly held under pastoral lease, and the area available amounts approximately to 72,877 acres, and is all, with the exception of 747 acres in Rodney, situated in Croajingolong, Dundas, Lowan, and Ripon.

Agricultural
and grazing
lands.

There are several different methods of tenure of lands of the above four classes. A grazing area lease may be obtained by any person over the age of 18 years of an area not exceeding 200, 640, 1,280, or 1,920 acres of first, second, third, or fourth class lands respectively, for any term expiring not later than the 29th December, 1920, when the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed

Grazing
areas.

for at a valuation limited to 10s., 7s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d. per acre for each of the four classes respectively—reverts to the Crown. The annual rent of a grazing area is 3d., 2d., 1d., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre according to the class of land. The lessee of a grazing area may select thereout as a homestead 200 acres of first-class, or 320 acres of second-class, or 640 acres of third-class, or 960 acres of fourth-class land.

Agricultural
and grazing
allotments.

Persons not below the age of 18 years desirous of selecting and obtaining the freehold may do so by either taking up a grazing area lease and selecting thereout, as just described, or by obtaining direct, without first obtaining a grazing area lease, an agricultural or grazing allotment on the instalment system. The purchase money is fixed at 20s., 15s., 10s., or 5s. per acre, according to the class of the land; and is payable by even annual instalments (without interest) extending, in the case of a residential selector, over a period of 20 or 40 years, at his option; but, in the case of a non-residential selector over a period of 20 years only. The land is occupied during the first six years under probationary *licence*, and during the remainder of the term under lease. During the period of the licence the land must be kept free from vermin, enclosed with a fence, and certain improvements made. After the expiration of the six years' licence, the selector, if all conditions have been complied with, can either purchase his holding by paying up the balance of the purchase money, the six annual instalments (licence-fees) already paid being credited as part payment, or may convert his licence into a lease extending over 14 or 34 years, as the case may be, at the same annual rental, which is also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of the lease, and after due payment of the rent, the land becomes the freehold of the selector in fee-simple.

Perpetual
leases.

Instead of selecting by way of licence and lease, by which system the freehold is obtained, a settler may lease a larger area of agricultural and grazing lands under perpetual lease, on easier terms. The annual rental is 3d. in the £1 on the value of the land, which is fixed at £1, 15s., 10s., and 5s. per acre for first, second, third, and fourth-class lands respectively till 1909. The rent is subject to revision every ten years, but must not exceed 3d. in the £1 of the unimproved value of the land. Residence on or within five miles of the land for six months during the first year, and eight months during each of the four following years, is necessary; but if one-fourth of the allotment be cultivated during the first two years, and one-half before the end of the fourth year, the residence covenant will not be enforced. Improvements of a certain specified value at least must be effected within specified periods; vermin must be destroyed within two years, and the land must be kept free from vermin and noxious weeds.

Pastoral
occupation.

The total area of the pastoral lands now available for occupation is 3,355,020 acres, situated in the counties of Wonnangatta, Croajingolong, Benambra, Tambo, Tanjil, Dargo, Bogong, Delatite, Lowan, Borung, and Dundas. A large portion is difficult of access, being in high altitudes, where cultivation is impossible and

grazing impracticable except during the summer months. Leases of from 1,920 to 40,000 acres may be issued for any term expiring not later than 29th December, 1909, the rental being computed according to the grazing capacity of the land, at the rate of 1s. per head of sheep, and 5s. per head of cattle. A lessee of pastoral lands may select and obtain the freehold of a homestead out of his leasehold up to 200, 320, 640, or 960 acres of first, second, third, or fourth-class land respectively.

The total area of swamp or reclaimed lands amounts to 2,487 acres. The most important of these are situated at Koo-wee-rup, Moe, and Condah, which have been reclaimed at considerable cost to the Crown. These lands are divided into allotments not exceeding 160 acres. When the value of an allotment has been determined, it may be disposed of in one of four ways, viz., under a 21 years' lease at public auction; under perpetual lease, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the value of the land; under a conditional purchase lease, payment extending over $31\frac{1}{2}$ years by 63 half-yearly instalments, including $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on the balance of the unpaid purchase-money; or by public auction, on terms similar to those explained in the following paragraph:—

Lands which may be sold by auction (not including swamp or reclaimed lands) comprise 18,616 acres. One-eighth of the purchase money must be paid as a deposit, the balance being payable in not more than forty half-yearly instalments. Isolated portions of Crown lands not exceeding 50 acres, or any portion not exceeding 3 acres required as a site for a church or for any charitable purpose, may be sold at auction. There are stringent provisions prohibiting agreements which would prevent fair competition.

The "auriferous lands" comprise 841,290 acres, and cannot be alienated in fee simple. They are distributed over twenty counties in various parts of the State. Any portion of these lands which is found to be non-auriferous, or which can be alienated without injury to mining interests, may be transferred to a class or classes under which it may be selected. This class of land is, for the most part, suitable for fruit culture and grazing. Annual licences are issued for areas not exceeding 20 acres, on payment of an annual licence-fee of 5s. for areas of 3 acres or under, 10s. for areas from 3 to 10 acres, and 1s. per acre for areas over 10 acres. The licensee has the right to use the surface of the land only; cannot assign or sublet without permission; must either reside on or fence the land within four months, and cultivate one-fifth of the area. He must post notices on the land, indicating that it is auriferous; and miners have free access to any part of the land not occupied by buildings. Holders of miners' rights, issued under the Mines Acts 1890 and 1897, are entitled to occupy for the purpose of residence or business a maximum area of one acre or a lesser area fixed by local mining by-laws. The fee is £5 per annum for a business licence, and 2s. 6d. for a miner's right, and a habitable dwelling must be erected on the area within four months. After being in possession for two and a half years, and

Swamp or reclaimed lands.

Lands for sale by auction.

Auriferous lands.

having erected buildings or other improvements, the holder may apply to purchase his allotment at a price to be determined by the Board of Land and Works.

Annual
grazing
licences.

Grazing licences to enter with cattle or sheep upon reserves or other Crown lands may be issued annually for any period up to seven years, subject to cancellation at any time during the period. Any fencing erected by a licensee may be removed by him.

Other leases,
purchases,
&c.

Leases up to 21 years at an annual rental of not less than £5, and annual licences at various rates are issued for different purposes, such as sites for residences, gardens, inns, stores, smithies, butter factories, creameries, brickmaking, &c. Any person who has been in possession of land for five years under one of these annual licences, if the land is outside the boundaries of a city, may purchase the site at a price to be determined by an appraiser, in which case any rents previously paid will be credited towards purchase money.

Temporary licences may be issued for purposes of grazing, residence, or timber cutting, on payment of fees, and on approved terms and conditions.

Position of
State
forests and
timber and
water
reserves.

Any person who has made his home or that of his family for five years on forest lands, whether permanently reserved or not, and has improved such lands to the extent of at least £2 per acre, may purchase an area up to 10 acres at a price to be determined by appraisal.

Alienation of timber reserves is forbidden, but licences may be issued to cut timber on payment of the prescribed fee, and under approved terms and conditions. From time to time, as the lands forming these reserves become denuded of timber, and the same is notified in the *Government Gazette*, the lands so denuded may be added either to the pastoral, agricultural, or grazing lands of the State, and dealt with as such.

Alienation of water reserves is absolutely prohibited.

Mallee
lands.

The "mallee country"—so named from the scrub found growing there—occupies about 11,000,000 acres of the north-west portion of the State. The soil is light chocolate and sandy loam, and, in its virgin state, is covered with mallee scrub, interspersed with plains lightly timbered with box, she-oak, and pines. Since the introduction of the "mallee roller" and the "stump-jump" plough, the scrub can be cleared off at a moderate cost. With the extension of railway facilities and by the utilization of some of the surplus waters of the Murray for irrigating, there will be great scope for successful settlement in this country. There are now 6,574,000 acres included in the general list of unalienated lands available for occupation. Land in the mallee is classified into four classes, and the terms of purchase by licence and lease are now very similar to those in respect of agricultural and grazing allotments previously described, viz., for 1st class land, 20s. per acre; 2nd class, 15s.; 3rd class, 10s., and 4th class, 5s., payable during a term of either 20 or 40 years.

Alienation
of land,
1900 to 1905.

During 1900, 494,752 acres were alienated in fee simple, including land selected in previous years; 406,145 acres in 1901; 523,574 acres in 1902; 510,080 acres in 1903; 584,010 acres in 1904; and

907,339 acres in 1905; the purchase money being £526,650 of that in 1900; £438,363 in 1901; £555,538 in 1902; £542,011 in 1903; £613,511 in 1904; and £934,386 in 1905. The Crown lands absolutely or conditionally sold during the last six years were:—232,783 acres in 1900; 523,464 in 1901; 306,806 in 1902; 347,813 in 1903; 263,180 in 1904; and 226,197 in 1905. The Crown lands under pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1905, are thus described:

Number of Licences and Leases	...	...	23,716
Area (acres)	...	...	13,666,186
Annual Rental	...	...	£52,850

The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system was originated previously in South Australia by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, and has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land; gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect; and cheapens the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1905 there were 571 applications to bring under the Act land amounting to 52,592 acres in extent, and to £732,697 in value, whilst the land brought under the Act during the year by application amounted to 70,576 acres in extent, and to £812,667 in value. Up to the end of 1905, there had been brought under the Act 2,281,094 acres valued at £48,025,551. The number of certificates of title issued in 1905 was 8,707, and the fees paid thereon were £35,876.

When application is made to bring land under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, when there may have been a latent interest of some other person in the property, whom the Government recompenses out of this fund for the loss of such interest. Since 1884-5 the assurance fund has been reduced by £75,073, which amount was advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office, and on which the fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue. Since its first formation, 30 claims have been made, and sums amounting to only £6,457 (including costs) have been paid to claimants.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1905, the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £31,561,439, or at the rate of £1 7s. 11d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, and upon very easy terms.

VILLAGE SETTLEMENT.

Chiefly with a view to providing an outlet for the unemployed labour of the colony, an Act (the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, No. 1311) was passed on the 31st August, 1893, providing for the

"Transfer of
Land Act."

Assurance
funds.

Total
amount
realized by
sale of
lands.

Village
settlement.

establishment of three descriptions of rural settlements, viz.:—Village Communities, Homestead Associations, and Labour Colonies. For the Village Communities certain lands were set apart and divided into allotments of from 1 acre to 20 acres in extent, to occupy which for periods of three years permits are granted to approved applicants. An applicant must not be under the age of eighteen, nor the owner in fee simple of 2 acres or upwards, nor the lessee of a pastoral allotment of grazing area, nor a licensee under sections 42 or 49 of the *Land Act* 1890. During the period over which the permit extends the occupant pays a rental of 3d. per acre per annum, or if he occupy Mallee land, 1d. per acre per annum, and on the expiration of that period he is granted a lease for twenty years, during the currency of which he is required to pay half-yearly, in advance, a sum equal to the fortieth part of the price set upon the allotment, which is generally £1 per acre, except in special cases when the price is considerably higher; he has also to repay, in equal yearly instalments extending over the currency of his lease, any moneys which have been advanced to him, and to pay the cost of surveying his allotment in ten half-yearly instalments extending over the first five years thereof. The lessee is bound to bring one-tenth of his land under cultivation within two years of the date of his lease, and one-fifth within four years of such date; and is, moreover, to put on the land permanent improvements to the value of £1 per acre within six years of such date. All conditions having been complied with, the lessee is entitled to receive a grant in fee of the land he occupies, at any time after six years from the date of lease.

Homestead
Associations
and
Village
Communities.

The Homestead Associations were originally combinations of not less than six persons who desired to settle near each other. These Associations, however, proving unsuccessful, the part of the Act relating to them was repealed in 1904.

The area originally made available for Village Communities and Homestead Associations was 156,020 acres in 85 different localities in the State. A large portion of this area was, however, found to be unsuitable for Village Settlement purposes, and has been withdrawn from the operation of the Act. After the Act had been in operation for some time, it was generally recognised that the area which a settler could acquire under Part I. of the Settlement on Lands Act, viz., 20 acres, was too small, in many cases, to make a living on, and it was decided to allow settlers to acquire additional area under Conditional Purchase Leases, the value of which, together with original holding, should not exceed £200. This was provided for in the *Land Act* 1901 (Secs. 344-346), and settlers have largely availed themselves of the privilege. The area now occupied is 55,395 acres, and this is divided among 1,866 settlers, giving an average of 30 acres each. At the time of the last report (July, 1905), there were 1,677 settlers actually residing, and there were 189 not residing, but improving, making a total of 1,866 in occupation. Including wives and families, the total souls numbered 8,240. On 30th June, the stock numbered 9,785 bullocks, cows, and calves, 2,268 horses, 30,014 fowls, 3,080 pigs, which, together with other stock (goats, sheep, &c.) were valued at £78,333. The

area under cultivation was 23,557 acres, and the total value of improvements effected was £260,874.

The numbers specified above do not include a considerable number of settlers who have surrendered their Village Settlement leases and obtained licences in lieu thereof, under Section 47 of the *Land Act* 1901.

The total amount of monetary aid advanced to settlers was £67,379, and no advances have been made since 1903. At 30th June, 1905, £19,061 of the amount advanced had been repaid by the settlers.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACT 1898.

A system by which the Government was enabled to purchase private lands for closer settlement from persons willing to part with them at a fair price, was introduced in 1898, by Part III. of the *Land Act* of that year. That part, with several subsequent amendments of minor importance, became Part IV. of the *Consolidated Act* of 1901, since superseded by the *Closer Settlement Act* of 1904. After favorable report and valuation being obtained, the Minister was empowered to enter into a provisional contract for the purchase of land, copies of which contract and report were to be laid before Parliament; and if the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, declared it expedient to acquire such land, a Bill for the purchase thereof was introduced. The price to be paid by settlers of the land so acquired was so fixed as to cover cost of purchase, survey, and subdivision, value of land absorbed by roads and reserves, cost of constructing roads, cost of clearing, draining, fencing, and other improvements which the Board of Land and Works might effect prior to disposal as farm allotments, and any other incidental expenses. Any person aged 21 (not holder of rural land valued at £1,250, or who would not thereby become holder of land exceeding such value) could be granted one farm allotment under conditional purchase lease. The purchase money, with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., had to be paid by 63, or a lesser number of, half-yearly instalments, two of which were required to accompany the application. The conditional purchase lease issued was for a term not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ years, and contained, so far as consistent, the usual conditions of perpetual leases, and also the following:—(a) Improvements to the value of 10s. per acre; or, if Board so determined, to value of 10 per cent. of the purchase money, before end of third year; and to the same extent, in addition, before the end of the sixth year; (b) Personal residence or by wife or child over eighteen years of age for eight months during each of first six years; (c) Not to transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet within first six years; and any other conditions prescribed by the regulations. The fee-simple could be acquired after the first six years, if conditions complied with, on payment of balance of principal. Forfeiture for non-payment of an instalment, could be prevented by payment thereof, with a penalty of 5 per cent., within three months, or of 10 per cent. within six months. Any tenant of land acquired by the Crown from his landlord could be granted a prior right to conditional purchase of any area not exceeding £1,250 in value, or £2,000 if there were a homestead. Power was given to close unused roads, and portions of the land acquired could be used for experimental farms.

Private
lands—
Purchase
for closer
settlement.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACT 1904.

On 30th November, 1904, an important Act was passed further providing for the acquisition and disposal of land for closer settlement—this Act, the Land Act of 1901, and other Acts amending the same being now treated as the land legislation of the State. The Act of 1904 is administered by a Board consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor in Council, intrusted with power to acquire, either by agreement or compulsorily, blocks of private land in any part of the State for the purposes of closer settlement. Such land as may be acquired by the Board is to be purchased by money the proceeds of the sale of debentures or stock under this Act; or, with the consent of the Treasurer, of Victorian Government Stock. The Governor in Council during the first five years of the operation of the Act may for the purposes of the Act increase the amount of the Victorian Government Stock by a sum not exceeding £500,000 in any one financial year; or, instead of increasing the Victorian Government Stock, may issue debentures for the whole or any portion of such sum. The principal and interest on all stock and debentures issued is to be a charge on the Closer Settlement Fund created from all moneys received by the Board, and the fund heretofore known as the Farm Settlements Fund transferred to the Board.

Acquisition
and
Adminis-
tration.

The Minister administering the Act may authorize the inspection of private land, and the Board shall affix its value when deemed suitable. If the Minister agrees with the Board's valuation the land may be acquired either by auction or other sale of the estate, or by purchase or exchange of land equivalent at a price not exceeding the Board's valuation, or by compulsory acquisition by resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament. Where money has been lent on land, unless with the consent of the mortgagee, no less sum shall be paid as purchase money for such land than the amount of money so lent with interest up to time of purchase. Difference of opinion as to the value of any land desired by the Board is to be referred to a compensation Court for determination.

The Board may dispose of all lands thus acquired on conditional purchase, lease as farm allotments, or as allotments for workmen's homes, or as allotments for agricultural labourers at fixed prices. The farm allotments to consist of an area of land not exceeding £1,500 in value, the workmen's homes £100, and the agricultural labourers £200. No lease of an allotment shall be granted to any person who is already the holder of land of the value of £1,500 (township land excepted), or who would thereby become the holder of land exceeding the value of £1,500, and not more than one allotment is to be held by one lessee. Conditional purchase leases are to be issued for such a term of years as may be agreed upon by the lessee and the Board, and provision is made for payment of the value of the allotment, and interest at a rate of not less than £4 10s. per cent. per annum, by not more than 73 half-yearly instalments. The leases provide for the destruction of vermin, the eradication of noxious weeds, for fencing and its maintenance, and other improvements of a permanent character; residence of eight months each year; and that the lessee shall not transfer, assign, mortgage, sublet,

or part with possession of the whole or any part of the allotment within the first six years of the lease, special provision being made in cases of death or insolvency. A Crown grant may be acquired at any time after twelve years. In the case of workmen's home allotments, the lessee must, within one year from the date of the lease, fence the allotment and erect a dwelling house, and no more than one dwelling house and one place of business shall be erected upon any one allotment. The condition regarding improvement for the lease of agricultural labourers' allotments is that the lessee must within one year erect a dwelling house upon the allotment, and within two years fence the allotment. Advances out of the fund up to £50 may be made by the Board to lessees of workmen's homes and agricultural labourers' allotments. Such advances, with interest at 5 per cent., are made repayable by equal half-yearly instalments extending over a period not exceeding sixteen years. In lieu of such advance, and subject to similar conditions, the Board may cause cottages to be erected at a cost not exceeding £100 each.

Under the authority of the Act of 1898, the following purchases were made:—

Estates
purchased
under Act
of 1898.

- (1) The Wando Vale Estate, containing 10,446 acres, situated in the County of Dundas, was purchased on the 23rd March, 1900, for £63,984.
- (2) The Walmer Estate, 13,769 acres, in the County of Borung, on the 23rd October, 1900, for £44,750.
- (3) Brunswick Lands—91 acres, in the County of Bourke, on the 7th November, 1900, for £2,644.
- (4) The Whitfield Estate—4,246 acres, in the County of Delatite, on the 1st November, 1900, for £36,095.
- (5) The Eurack Estate—5,108 acres, in the County of Grenville, on the 13th November, 1901, for £53,640.

The total of the purchase money and the incidental expenses, amounting to £211,095, represents part of a loan of £400,000 authorized by Acts No. 1602 and No. 1749 for the purposes of closer settlement. The vendors of the Whitfield and Eurack estates accepted £56,095 in Government 3 per cent. stock, and the balance in cash, the total cash payment over the five estates being £153,245.

The following detail tables, covering three and two years respectively, show the position of the four farm properties out of the five estates acquired under the 1898 Act. They speak for themselves as to the manner in which the allotments are being used by the settlers from year to year. It is noticeable that the making of butter was abandoned in 1905-6, while in its place there were large increases in the hams and bacon made and wool produced. There were also substantial increases in the area under crop and in fallow. As the number of cream separators increased from 27 to 34, it appears that instead of making butter, the cream is being conveyed to the butter factories. The total area of the four estates is 33,569 acres, which gives an average of 183 acres per holding; and, assuming that each holding consists of the average household, there will be a population

upon the total area of about 1,000 persons. Altogether, the position of these estates may be said to be quite satisfactory:—

ESTATES PURCHASED UNDER 1898 ACT: RETURN FOR 1903-4, 1904-5, AND 1905-6.

	Wando Vale.			Walmer.			Eurack.			Whitfield.		
	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Number of holdings returned	28	66	66	20	39	39	42	46	46	30	35	32
Area occupied acres	10,446	10,446	10,446	13,769	13,769	13,769	5,108	5,108	5,108	4,246	4,246	4,246
Area under crop	2,908	3,442	3,433	3,914	4,024	4,109	749	440	563	1,107	1,213	1,033
Area in fallow	7	..	25	884	2,472	3,427	..	3	2	55	50	34
Area under sown grass	39	109	86	..	..	..	9	21	59	16	118	48
Hands employed, number—Males	63	83	82	34	61	61	54	62	65	54	62	61
Hands employed, number—Females	37	50	49	21	24	36	38	45	43	38	41	36
Area under cereals acres	2,881	2,640	3,379	3,914	4,166	4,109	707	166	450	972	595	856
Area under cereals for Grain only .. ..	..	..	(2,270)	..	..	(3,604)	..	..	(193)	..	..	(484)
Area under root crops	27	30	30	..	..	..	42	52	110	135	50	..
Produce of cereals—												
Grain bushels	22,920	74,115	59,891	57,082	47,560	64,870	7,363	1,913	7,073	20,714	15,712	10,952
Hay tons	996	1,362	1,925	560	353	678	1,044	198	287	362	363	211
Lucerne, &c.	2	..	41	..	..	..	..	21	80	3	1	..
Produce of root crops—												
Potatoes tons	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	142	..
Mangel wurzel	33	23	77	..	..	..	258	31	457	40	..	..
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..
Onions	20	..	..	..	..	..	103	15	143	3	..	4
Stock returned—												
Horses and foals	285	339	390	119	249	303	138	145	134	177	152	130
Horned cattle	1,083	1,274	1,402	71	312	304	1,047	1,435	1,292	1,001	1,191	1,227
Sheep	3,536	7,264	9,236	1,421	4,044	3,278	248	163	270	341	50	160
Pigs	259	554	378	20	65	72	185	554	494	294	489	372
Number of cream separators in use	12	19	19	1	5	6	..	..	2	4	3	7
Butter made lbs.	10,722	2,000	..	..	3,162	..	..	..	..	..	2,240	..
Cheese made	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hams and bacon cured	9,289	9,006	18,215	..	1,710	2,510	..	950	4,690	2,958	3,300	5,780
Wool produced	17,142	33,595	37,666	2,684	27,354	28,423	300	850	740	1,330	150	196
Stock slaughtered, number of animals	874	1,089	1,104	80	443	569	..	43	70	446	126	85

ESTATES PURCHASED UNDER 1898 ACT: PRODUCTION 1904-5
AND 1905-6.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase.	Decrease.
Area under crop acres	8,238	9,138	900	..
Area in fallow and sown grasses ..	2,773	3,681	908	..
Hands employed, male .. No.	270	269	..	I
Hands employed, female	160	164	4	..
Area under cereals acres	7,567	8,794	1,227	..
Area under root crops	132	140	8	..
Produce—				
Grain bushels	139,300	142,786	3,486	..
Hay tons	2,298	3,231	933	..
Stock—				
Horses No.	885	957	72	..
Cattle	4,212	4,225	13	..
Sheep	11,511	12,884	1,373	..
Pigs	1,692	1,316	..	376
Cream separators	27	34	7	..
Butter lbs.	7,402	Nil	..	7,402
Cheese	Nil	Nil	..	..
Hams and bacon	14,966	29,195	14,229	..
Wool	61,949	67,025	5,076	..
Stock slaughtered No.	1,701	1,828	127	..

At Brunswick, 4 miles from the city, 91 acres of land were purchased on 17th October, 1900, for £2,644, where workmen might devote their spare time and labour to create for themselves comfortable homes under healthy and cheerful conditions. After providing for roads and public reserves, it was subdivided into 56 workmen's homes allotments, and made available for application on 4th February, 1901, under certain conditions, amongst which residence is compulsory for the first six years and improvements of a stated value have to be effected. All these allotments have been disposed of and the general appearance of the district has been quite changed. Two bridges have been erected by the Department, and the Metropolitan Board of Works has laid down water mains along the principal streets. A public hall and also a fire brigade station have been erected on the estate.

At Warnambool 46 acres of Crown land was subdivided and made available, 17th June, 1903, in 28 workmen's homes allotments. At Bacchus Marsh, the old police paddock, of 13 acres, was subdivided into 1-acre allotments, and disposed of to local workingmen, 5th November, 1903. At Leongatha, 53 acres of the southern portion of the labour colony were subdivided into five small farm allotments, and made available, 27th November, 1903. Since then the Government has secured the Dal-Campbell and Cadman's Estates, of 45 and 18 acres respectively, adjoining the Brunswick subdivision, and made them available for settlement; also 30 acres in the

city of Footscray, which has been cut up into $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre allotments and disposed of. At Mortlake, 2,349 acres of Crown lands were subdivided into thirteen farm allotments and fifteen agricultural labourers' allotments, and disposed of on 18th April, 1905.

Estates
purchased
under Act
of 1904.

Up to the end of the year 1904, no land had been acquired under the authority of the Act of that year; but up to date (June, 1906) the following purchases have been made:—

Estate.	Area.	Situation.	Amount Paid.	No. of Allotments.
	acres.		£	
Wyuna ...	23,016	In the Goulburn Valley ...	120,834	141
Springvale ...	3,396	In Kiewa River Valley ...	25,895	20
Memsie ...	10,027	On River Loddon ...	57,158	43
Overnewton ...	11,336	Keilor Plains ...	70,540	75
Richmondvale ...	1,280	Near Traralgon ...	11,000	12
Restdown ...	17,894	On River Campaspe ...	60,391	55
Strathkellar ...	10,227	Near Hamilton ...	72,084	63
Bona Vista ...	2,050	Near Warragul ...	28,832	39
Werribee Park	23,214	Near Werribee ...	301,782	being subdivided
Lara ...	8,300	Near Lara ...	45,000	"
Willows ...	400	Near Traralgon ...	5,131	4
Greenvale ...	304	Near Geelong ...	7,298	6
Ercildoune ..	1,200	Near Burrumbeet ...	12,199	11

The last three properties were acquired under the provisions of section 6 of the Act, which enables the Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to ratify and adopt any provisional agreement made between several intending purchasers and the owner of an estate, if satisfied that the agreement is a *bonâ fide* one, and the terms fair and reasonable.

Altogether, the Board has twenty-three properties, with an area of 117,347 acres, subdivided into 689 farm allotments and 290 workmen's homes allotments, of which only ten of the former and eleven of the latter remain unsold. Then there are the two properties recently acquired, embracing an area of 31,514 acres, which are now being subdivided, and will probably be made available early next year.

The sum of £92,637 has been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1906, and of this amount £39,084 has been transferred from that fund to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders; £40,000 has been drawn from the same fund for redemption and cancellation of stock, and for capital expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1906, being £3,903. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £942,088.

WATERWORKS.—DOMESTIC SUPPLY.

The Victorian Waterworks are of two classes, viz., those designed chiefly for domestic supply and those intended for a stock supply and for irrigation purposes. Waterworks trusts were constituted for the purpose of controlling the stock and domestic supply within the area of their respective districts. Prior to the constitution of these trusts, extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic and mining purposes had been constructed by the Government and by local bodies in various parts of the State. The principal of these—the Yan Yean Waterworks—has been transferred to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The following table contains a summary of the cost of all waterworks controlled by the Government, Trusts, Corporations, and the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the reservoirs for the supply of water on gold-fields:—

COST OF WATERWORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1905.

Waterworks under—	Cost.
	£
Government—Domestic—	
Coliban	1,162,920
Geelong	442,180
Broken River	14,853
Kerang Lakes	9,587
Mallee Supply	140,614
Government—Irrigation—	
Goulburn River	635,494
Loddon River	153,674
Kow Swamp	180,271
Trusts—Irrigation—	
21 Working Trusts	1,058,141
3 Trusts (now transferred for domestic supply)	9,938
2 Drainage and Irrigation Trusts	31,994
5 Abandoned Trusts	22,014
Waterworks Trusts (74)—Domestic—	
By free Grant from State, £72,219; from Loans, £996,766	1,068,985
Municipal Corporations (25)—Domestic	669,438
Metropolitan Board of Works—Domestic	3,751,708
Municipal Control—on Gold-fields—Mining and Domestic	55,860
Miscellaneous Expenditure	99,398
Total	9,507,069

GOVERNMENT WORKS: DOMESTIC SUPPLY.

The Coliban Scheme provides water to the Bendigo and Castlemaine districts for domestic and mining purposes, as well as for irrigation to a limited extent. The main reservoirs of this scheme are

on the Coliban River, one about half a mile below the junction of the Little Coliban, and the other at Malmsbury, with capacities respectively of 4,100 and 3,337 million gallons. The cost of the works to the 30th June, 1905, was £1,162,920; whilst the gross revenue during the year 1904-5 was £33,341, and the expense of maintenance and supervision £11,410. The net revenue was thus £21,931, being equivalent to £1 17s. 9d. per cent. on the capital cost. The deficiency in 1904-5, after allowing interest on the capital cost at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was £18,771.

Geelong
Water-
works.

The Geelong Waterworks provide water for domestic supply to Geelong and suburbs. The storage works in this scheme, the chief of which are the Upper and Lower Stony Creek reservoirs, have a capacity of 571 million gallons. The Upper Reservoir receives supplies through a channel from the Eastern Moorabool River to supplement the run off from the local catchment. The whole scheme has cost up to the 30th June, 1905, £442,180. The gross revenue for 1904-5 was £13,414, and the cost of maintenance £3,881. The net revenue was thus £9,533, or £2 3s. 1d. per cent. on the capital cost. After allowing interest on capital at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the deficiency for 1904-5 was £5,943.

Other
Govern-
ment
works.

The Broken River Waterworks supply water to Tungamah, Numurkah, and Shepparton. The Kerang Lakes are estimated to contain 4,000 million cubic feet, and supply the district surrounding the lakes. The Mallee Water Supply is obtained from Lake Lonsdale Reservoir, containing 1,981 million gallons, and the Lower Wimmera storages containing 125 million gallons.

The following return shows full particulars of these schemes:—
WATERWORKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL AT 30TH JUNE, 1905,
FOR STOCK AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

Town or District Supplied.	Reservoir or Source of Supply.		Cost, Including Expenditure on Channels and Reticulation
	Name.	Storage Capacity.	
		Gallons.	£
COLIBAN.			
	Upper Coliban ..	4,100,000,000	
	Malmsbury ..	3,337,000,000	
Taradale	Taradale ..	65,000	
Fryerstown	Crocodile Gully ..	5,407,000	
	Green Gully ..	1,500,000	
Maldon	Pumping Station Basin ..	350,000	
	Upper Reservoir ..	4,800,000	
	Lower Reservoir ..	3,428,000	
	Expedition Pass ..	100,000,000	
	Monument Hill ..	1,000,000	
Castlemaine, Chewton and Harcourt	Slate Quarry ..	30,000	
	Barker's Creek ..	629,135,000	
	Harcourt	20,000	

WATERWORKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL AT 30TH JUNE, 1905,
FOR STOCK AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES—*continued.*

Town or District Supplied.	Reservoir or Source of Supply.		Cost, Including Expenditure on Channels and Reticulation.
	Name.	Storage Capacity.	
		Gallons.	£
COLIBAN—continued.			
Bendigo and Eaglehawk	Spring Gully ..	150,000,000	1,162,920
	Upper Grassy Flat ..	58,860,000	
	Lower Grassy Flat ..	26,800,000	
	Solomon's Gully ..	1,250,000	
	High Level Pipe Head Basin	2,000,000	
	Big Hill	68,000,000	
	Big Hill Tank ..	300,000	
Lockwood and Marong	Crusoe	320,000,000	
	New Chum Tank ..	23,000	
	Sparrowhawk ..	1,500,000	
	Green Gully ..	3,500,000	
Raywood and Sebastian	Marong Pipe Head ..	330,000	
	Lightning Hill, Blue Gully Jacket	7,000,000	
	Raywood	2,500,000	
	Sebastian	239,000	
GEE LONG.			
Geelong and Suburbs	Upper Stony Creek ..	417,000,000	442,180
	Lower Stony Creek ..	143,000,000	
	Anakie Pipe Head Basin	1,280,000	
	Lovely Banks ..	6,000,000	
	Montpellier ..	3,000,000	
	Newtown Tank ..	500,000	
BROKEN RIVER.			
Tungamah, Numurkah, and Shepparton	Broken River Works	..	14,853
KERANG LAKES.			
District surrounding Lakes	Reedy, Middle, Third Charm, Race-course, Cullen, Kangaroo, and Tutchewop Lakes	Cubic feet. 4,000,000,000	9,587
MALLEE WATER SUPPLY.			
North-Western District, including Wimmera and Mallee	Lake Lonsdale Reservoir	1,981,000,000	140,614
	Lower Wimmera Storages (Drung Drung, Dimboola, Antwerp, and Jeparit Weirs)	125,000,000	
Total	1,770,154

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.

For the past twenty years, the problem of irrigation has been a live one in Victoria. Various attempts were made to bring the State into line with the best systems in operation in older countries, so that the production of the soil might be increased and the distance of Victoria from the world's markets compensated for. The passing into law of the comprehensive system laid before Parliament by the Government last year opens a new era, and the agreement that appears likely to be arrived at between the three States which the River Murray waters, should render the scheme which now forms a chapter in our statute-book one of rapid and comparatively easy accomplishment. The new Act came into force on 1st May, 1906, and its provisions are fully explained further on. The position of irrigation in 1905 was as follows:—

The more important irrigation works, or those connected with the principal rivers (which form the main supply in some cases for several local schemes), are undertaken by the State. These are known by the name of National Works, or those works which are of such magnitude as to affect sources of water supply, and command such large areas of country that it is advisable that they should be constructed by and retained under the direct control of the State, and declared by Act of Parliament to be National Works. Full details are in the following statement:—

WATERWORKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL AT 30TH JUNE, 1905,
FOR IRRIGATION SUPPLY.

Town or District Supplied.	Reservoir or Source of Supply.		Cost, Including Expenditure on Channels and Reticulation.
	Name.	Storage Capacity in Cubic feet.	
Rodney Trust, Echuca and Waranga Trust, and the Campaspe-Loddon District	GOULBURN RIVER.		£
	Goulburn Weir ..	900,000,000	} 635,494
	Waranga Reservoir ..	8,600,000,000	
Tragowel Plains, East Boort, North Boort, Wandella, Twelve Mile, Leaghur, and Meering Irrigation, &c., Trusts, and the Loddon United Waterworks Trust	LODDON RIVER.		
	Laanecoorie Weir ..	610,000,000	153,674
Gunbower West, Macorna North, Kerang East, Kerang South, Dry Lake, Wandella and Marquis Hill Irrigation, &c., Trusts	KOW SWAMP.		
	Kow Swamp Reservoir	1,780,000,000	180,271
Total ..	.. ..	11,890,000,000	969,439

WATER CONSERVATION.

Extracted from a paper by G. Garson, Esq., Deputy Chief Engineer of Water Supply, Victoria (now a member of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission), published in the "Victorian Settlers' Guide."

One of the most promising directions in which closer settlement may be expected to develop is in connexion with the national schemes of water conservation and irrigation inaugurated some fourteen years ago by the construction of the Goulburn weir. This work, which is situated about eight miles up stream from Murchison, serves to raise the water level of the river so that the water may be diverted therefrom. A channel of 120 feet mean width, and seven feet carrying depth, has been constructed on the west bank of the river to the Waranga basin, now in course of construction—a distance of 24 miles—and is capable of filling that large storage of nine thousand million cubic feet capacity in fifty days.

The construction of the reservoir embankment, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, and about 24 feet high, commenced in December, 1902, will be completed, and the reservoir filled, during the winter of 1906. The area commanded by the existing works comprises the Rodney Irrigation Trust, 275,000 acres in extent, and the Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trust, 300,000 acres in extent. The former is completely reticulated with irrigation channels, while the latter has a very effective system of stock and domestic supply channels, which also serve in some measure for irrigation.

A main eastern channel, drawing its supply from the weir, will command an area of about 205,000 acres on the east side of the Goulburn as far north as the Broken Creek; while a main western channel from the Waranga Reservoir to the Loddon, crossing the Campaspe about two miles north of the town of Rochester, will, besides providing an irrigation supply for the Echuca and Waranga Trust district before mentioned, command a further area of 627,000 acres between the Campaspe and the Loddon. Of this area, about 270,000 acres (comprising the Tragowel Plains and other Loddon River Irrigation Trusts) have a complete system of irrigation channels. These are supplied from the Loddon River, which is regulated by the Laanecoorie weir, a national work constructed in 1891. The supply from this source, though valuable in winter and spring, is quite inadequate for the summer requirements of the district; and the carrying of the Goulburn waters westward is required to make good the deficiency, and to place irrigation here on a satisfactory basis. The extension of the channel from the Loddon westward to Tyrrell Creek will provide an ample stock and domestic supply to the eastern Mallee as far north as Tyntynder, and embracing an area of 1,700,000 acres.

The following are the quantities of water which it is estimated will be available from the Goulburn-Waranga-Loddon scheme, delivered at the irrigators' fields, in a year of typical low river

discharge, after providing for losses by evaporation and percolation in the storages and channels:—

Cold weather irrigation, 1st July to 31st August, 162,000 acre feet.

Warm weather irrigation, 1st September to 30th April, 405,000 acre feet.

The total area of the districts commanded is 1,400,000 acres; and the irrigable area about 1,200,000 acres. Exclusive of the supply for the irrigation of cereals and other crops during the months of July and August, the water available would thus serve to irrigate 405,000 acres to a depth of 12 inches, or one-third of the whole area commanded, during the summer period.

Careful estimates of annual expenditure have been prepared by the Water Supply Department in connexion with this scheme, which shows that the cost of water delivered to the irrigators will average about 4s. per acre foot.

Within the area of the Rodney Trust, which, as mentioned above, has a complete system of irrigation channels, considerable progress has been made with irrigation over an extended area; and it is here we find practical evidence of the success attending the application of water to farming lands in the Goulburn Valley.

The assured prospects of rapid development in irrigation are to be found in the dairying and stock fattening industries, which, with the aid of irrigation, are carried on under the most favorable conditions in our northern districts. The rapid increase of the area under lucerne in Rodney during recent years, together with the successful establishment of local butter factories, give ample proof of this. Rodney is not singular in this respect. Similar results may be observed throughout our northern areas wherever water is available for summer irrigation.

Turning to the Kow Swamp irrigation district, supplied from the national works of the same name:—Water is diverted from the River Murray at Torrumbarry head works, when the river reaches a height of 5 feet above summer level. Up to this point no diversion takes place. During the winter months the Kow Swamp storage, containing about eighteen hundred million cubic feet, is filled; and, in addition, water is conveyed direct from the river, through a main channel 42 miles in length, to supply the irrigation trusts dependent on the system; while, during the summer months, when the river is low, the storage is drawn upon for the necessary supplies. The works have proved most successful and have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the district (84,000 acres in extent), supplied by them.

Other national works are the Kerang Lakes (eight in number), which have been linked together by connecting channels, and are filled in winter by diversion from the River Loddon at Kerang, supplemented by the Kow Swamp works. These lakes, intended primarily as storages for stock and domestic supply, are also used for irrigation, the water being raised by pumping to the level of the fields to be irrigated.

The Goulburn-Waranga-Loddon scheme, now being actively carried out, commanding an area of about 1,240,000 acres of land admirably adapted for irrigation, stands out prominently as the principal irrigation scheme of Victoria. The water supply available from the Goulburn weir at Waranga Reservoir, great as it is, can be supplemented, when the necessity arises, by storage on the Upper Goulburn, where there are several sites suitable for the construction of large reservoirs.

To properly develop the resources of the Goulburn-Loddon district by means of the water which will be available from the Goulburn weir and the Waranga Reservoir, a large increase of the farming population will be necessary. The obligations placed on the landholders to recoup to the State, within a reasonable time, the annual expenditure on the works, will be a strong incentive to make them use the water allotted to their lands to the best advantage, and to do so labour must be employed. The cultivation of cereals, mainly carried on by machinery, will probably, to a considerable extent, be given up in favour of fodder crops required for dairying and the raising of stock, which involve the employment of much more labour. The increased productiveness resulting from irrigation will inevitably tend to reduce the size of the farms by enabling a smaller area to maintain a family in comfort. Dairy farming is most profitably carried on when the farm is small and can be worked by the owner and his family with little outside assistance. Wheat-growing, on the contrary, while it requires the employment of comparatively few hands, is most profitably carried on in large areas.

The success of the Goulburn scheme, when realized, will undoubtedly lead to others being undertaken, the Murray River plains lying to the east of the Goulburn offering great inducements to the undertaking of irrigation schemes from the Murray. The works involved, however, would be partly of an Inter-State character; and, for this and other reasons, it will probably be some considerable time before they can be entered upon.

Besides national works supplying water for irrigation, there are four trusts, viz., Benjeroop and Murrabit, Cohuna, Koondrook and Myall, and Swan Hill, comprising a total area of 147,000 acres, which draw their supplies partly by gravitation and partly by pumping from the river Murray, between the Kow Swamp head-works and Swan Hill. In spite of the heavy cost entailed by pumping, the advantages accruing are found to justify the annual outlay.

Originally there were 31 public Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts established throughout the State. Of these, one (Dookie) is now used solely for the supply of water to the College. Two (Emu Valley and Harcourt) have been transferred to and amalgamated with the Coliban scheme for domestic service. Two (Carrum and Yatchaw) are drainage trusts. Five are abandoned. The remaining 21 are still carrying on irrigation. The following table shows their general financial condition, and the area comprised in the various trust districts.

Position of
irrigation
trusts.

The area irrigated appears to be small, but it is being added to year by year, and may be expected to largely increase from now on, as the cultivated area in the State is added to, and the great advantages derived from the scientific application of water to land are being more appreciated by the farmers and fruit-growers. Irrigation is also largely practised in connexion with grass-lands, and, besides the water supplied for irrigation, these trusts also supply water for stock and domestic use:—

IRRIGATION, ETC., TRUSTS—COST OF IRRIGATION WORKS, AND AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED.

Trust.	Cost of Works.			Written off.		Arrears of Interest Accumulated from 30.6.99 to 30.6.05.	Area of Trust District—exclusive of Roads and Reserves.	Area Irrigated 1904-5.
	Advances.	Grants.*	Total.	Capital.	Interest to 30.6.99.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Acres.	Acres.
WORKING TRUSTS								
Bacchus Marsh	14,406	..	14,406	8,906	5,486	104	910	326
Bairnsdale ..	31,439	..	31,439	23,439	7,739	154	..	..
Benjeroop and Murrabit	12,936	..	12,936	7,200	4,879	227	19,740	7,459
Boort North ..	6,978	238	7,216	4,867	2,835	83	10,000	1,327
Boort East ..	21,567	112	21,679	14,866	7,902	275	30,000	1,919
Campaspe ..	61,700	..	61,700	52,685	18,131	174	44,590	702
Cohuna ..	151,213	334	151,547	93,968	46,770	3,403	94,230	29,001
Dry Lake ..	1,704	20	1,724	686	567	14	1,510	1,006
Gunbower West ..	5,889	..	5,889	..	..	310	9,790	3,361
Kerang East ..	14,025	256	14,281	6,984	4,910	321	18,100	7,619
Koondrook and Myall	15,170	..	15,170	12,080	5,100	60	12,590	5,878
Leaghur and Meerang	5,043	8	5,051	2,543	1,864	98	10,300	1,454
Macorna North	18,557	18	18,575	8,082	4,337	629	27,300	10,658
Marquis Hill ..	14,477	262	14,739	9,076	5,466	542	10,930	2,994
Rodney ..	223,269	11,789	235,058	149,949	52,726	1,404	269,000	39,619
South Kerang ..	633	..	633	..	..	12	2,630	1,130
Swan Hill ..	24,800	..	24,800	19,799	10,126	98	14,400	9,560
Tragowel Plains	159,848	1,871	161,719†	124,534	80,141	1,652	180,900	28,863
Twelve Mile ..	5,050	53	5,103	3,250	2,343	36	9,030	1,861
Wandella ..	30,754	444	31,198	20,929	5,280	193	23,200	9,249
Western Wimmera	213,943	9,335	223,278	132,835	51,218	3,157	1,578,030	1,670
Total Working Trusts	1,033,401	24,740	1,058,141	696,678	320,320	12,946	2,367,180	165,656
TRANSFERRED TRUSTS.								
Dookiet ..	630	..	630	630	171	..	..	..
Emu Valley ..	8,166	..	8,166	8,166	2,907	..	..	..
Harcourt ..	1,142	..	1,142	1,112	335	..	..	..
Total Transferred Trusts	9,938	..	9,938	9,908	3,413	..	..	..

* Free gift from State towards construction of head-works. The whole gift originally made to Waterworks Trusts, Act 760, £100,000; but portion transferred to Irrigation Trusts as works were taken over from the Waterworks Trusts.

† These trusts have been abolished, and the liabilities thereof cancelled by the *Water Act* 1905, which came into force on 1st May, 1906. See also next page.

‡ Tragowel Trust works constructed by Trust, £3,209 (not included in cost above), taken over by State under Loddon Works.

IRRIGATION, ETC., TRUSTS—COST OF IRRIGATION WORKS, AND
AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED—*continued.*

Trust.	Cost of Works.			Written Off.		Arrears of Interest Accumulated from 30.6.99 to 30.6.05	Area of Trust District—exclusive of Roads and Reserves.	Area Irrigated 1904-5.
	Advances.	Grants.*	Total.	Capital.	Interest to 30.6.99.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Acres.	Acres.

DRAINAGE TRUSTS.

Carrum ..	25,732	..	25,732	7,732	7,146	1,904	..	..
Yatchaw ..	6,262	..	6,262	1,661	514	89	..	..
Total Drainage Trusts	31,994	..	31,994	9,393	7,660	1,993	..	..

ABANDONED TRUSTS.

Lerderberg † ..	447	..	447	447	169	..	..	..
Millewa † ..	973	..	973	..	..	..	..	..
Pine Hills † ..	2,051	243	2,294	2,050	1,065	..	..	..
Torrumbarry Nth. †	12,300	..	12,300	6,300	4,612	1,440	..	..
Werribee † ..	6,000	..	6,000	..	..	3,992	..	..
Total Abandoned Trusts	21,771	243	22,014	8,797	5,846	5,432	..	..
Total all Trusts	1,097,104	24,983	1,122,087	724,776	337,239	20,371	2,367,180	165,656

* Free gift from State towards construction of headworks. The whole gift originally made to Waterworks Trusts, Act 760, £100,000; but portion transferred to Irrigation Trusts as works were taken over from the Waterworks Trusts.

† These trusts have been abolished, and the liabilities thereof cancelled by the *Water Act* 1905, which came into force on 1st May, 1906.

§ Exclusive of £58,700 advanced to the Mildura Irrigation Trust.

From these figures, it would appear that £1,122,087 has been expended in constructing irrigation works, exclusive of national works, £969,439. Of this, £9,938 was advanced to trusts since transferred, £31,994 to drainage trusts, and £22,014 to trusts since abandoned, leaving the total amount invested in working trusts, £1,058,141. There has been written off the capital a total of £724,776—£9,908 from transferred trusts, £9,393 from drainage trusts, £8,797 from abandoned trusts, and £696,678 from present working trusts. The total amount of interest written off up to 30th June, 1899, was £337,239—£3,413 being from transferred trusts, £7,660 from drainage, £5,846 from abandoned, and £320,320 from trusts now in operation. The interest accumulated to 30th June, 1905, was £20,371—£1,993 belonging to drainage, £5,432 to abandoned, and £12,946 to operating trusts.

Revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of irrigation and water supply trusts.

The following return furnishes full particulars as to the revenue, expenditure, &c., of the 21 working trusts:—

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1905, AND LOAN LIABILITY, 30TH JUNE, 1905, OF IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY TRUSTS.

Irrigation and Water Supply Trust.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—						Government Loans.	
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total.	Outstanding, 30th June, 1905.	Interest due to Revenue, 30th June, 1905.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Bacchus Marsh	734	51	..	785	431	287	228	7	953	5,315	104	
Bairnsdale*	762	286	16	1,064	248	270	352	3	873	7,780	154	
Benjeroop and Murrabit	277	315	30	622	49	202	340	31	622	5,672	227	
Boort North ..	120	76	70	266	166	48	47	6	267	2,058	83	
Boort East ..	261	267	..	528	161	82	225	12	480	6,558	275	
Campaspe ..	736	58	..	794	136	70	401	3	610	8,765	174	
Cohuna ..	3,209	1,810	24	5,043	939	702	743	4	2,388	56,733	3,403	
Dry Lake ..	..	101	..	101	28	40	33	..	101	723	14
Gunbower West	292	205	1	498	77	43	215	..	335	5,889	310	
Kerang East ..	383	424	1	808	170	157	252	8	587	7,023	321	
Koondrook and Myall	377	268	..	645	128	366	135	1	630	3,045	60	
Leaghur and Meering	110	59	..	169	31	48	110	..	189	2,435	98	
Macorna North	729	450	21	1,200	324	221	748	26	1,319	10,475	629	
Marquis Hill ..	409	198	..	607	98	142	337	2	579	5,398	542	
Rodney ..	5,269	2,225	115	7,609	4,481	710	3,203	116	8,510	70,795	1,404	
South Kerang ..	43	30	..	73	34	21	29	..	84	620	12	
Swan Hill ..	1,218	..	163	1,381	450	463	291	16	1,220	4,932	98	
Tragowel Plains	2,468	1,645	40	4,153	1,460	792	1,800	104	4,156	34,870	1,652	
Twelve Mile ..	83	54	..	137	43	42	50	..	135	1,787	36	
Wandella ..	325	726	2	1,053	73	178	686	13	950	9,714	193	
Western Wimmera	4,886	2,958	8	7,852	3,475	620	3,560	..	7,655	78,288	3,157	
Total ..	22,691	12,206	491	35,388	13,002	5,504	13,785	352	32,643	328,375	12,946	

* Domestic and Irrigation supply. Irrigation works not yet complete.

It will be seen that the interest overdue at 30th June, 1905, was a comparatively small amount, and a large portion of that was paid shortly after the date mentioned. The same remarks apply to the interest outstanding in the case of the Waterworks Trusts dealt with further on.

The principal of the two Drainage Trusts is the Carrum, which was formed in 1889 for the purpose of draining the Carrum Swamp area of 10,000 acres of rich land, within about 20 miles of Melbourne. The trust fell into serious financial difficulties owing to damages to the works by floods, and, under the operation of law, the property passed into the possession of the Auditor-General in 1904. Arrangements are now in progress for restoring the works to a sound condition, the Government having agreed to find a large proportion of the money required for the purpose. At 31st

December, 1905, its liability to the Government for interest was £2,262, and the amount of the loan outstanding on that date was £17,950.

The other Drainage Trust, the Yatchaw, is connected with McIntyre's Creek, in the Western District, having 5 miles 72 chains of main drains, and 4 miles 72 chains of branches, and its working has been a success. The revenue of the trust for the year ended 31st December, 1905, was £328, the expenditure £470.

TRANSFERRED AND ABANDONED TRUSTS.

Name of Trust.	Source of Supply.	Cost to 30th June, 1905.	Remarks.
Dookie	Tank	£ 630	Used in connexion with the Agricultural College
Emu Valley ..	Coliban National Works	8,166	} Now form part of Coliban scheme
Harcourt ..	Coliban National Works	1,142	
Lerderderg ..	Lerderderg River ..	447	
Millewa ..	Murray, Goulburn, and Campaspe Rivers	973	} These Trusts have been inoperative for some years
Pine Hills ..	Kow Swamp National Works	2,294	
Torrumberry North	Murray River ..	12,300	
Werribee ..	Werribee River ..	6,000	

All these trusts have been abolished, and the liabilities cancelled, by the *Water Act* 1905, except the Emu Valley and Harcourt Trusts, which are now part of the Coliban scheme.

The chief reservoirs under the control of municipalities are those at Ballarat (now under the Ballarat Commission), having an aggregate capacity of nearly 842 million gallons, the Gong Gong Reservoir alone containing 427 million gallons; the Beechworth Reservoir, at Lake Kerferd, containing 191 million gallons; the Clunes, at Newlyn, 225 million gallons; and the Talbot, at Evansford, 200 million gallons. The following return contains particulars of these waterworks:—

Waterworks under control of municipalities and trusts.

PARTICULARS OF WATERWORKS CONTROLLED BY TRUSTS AND CORPORATIONS.

Under what Control.	No. of Municipalities and Trusts.	Amounts of Loans and Grants Advanced to 30th June, 1905.	Principal as Reduced by Payments to Redemption to 30th June, 1905, and Amounts Written off.
		£	£
Municipal Corporations ..	25	669,438	471,998
Water Trusts ..	74	1,068,985	786,505
Total ..	99	1,738,423	1,258,503

The following return furnishes full particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Waterworks Trusts, and their liability for loan and interest at 30th June, 1905:—

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1905, AND LOAN
LIABILITY, 30TH JUNE, 1905, OF WATERWORKS TRUSTS.

Waterworks Trusts.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—						Government Loans.	
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total.	Amount out- standing, 30th June, 1905.	Interest due to Revenue, 30th June, 1905.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Alexandra ..	432	14	49	495	214	105	152	..	471	3,283	65	
Avenel ..	163	..	10	173	43	36	71	..	150	1,551	31	
Avoca* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,793	135
Ballan ..	234	..	1	235	162	32	41	3	238	883	17	
Benalla ..	1,125	324	..	1,449	470	643	600	..	1,713	13,029	259	
Bet Bet Shire ..	49	..	..	49	10	14	113	19	156	4,655	93
Birchip ..	783	..	220†	1,012	654	56	250	74	1,034	4,771	95	
Boort ..	125	..	1	126	104	21	44	..	169	972	19	
Bright ..	159	213	2	374	35	72	125	1	233	2,747	55	
Carisbrook ..	382	..	2	384	23	89	264	5	381	5,835	116	
Charlton ..	504	30	..	534	297	81	200	42	620	6,068	213	
Dandenong ..	597	24	18	639	57	139	464	3	663	13,711	203	
Daylesford Bo- rough ..	1,106	336	68	1,510	349	98	1,033	6	1,486	22,816	453	
Donald ..	613	155	11	779	277	158	309	4	748	6,816	135	
Echuca Borough ..	1,683	..	2	1,685	998	100	668	16	1,782	11,985	482	
Elmore ..	235	150	96	481	227	156	169	4	556	3,719	74	
Euroa ..	712	149	33	894	58	83	737	9	887	16,278	323	
Gisborne ..	314	..	12	326	55	107	179	..	341	3,875	77	
Hamilton ..	1,961	260	70	2,291	185	338	1,632	45	2,200	36,104	717	
Healesville ..	218	100	9	327	60	43	194	3	300	4,252	84	
Heathcote ..	289	136	3	428	50	77	322	2	451	7,109	141	
Horsham Borough ..	1,310	..	76	1,386	550	441	660	18	1,669	9,655	192	
Kara Kara Shire*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,141	142
Kerang ..	914	..	1	915	445	229	181	10	865	3,934	73	
Kerang Shire*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,175	23
Kilmore ..	563	350	..	913	74	235	566	7	882	12,514	250	
Koroit ..	354	156	1	511	206	140	163	19	528	3,348	58	
Korumburra ..	593	232	67	892	219	137	603	16	975	11,075	..	
Kowree ..	..	..	176†	176	29	28	119	..	176	2,633	52
Kyabram ..	226	86	..	312	225	63	22	1	311	414	8	
Kyneton Shire ..	1,175	817	19	2,011	141	226	1,582	..	1,949	18,309	364	
Lancefield ..	265	99	..	364	13	45	307	..	365	6,774	135	
Lawloit ..	..	..	1,172†	1,172	433	207	532	..	1,172	11,763	233
Lilydale ..	269	..	..	269	32	48	142	..	222	5,239	125
Loddon United ..	374	154	1,031†	1,559	43	174	1,440	12	1,469	20,054	3,699	
Longwood ..	242	..	..	242	5	40	82	1	128	1,804	73
Lowan Shire ..	1,074	..	44	1,118	381	260	513	3	1,157	11,357	225	
Macedon ..	145	..	1	146	6	39	112	5	162	2,465	49	
Mansfield ..	453	193	..	646	164	119	334	5	622	7,300	145	
Maryborough ..	2,484	1,200	17	3,701	610	†	2,943	..	3,553	65,111	..	
Mooroopna ..	268	42	..	310	118	169	72	..	359	1,595	32	
Murchison ..	264	131	87	482	253	142	140	4	539	2,788	84	
Nagambie ..	274	52	..	326	216	104	57	5	382	2,472	90	
Nhill ..	870	57	4	931	349	171	434	5	959	7,379	147	
Numurkah Shire ..	1,916	278	37	2,231	585	487	948	23	2,043	19,241	382	
Omeo ..	354	..	1	355	100	33	169	2	304	3,696	149	
Riddell's Creek ..	197	..	..	197	30	33	132	2	197	2,924	58
Rochester ..	409	15	..	424	278	164	50	..	492	1,192	24	
Romsey ..	190	59	2	251	27	99	180	..	306	3,902	77	
Rushworth ..	487	2	1	490	145	135	202	5	487	4,472	89	
Rutherglen ..	1,252	17	13	1,282	445	220	737	..	1,402	16,101	320	
Seymour ..	681	1,051	6	1,738	132	249	1,213	8	1,602	26,784	531	
Shepparton Urban ..	1,290	286	202	1,778	653	393	884	9	1,939	15,016	301	
Shepparton Shire ..	1,325	4	58	1,387	719	277	697	38	1,731	15,291	303	
St. Arnaud Bo- rough ..	1,810	49	33	1,892	641	140	1,314	4	2,099	29,029	577	

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1905, AND LOAN LIABILITY, 30TH JUNE, 1905, OF WATERWORKS TRUSTS—*continued.*

Waterworks Trusts.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—					Government Loans.	
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total	Amount outstanding, 30th June, 1905.	Interest due to Revenue, 30th June, 1905
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
St. Arnaud Shire	552	..	212†	764	100	68	401	5	574	6,466	131
Stawell Shire*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swan Hill	605	2	7	614	188	210	177	16	591	3,930	78
Swan Hill Shire*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tatura	279	73	6	358	90	140	89	2	321	1,959	39
Tungamah Shire	1,329	35	..	1,364	239	523	537	22	1,321	11,877	236
United EchUCA and Waranga	3,164	863	104	4,131	1,313	392	2,049	49	3,803	34,088	2,372
Upper Macedon	148	..	..	148	23	29	48	1	101	1,030	20
Violet Town	245	..	4	249	85	47	124	1	257	2,744	54
Wangaratta‡	1,252	327	36	1,615	604	461	305	54	1,424	6,793	135
Warracknabeal	863	147	9	1,019	526	129	176	16	847	3,739	74
Warrnambool	2,145	385	88	2,618	778	560	1,192	..	2,530	37,382	743
Wimmera United	6,272	187	4,482†	10,941	5,520	†	5,855	31	11,406	105,319	2,074
Winchelsea Shire	331	..	..	331	19	89	178	..	286	4,154	81
Wodonga	407	158	4	569	41	126	342	5	514	7,510	149
Woodend	342	263	17	622	76	136	262	24	498	5,646	112
Wycheproof	238	..	283†	521	73	113	345	4	535	7,551	150
Yarrowonga Urban	560	174	..	734	168	253	348	2	771	7,590	151
Yea ..	259	195	4	458	117	184	171	..	472	3,780	75
	52,703	10,030	8,921	71,654	22,555	11,155	37,496	670	71,876	786,505	19,520

* These Trusts are inoperative.

† Principally contributions from municipal councils towards maintenance and interest on and redemption of loans.

‡ Included in maintenance and management.

§ The receipts and expenditure of the Wangaratta Waterworks Trust are made up for the fifteen months ended the 31st December, 1905.

RETURN OF RESERVOIRS CONSTRUCTED ON GOLD-FIELDS.

Showing the names of their Controlling Bodies, Names, Storage Capacity of Reservoirs, Purposes for which Provided, and Cost to the 30th June, 1905.

Gold-fields
reservoirs.

Under what Control.	Name of Reservoir.	Capacity.	Purpose.	Cost.
		Gallons.		£
Shire Council of Ripon ..	Beaufort ..	86,000,000	Mining	1,991
Shire Council of Ballan ..	Blackwood ..	38,000,000	Mining	1,090
Borough of Dunolly ..	Dunolly (old) ..	17,000,000	Mining	1,912
Borough of Daylesford ..	Hepburn ..	31,000,000	Mining	2,527
Shire of Avoca ..	Homebush ..	5,000,000	Mining	328
Borough of Inglewood ..	Inglewood (old) ..	5,000,000	Mining	1,112
Borough of Inglewood ..	Inglewood (new) ..	22,000,000	Domestic	4,951
Shire of Kilmore Water- Works Trust	Kilmore ..	14,000,000	Domestic	2,986
Borough of Maryborough	Maryborough ..	21,000,000	Domestic	1,839
Borough of Stawell ..	No. 1 Quartz Reef	5,000,000	Mining	..
Shire of Stawell ..	No. 9, Four Posts	3,000,000	Mining	80

RETURN OF RESERVOIRS CONSTRUCTED ON GOLD-FIELDS—*continued.*

Under what Control.	Name of Reservoir.	Capacity.	Purpose.	Cost.
		Gallons.		£
Shire of Tullaroop ..	Nuggety Gully ..	25,000,000	Domestic	2,384
Borough of Ararat ..	Oliver's Gully ..	24,000,000	Domestic	5,000
Shire of Avoca ..	Redbank ..	27,000,000	Mining	2,785
Borough of St. Arnaud	St. Arnaud ..	40,000,000	Domestic	15,343
Borough of Tarnagulla	Tarnagulla ..	8,000,000	Domestic	1,430
Shire of Korong ..	Wedderburn ..	12,000,000	Domestic	2,550
Government* ..	Back Creek ..	135,000,000	Mining	4,211
Government* ..	Gapsted ..	5,700,000	Mining	1,150
Government ..	Mafeking ..	400,000	Domestic	429
Creswick Shire* ..	Broomfield and Allendale	5,000,000	Domestic	1,000
	Total ..	529,100,000	..	55,860

* Constructed under *Mining Development Act 1896.*

The *Water Act 1905* provides for all these reservoirs except Back Creek, Gapsted, Mafeking, and Broomfield and Allendale being sold or destroyed, not being any longer required for water supply purposes.

THE WATER ACT 1905.

On 12th December, 1905, an Act of Parliament, to come into operation on 1st May, 1906, became law, which promises, under successful administration, to inaugurate a new era in the history of water supply and conservation in Victoria. The transport facilities of the State have long been recognised as equal to those of any other country, but, with the ample rainfall we receive, we have been behind other countries where similar conditions obtain. The centralization of effort and systematization of policy and management, the want of which is regarded as the retarding influence of past years, are secured under the new legislation, which provides a board of three Commissioners to administer the new policy. All existing irrigation trusts are abolished, their works and duties being transferred to the new body. Many of the duties of the Water Supply Department also go over. The three positions were filled by the Government, who appointed Mr. Stuart Murray as Chairman, and Messrs. G. Garson and W. Cattnach as members, the appointments dating from 1st May. The technical training, expert capacity, and wide practical experience of the Commissioners will, no doubt, insure the success of the new policy. This State Rivers and Water Supply Commission will have power to ultimately impose rates and charges upon the land sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance and management, and interest on the capital outlay. It controls the Coliban and Geelong Water Supply Works, the Kow Swamp, Goulburn, and Loddon National Works, the Lake Lonsdale Reservoir, the Mallee water supply, the Long Lake scheme, and other smaller works of the State. All natural water rights are vested in the Crown, and the Commission is empowered to take proceedings against persons or corporations who divert water from water-courses, except

as provided by the Act, the presumption of grant to do so by length of use being annulled. Pollution and obstruction of water in water-courses are offences, but rights under the Mines Acts are not interfered with. The Board of Land and Works is to construct waterworks, and, on completion, transfer them to the Commission. Existing irrigation and water supply trust districts become districts under the Act, and new districts may be added by the Minister, or the boundaries of old ones altered by the Governor-in-Council. A register of all lands within the district, to be open for public inspection, is to be drawn up, showing the land in three classes, with an additional class to comprise swamp lands. Occupiers of all lands on the register for any district are entitled to a supply of water for the domestic and ordinary use of persons dwelling thereon, and for watering cattle and other stock on a scale of quantities to be fixed by the Commission. After such provision is made, the remainder of the available water may be appropriated by the Commission for irrigation. Not less than one-half nor more than three-fourths of such available remainder may be apportioned as water rights, *pro ratâ* on the basis of area to all lands other than swamp lands within the district commanded by gravitation with water from the works. The occupiers of lands to which such water rights are apportioned are to be liable to an annual charge for the water for irrigation. In addition to such *pro ratâ* rates, applications may be made by orchardists and vigneron, and extra water rights granted to them of such water as will reasonably irrigate their plants, at the same rate as that charged for the *pro ratâ* rights. These extra water rights are to lapse as soon as the lands have ceased for more than one year to be used for orchards or vineyards. Thereafter, further water supply may be granted to other lands by agreement with the occupiers, the rate per unit of volume being as in the cases of the *pro ratâ* and extra water rights. Sale of water by agreement may be made to persons or corporations. A general water rate is leviable upon all lands, lands distant from the works being subject to a lower rate. Water may also be supplied, upon charge, outside district, but no supply of water is permitted until the requirements of all persons within the district entitled to a supply for domestic and ordinary use, and for watering stock, have first been met according to their valuation. The Commission or other authority has power to determine the times and manner of the supply for domestic and stock purposes of an owner or occupier who refuses to make proper provision, as required by the Commission or trust, for the reception of his water. Where the available supply is insufficient, a proportionate supply will be arranged. Lands taken for water purposes may be compensated for under the provisions of the *Lands Compensation Act* 1890. The Bairnsdale, Western Wimmera, Carrum, and Yatchaw Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts are abolished and reconstituted as waterworks districts; and certain old reservoirs not now required are to be sold or destroyed. The Dookie, Lerderderg, Pine Hills, Millewa, Torrumberry North, and Werribee Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts are abolished, and the liabilities thereof cancelled.

MILDURA IRRIGATION SCHEME.

A full account of the history of the Mildura Settlement from its inception will be found in the *Victorian Year Book*, 1904. A short account of the scheme is as follows:—

In 1884, a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the question of the Conservation of Water in Victoria, and Mildura was chosen as the site for an irrigation colony, and in 1887, 250,000 acres of land there were set apart for the experiment.

Two blocks of about 25,000 acres each were made available, upon the ordinary conditions for resumption and entry for mining, to the Messrs. Chaffey Bros. Irrigation works and improvements gave rights to grants in fee simple, in these blocks, as well as in the remaining 200,000 acres, which, after three years, the licensees would be entitled to occupy, and sell, or dispose of, in parcels of not more than 80 acres for fruit-growing, or 160 acres for growing other products. No person was to have more than one block, and the licensees were not themselves to retain more than 5,000 acres of cultivated and irrigated land out of that granted to them in fee simple. Every parcel should have a sufficient water-right to run with the title as a perpetual easement, and a licence to divert water from the Murray, sufficient for the purposes of the Settlement, was granted for 25 years. In return, the licensees covenanted to expend £300,000 in irrigation works within twenty years, in accordance with general plans approved by the Government.

On 30th September, 1887, the licensees assigned all their interests and rights to the Chaffey Brothers Limited Company. In the December following, the Mildura Irrigation Company was formed.

By extensive advertising in Great Britain, many of the very best class of settlers were induced to emigrate and invest their capital. In 1892, the settlers complained of the non-performance by the licensees of their covenants. In March, 1893, the Chief Engineer of Water Supply visited the Settlement, and made extensive inquiries into these complaints, and into the state of affairs generally. His report revealing an unsatisfactory state of affairs, the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, consisting of six Commissioners and two Auditors, to be elected by the occupiers and owners of rateable land, was constituted, by Act of Parliament, in 1895. All the irrigation lands, works, and approaches were vested in them, and the terms of holding were revised in favour generally of the settlers.

In 1896, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into and report upon the condition and prospects of the Settlement. It found that the principal causes of failure were the grave errors made in laying out the Settlement, and in making provision for the supply of water for irrigation; the non-fulfilment of the obligations undertaken in the agreement, whereby the reasonable expectations of the settlers were disappointed; and the hopeless financial mismanagement of the company. It was decided to raise a loan to meet pressing necessities, and an overdraft was guaranteed by the Treasurer, the Chief Engineer of the Water Supply Department deciding what works required to be carried out. From time to time the Government has granted further assistance, until on 30th June, 1905, the

total amount advanced was £58,700, which, together with interest accumulated to that date, £13,932, represents the total indebtedness of the Trust to the Government.

A railway line has also been constructed, connecting Mildura with the Metropolis, and was opened for traffic towards the close of 1903.

The success of the Settlement is now assured, and healthy progress is visible everywhere. Its products are consumed in Victoria in large quantities, and the other States of the Commonwealth are good customers for the canned and dried fruits. The following tables show that Victoria is building up an export trade in canned and dried fruits, most of which are raised at Mildura:—

EXPORTS OF CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS PRODUCED IN VICTORIA,
1895 TO 1905.

Year.	Canned Fruits.	Dried Fruits.	
		Raisins.	Other.
	£	£	£
1895	2,625	3,941	1,286
1896	3,904	835	1,777
1897	6,849	1,147	4,510
1898	5,823	7,388	6,674
1899	9,672	7,524	8,286
1900	20,396	10,150	5,121
1901	31,015	15,095	4,963
1902	30,223	23,730	20,519
1903	30,799	48,137	8,631
1904	31,666	59,276	11,216
1905	36,427	47,131	9,677

DETAILS OF EXPORTS DURING 1905 OF CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS
PRODUCED IN VICTORIA.

Country to which Exported.	Canned Fruits— Value.	Dried Fruits.			
		Raisins.		Other.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Western Australia ..	9,351	110,343	2,204	15,755	383
Other Australian States	21,924	2,203,880	44,483	398,451	9,046
New Zealand ..	271	35,200	360	2,145	45
South Africa ..	2,689	360	9	500	9
United Kingdom ..	10	112	3	732	25
Other Countries ..	2,182	2,960	72	5,753	169
Total ..	36,427	2,352,855	47,131	423,336	9,677

The trade with the other States is growing, the total value of the export in 1905 being £87,391 against £77,383 in 1903.

The following table gives the area under cultivation at Mildura in April, 1905:—

Vacant.	Vines.				Citrons.		Other Fruit Trees.				Miscellaneous.			Total.
	Gordos.	Sultanas.	Currants.	Wine.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Apricots.	Peaches.	Figs.	Unenumerated.	Lucerne.	Crop.	House Garden.	
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres.
1,010½	2,533	2,425½	535½	43	351½	468	526	146½	70½	194½	533½	537½	219½	9,595½

The following figures, showing the population of the settlement since 1891, are a fair indication of its recovery:—

POPULATION OF MILDURA, 1891 TO 1904.

1891	Census	...	...	2,321	1897	September	...	...	2,500
1891	September	...	...	3,000	1898	"	...	...	2,800
1892	"	...	...	3,500	1899	"	...	...	3,020
1893	"	...	...	3,000	1901	Census	...	...	3,325
1894	"	...	...	3,000	1902	September	...	...	3,625
1895	"	...	...	3,000	1903	"	...	...	4,050
1896	"	...	...	2,000	1904	"	...	...	4,100
					1905	"	...	...	4,150

Revenue
and expen-
diture of
Mildura
Irrigation
Trust.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1905:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE TRUST, 1904-5.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Arrears, Horticultural Assess- ment	4,272	Expenditure on Pumping Sta- tions	7,882
Current Rates, Horticultural Assessment	8,215	Expenditure on Town Supply	861
Arrears, Town Assessment ..	290	Distribution of Water ..	2,056
Current Rates, Town Assess- ment	676	Interest	2,348
Miscellaneous	390	Other Expenditure	950
Total	13,843	Total	14,097

The following were the revenue from rates, &c., and the expenditure on pumping, distribution, and town service, during the last six years:—

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£			£		
1900	9,801	...	...	9,647	
1901	10,756	...	...	9,987	
1902	11,461	...	...	11,650	
1903	13,738	...	...	13,842	
1904	14,672	...	...	11,486	
1905	13,843	...	...	10,799	

RAINFALL TABLES.

The following table shows the average yearly amount of rainfall in each of the 26 basins or regions constituting the State of Victoria, from 1893 to 1904, and the rainfall during 1903, 1904, and 1905:—

Name of Basin.	Rainfall.			
	Yearly Average, 1893 to 1904.	During 1903.	During 1904.	During 1905.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	28·49	31·46	24·27	27·76
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merrie Rivers	31·03	33·01	27·02	32·12
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	26·65	31·63	26·22	25·84
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	25·17	28·78	26·85	23·06
Otway Forest	40·52	42·11	37·69	36·62
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	26·80	28·82	25·99	24·03
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	27·26	29·66	23·17	25·76
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	34·86	39·95	40·92	38·53
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	36·28	38·03	37·64	35·49
South Gippsland	40·35	38·79	35·81	41·00
Latrobe and Thompson Rivers ..	38·45	35·33	35·40	36·58
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	27·03	20·04	17·45	26·58
Mitchell River	30·88	25·22	22·09	34·48
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	30·23	25·86	21·29	33·13
Snowy River	37·08	34·20	31·17	42·83
Murray River	24·94	21·76	20·54	18·86
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	36·27	34·36	35·70	35·42
Ovens River	44·14	34·89	36·65	35·94
Goulburn River	28·02	28·93	26·36	25·62
Campaspe River	26·72	28·83	25·37	22·43
Loddon River	20·39	24·93	18·30	17·43
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	17·20	22·55	14·77	16·01
Avoca River	19·40	23·45	15·22	15·77
Western Wimmera	21·91	21·64	17·45	19·32
Eastern Wimmera	24·55	27·05	20·16	20·88
Mallee Country	16·01	18·01	12·17	13·25
Weighted Averages ..	26·68	27·36	23·28	24·97

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGED AMOUNT OF RAINFALL,
In each of the 26 basins or regions constituting the State of Victoria,
for each quarter, and for the whole year, with corresponding
quarterly and yearly averages, for each basin, deduced from all
available records to date:—

Name of Basin.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Total Amount for the Year 1905.	Yearly Average.
	Total for 1st Quarter.	Average for 1st Quarter.	Total for 2nd Quarter.	Average for 2nd Quarter.	Total for 3rd Quarter.	Average for 3rd Quarter.	Total for 4th Quarter.	Average for 4th Quarter.		
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	2.17	3.83	9.76	8.53	9.90	8.72	5.93	6.02	27.76	27.10
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, Merrie Rivers ..	3.04	4.35	11.12	9.51	12.08	9.63	5.88	6.32	32.12	29.82
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	2.79	4.61	8.50	8.05	8.93	7.27	5.62	6.24	25.84	26.17
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	2.87	4.81	7.01	7.47	7.95	6.63	5.23	5.93	23.06	24.84
Otway Forest ..	4.06	8.17	11.40	13.24	13.48	11.21	7.68	7.94	36.62	40.56
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	2.97	4.34	7.11	7.75	7.72	7.29	6.23	6.15	24.03	25.53
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	3.10	5.25	6.95	8.02	8.28	6.98	7.43	6.55	25.76	26.80
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	5.57	6.93	10.50	10.15	11.62	9.42	10.84	8.68	38.53	35.18
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	5.04	6.31	9.62	10.95	12.05	9.14	8.78	8.29	35.49	34.69
South Gippsland ..	5.46	7.36	10.83	11.88	13.48	11.02	11.23	8.88	41.00	39.14
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	4.01	7.30	9.58	10.42	12.30	9.60	10.69	8.88	36.58	36.20
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	5.38	6.00	5.91	7.42	5.15	6.06	10.14	7.28	34.48	30.48
Mitchell River ..	7.96	7.22	7.18	9.09	5.97	6.89	13.37	7.68	34.48	29.13
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	7.38	6.87	6.66	8.42	5.59	6.96	13.50	8.61	42.83	38.13
Snowy River ..	7.83	8.12	7.52	11.63	10.46	9.77	17.02	8.61	42.83	38.13
Murray River ..	2.46	4.36	6.93	6.95	6.36	5.95	3.11	4.85	18.86	22.11
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	3.44	6.94	11.17	10.80	13.69	9.49	7.12	7.47	35.42	34.70
Ovens River ..	3.72	7.06	12.01	12.93	13.71	12.17	6.50	9.17	35.94	41.33
Goulburn River ..	2.32	4.43	8.40	8.46	9.66	7.48	5.24	5.89	25.62	26.26
Campaspe River ..	1.97	4.31	7.78	8.47	7.81	7.11	4.87	5.62	22.43	25.50
Loddon River ..	2.08	3.13	6.01	6.38	5.60	4.94	3.74	4.38	17.43	19.01
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	1.64	2.57	6.68	5.36	4.16	4.29	3.53	3.65	16.01	15.87
Avoca River ..	1.83	2.75	6.24	6.10	4.63	4.51	3.07	4.11	15.77	17.47
Western Wimmera ..	1.72	2.45	7.88	6.56	6.05	6.25	3.67	4.47	19.32	19.73
Eastern Wimmera ..	2.00	3.09	7.79	7.54	6.77	6.41	4.32	5.41	20.86	22.45
Mallee country ..	1.50	2.51	6.28	4.86	3.40	3.58	2.07	2.88	13.25	13.83
State ..	3.08	4.57	7.98	8.00	7.85	6.93	6.06	5.72	24.97	25.22

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1903, 1904, AND 1905.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, — (minus).

Regions.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Western Districts ..	+58	+71	-38	+5	-15	+8	+6	-18	+20
Cape Otway Forest ..	+50	+104	-50	+11	-23	-14	-12	-17	+20
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay ..	+31	+122	-28	+4	-14	-7	-12	-12	+21
South Gippsland ..	+24	+66	-26	-11	-31	-9	-10	-20	+22
Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers ..	-30	+31	-15	-25	-41	-16	-1	-17	+4
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers ..	-50	+13	+1	-8	-28	-29	+8	-6	-4
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Campaspe River ..	-3	+17	-41	*	-26	-3	+38	-4	+21
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River ..	-3	+51	-35	-18	-29	+11	-4	-18	+2

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1903, 1904, AND 1905—continued.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, - (minus).

Regions.	Fourth Quarter.			Year.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Western Districts	+ 4	-23	- 8	+12	- 6	*
Cape Otway Forest	- 5	-27	- 3	+ 4	- 7	-10
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay ..	+23	-36	+12	+ 9	+ 2	+ 1
South Gippsland	- 4	-23	+26	- 4	-11	+ 5
Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers	-13	-45	+45	-16	-22	+ 4
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers ..	- 1	-58	+97	-10	-22	+13
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Campaspe River	+17	-14	-19	+15	-10	- 8
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River	+ 5	-36	-18	- 7	-18	- 5

* Very slightly above average.

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS FOR THE SEASONS AND FOR THE METEOROLOGICAL YEAR DEDUCED FROM ALL RECORDS OBTAINED IN PAST YEARS AT THE MELBOURNE OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.
<i>Averages.</i>					
Mean pressure of air in inches	29.892	29.838	30.005	30.000	29.934
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0.894	0.800	0.807	0.981	0.871
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	56.7	64.8	58.5	49.2	57.3
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. ..	18.8	21.4	17.6	14.2	18.0
Mean percentage of humidity. Sat. = 100	70	65	73	78	71
Mean rainfall in inches	7.28	5.95	6.69	5.74	25.66
Mean number of days of rain	37	24	30	41	132
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10.05	17.08	7.62	3.67	38.41
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10	6.0	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.8
Mean daily duration of sunshine	h. m. 5 56	h. m. 7 52	h. m. 4 44	h. m. 3 26	h. m. 5 28
Mean total of hours of sunshine	544	709	428	310	1991
Percentage number of hours during which the wind blew from the various points of the compass	h.	h.	h.	h.	
	North ..	16.0	7.7	16.1	28.5
	North-West ..	9.4	4.1	7.6	13.0
	West ..	15.2	9.5	12.2	14.9
	South-West ..	16.8	20.4	12.6	10.8
	South ..	16.5	24.1	14.9	6.3
	South-East ..	9.8	19.2	14.1	5.0
	East ..	3.7	5.6	5.6	2.7
Mean number of days of fog ..	North-East ..	11.2	8.1	15.2	17.3
	Calm ..	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5
		1.2	0.7	5.0	9.7
					16.6

Extremes.			
Pressure of air.	Inches.	Temperature of air in shade.	Fahr.
Greatest monthly range ...	1·503	Greatest monthly range ...	69·1
Smallest " " ...	0·489	Smallest " " ...	23·4
Greatest yearly range ...	1·719	Greatest yearly range ...	82·6
Smallest " " ...	1·169	Smallest " " ...	66·0
Highest air pressure on record	30·678	Greatest mean daily range ...	27·8
Lowest " " " "	28·868	Smallest " " " " ...	7·7
		Highest temperature on record	111·2
		Lowest " " " "	27·0
		Fahr.	
Solar radiation—highest on record ..		..	178·5
Terrestrial radiation—lowest on record ..		..	20·4
		Inches.	
Greatest rainfall on record ..		..	44·25
Smallest rainfall on record ..		..	15·61
Horizontal motion in miles ..		..	92·221
Mean hourly velocity of wind ..		..	10·5

The table below contains the values of the principal Meteorological elements for the whole year 1905, with the corresponding averages and extremes, based on the Observatory Records of 49 years:—

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1905.	Average for 49 Years.	Extreme between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 49 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ...	29·930	29·936	...	...
Highest " " " " ...	30·525	30·528	30·678	30·003
Lowest " " " " ...	30·203	29·167	29·814	28·868
Range (inches) ...	1·322	1·358	1·719	1·169
Mean temperature of air, in shade (Fahr.)	56°·1	57°·4	58°·7	56°·3
Mean daily maximum ...	66·3	67·3	69·0	65·8
Mean daily minimum ...	49·0	49·3	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum ...	108·5	105·1	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum ...	32·0	30·7	33·9	27·0
Mean daily range ...	17·1	18·0	20·3	14·6
Absolute annual range ...	76·5	74·3	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (maximum) ...	165·4	161·1	178·5	108·6
Terrestrial Radiation (minimum) ...	24·5	24·9	46·2	20·4
Rainfall (in inches) ...	25·64	25·69	44·25	15·61
Number of wet days ...	129	131	165	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) ...	37·669	38·163	45·65	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation=100) ...	72	72	...	...
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	6·2	5·9	...	...
Duration of sunshine (number of hours)	1,918	1,964	...	...
Number of days of fog ...	7	16·7	...	...

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884. Five areas were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms—at Dookie, Longerenong, Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto. Subsequently two further reservations were made—at Rutherglen and Edi. The total areas of these reserves amount to 14,324 acres. Particulars are as follow:—

AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM LANDS,
1905.

Name.	Area.			How Used.
	A.	R.	P.	
Dookie and Currawa	4,889	0	0	College and Experimental Farm
Longerenong (Jung Jung)	2,386	0	0	Experimental Farm
Edi	18	3	25	Tobacco Farm
Rutherglen	913	0	24	Viticultural Station, Model Orchard, and Experimental Farm work
Gunyah Gunyah and Jumbuk	2,500	0	0	{ Not in use
Olangolah	2,800	0	0	
Bullarto	817	0	0	Let for grazing
Total	14,324	0	9	

In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, but more especially for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres, subsequently increased by 40 acres, was reserved in 1874, at Dookie, situated in Moira, a county in the North-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found, under the direction of the Council of Agricultural Education, a State Experimental Farm. The following account of the present state of the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. E. G. Duffus, Secretary for Agriculture:—

Experi-
men-
tal farm,
Dookie.

The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

A new dairy has been erected, at a cost of £1,069, on the most scientific plans, and is fitted with a complete dairying plant of latest pattern, including a pasteurizer, refrigerator, &c. The cow byres are thoroughly modern, and are fitted with milking machines and all necessary appliances.

A wine cellar and fermenting house has been erected at a cost of about £1,100, and students are instructed in the art of wine-making. There are 34½ acres under vines, consisting of 4 acres table grapes, planted in 1887; 5 acres Gordo, Blanco, and Zante currants, planted in 1888; 11 acres Red Hermitage, 7 acres planted in

1889 and 4 acres in 1895; 10 acres Carbenet, planted in 1894; 2 acres Baxter Sherry, planted in 1895; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Red Hermitage, planted in 1903. There are 20 acres under fruit trees of all the approved varieties.

A new implement and grain shed, 174 feet long, and several other new buildings have been erected, and other improvements are being carried out. A new chemical and biological laboratory has been built. This is one of the best fitted up laboratories in the State, and gives ample opportunities for the scientific teaching.

During the year the rainfall recorded was 19.92 inches.

Considerable attention is paid to experimental work in connexion with the cereals. The rearing of new varieties of wheat, suitable for the different parts of this country, has special attention paid to it.

Manurial tests are carried out each year, and the results are published for the benefit of the farmers.

There is a good and growing demand for seed wheat, oats, and barley from the college farm; whilst, for the commercial training of the students, a good deal of grain is marketed. The threshing and the harvesting in general are carried out by the students under competent instructors. The cropping also is mainly carried out by the students, who are taught how to use the ploughs, cultivators, seed-drills, and all other farming implements.

Experiments with new fodder plants and with others of economic importance are carried out, whilst attention is also paid to the indigenous grasses. A variety of medicinal and other plants is also grown on the farm for educational purposes. There is a $4\frac{3}{4}$ acre plantation of fifteen-year-old olives, of six varieties.

Accommodation has been provided for 70 students. Provision will shortly be made to accommodate 100 students. The charge per head per annum is £25 for maintenance, £1 5s. for medical attendance and medicines, and £1 15s. for books and other school materials, or £28 in all. No charge is made for instruction.

Attention is being given to the breeding of draught horses and Indian remounts. Most of the horses used on the farm have been bred on it. There are several highly-bred Clydesdale mares, and a first-class stallion has been purchased by the Council of Agricultural Education, to be used for stud purposes on the farm and for approved mares of the farmers from the surrounding districts. The cattle on the farm include Ayrshires principally, also Herefords and Short-horns. Farmers, on paying a small fee, may have the use of the stud bulls for their cows. The breeds of sheep kept are Lincolns, Merinoes, Hampshire Downs, and South Downs. The raising of early lambs for the market occupies considerable attention. The pigs kept are pure imported Berkshires, and imported large white Yorkshires. There is a good demand for them for stud purposes. The poultry industry is fostered, and pens of the best breeds are kept, a number of the birds being imported from England. A very successful laying competition commenced on 1st May, 1905. Fifty pens of fowls, of different breeds, entered for the competition, which ended on the 30th April, 1906.

The Longereng Experimental Farm, under the control of the Council of Agricultural Education, is situated about seven and a half miles from the town of Horsham, and two miles from the Dooen railway station and post-office. It consists of 2,386 acres of land, fairly representative of the Wimmera district, with the exception of 700 acres of low-lying swampy land, which is only fit for grazing purposes, with a carrying capacity of about one sheep to every two acres. The balance is good wheat-growing land.

Longereng Experimental Farm.

Experiments are being conducted in growing different varieties of wheat, oats, and fodder crops. There are also 30 acres of well-kept orchard, 5 acres of which are devoted to raising American phylloxera-resistant vines. There are also 35 acres laid down in lucerne, which can be irrigated, and provide excellent green fodder for stock during the summer months.

Water is obtained from the Western Wimmera Irrigation Trust, and is conveyed in open channels from the trust's pumping station at Dooen.

The stock consists of 18 draught horses, and a herd of Ayrshire cattle. Considerable attention is devoted to the raising of Shropshire sheep, and there is a flock of pure Shropshires from the best imported pedigree sheep obtainable. A number of flock sheep, principally breeding ewes, is also kept.

The Government Tobacco Experimental Station, containing 18 acres of land, is situated at Edi, in the North-eastern district of Victoria. It is used for the purpose of conducting experiments in the culture of the better classes of tobacco and their treatment, also for manuring experiments, which are intended to be an object-lesson to farmers generally, and aim at ascertaining the varieties of tobacco best suited to the soils and climate, and the manures best adapted for improving the quality of the leaf and producing the largest returns.

Edi Tobacco Farm.

The experiments conducted during the past season have proved that several of the better types of tobacco can be grown in different parts of Victoria with good results, also that a very good quality cigar-leaf can be produced in both the North-eastern and Gippsland districts, the success of the latter on some of the cheaper hill soils being very satisfactory.

The planting of the different tobaccos closer together in the field has greatly improved the texture and general qualities of the leaf, the price realized by sales from the tobacco grown on the farm being 1s. per lb. for all grades of cigar-leaf, and 7d. per lb. for pipe tobacco.

Further experiments will be conducted in proving varieties and sub-varieties suited to soil and climate, in various parts of the State, and special treatments. Seed of pure varieties has been distributed to one hundred and twenty-three growers (123), and a larger area is being cultivated throughout the State, the quality being spoken of by the trade as better than that previously produced.

Experiments in maize-growing have also been carried out, plots of nine (9) varieties being grown, all of which have made excellent growth, and promise fair yields, showing that this crop can be largely produced in the North-east.

Rutherglen
Viticulural
Station.

The chief work being done at the Viticultural Station is in connexion with the propagation and grafting of the American and Franco-American resistant vines for the reconstitution of phylloxerated vineyards.

As is well known, the ordinary European vines rapidly succumb to the attack of phylloxera—a tiny insect that injures the vine roots and quickly destroys vineyards wherever it has obtained a footing. Phylloxera was discovered in Victoria in 1877. By its inevitable spread it soon destroyed the vines in the districts to which it had been introduced. Other districts became infected. The seriousness of these attacks led to the trials of many methods to exterminate the pest, all of which have unfortunately proved futile. French investigators had discovered that certain American vines were able to resist the deadly action of the tiny but formidable phylloxera. These are used as stocks on which to graft the desired producing kinds, as their roots were able to withstand the attacks of the insidious insect foe.

There are a number of American vines grown, but all are not equally suitable for all soils, nor adapted as graft-bearers for all European varieties, hence the work undertaken at the viticultural station is to discover the most eligible kinds. To test their adaptability to the different soils, sub-stations were founded in each viticultural district of the State, and data were carefully collected regarding the growth of each variety in the very diverse soils purposely selected for these tests. Only such as are of vigorous growth are recommended.

To ascertain the grafting affinities of each kind of stock and scion, some of each of the principal wine and table varieties were grafted on each kind of resisting stock. These were then planted out permanently and the results noted. Growers can readily see by this plot which stock suits a certain variety best. The grafting of those European vines (of wine, table, and drying varieties that are in greatest demand) on suitable resistant stocks is carried out extensively during the season. The work is done both by hand and machines. A few rootlings are used as stocks, but the majority of the grafts are cuttings. A large number of the cuttings grown at the station are utilized in grafting chosen varieties for vigneron, who may not have facilities or time to carry out this operation for themselves. In addition, many thousands of American vine cuttings are supplied direct to the growers.

About 10 acres are planted out permanently at the viticultural station with "motherstocks" for the production of cuttings. These have grown so luxuriantly that fully half a million can be supplied during the ensuing season, and this number can be largely increased if necessary during the following year. There are also two nurseries of considerable area, each containing many thousands of healthy rootlings both grafted and ungrafted. To practically prove the efficacy of resistant stocks, grafted vines have been planted on the very sites of phylloxerated vines that had to be uprooted. These are growing luxuriantly, and afford striking testimony to their resistant value, as they are still surrounded by vines that are badly infected by the pest.

The principal resistant stocks grown belong to the genera *Riparia* and *Rupestris*, with their hybrids. As its name indicates, the *Riparia* in its native habitat loves moist, fertile soils along water-courses. Its root system is spreading and horizontal. Placed in such conditions as it is naturally accustomed to, it grows luxuriantly, but from the character of the root system, it is susceptible to drought. The species of *Rupestris* that are cultivated are more erect in habit than the *Riparias*, which are trailing. They are generally deeper rooted plants, and hence are better able to thrive in districts with a less generous rainfall. The Hybrids—usually designated by numbers—apparently inherit the good qualities of both parent plants, and have so far proved themselves most suitable for all conditions of soil and climate. They have also a wider range of affinity as graft bearers.

As a rule American vines do not take kindly to calcareous soils. The *Berlandieri* is one of the best for planting under such conditions, while for saline soils *Solonis* has so far proved itself most suitable.

Recently fourteen varieties, mostly new to Australia, of wine-making grapes have been imported. They are largely cultivated in South-eastern France, and will be grown and tested at the Viticultural Station with a view to proving their value as wine producers. The average yield of wine per acre in Victoria compares very unfavorably with that of Europe, and it is to be hoped that among this new importation varieties will be found which will increase the yield without diminishing the quality of the product. Two of the varieties are white grapes from the famous Sauterne vineyards, and are calculated to improve the quality of white table wines, which are becoming more and more popular every year. Other varieties have been received from the Douro Valley in Portugal, and the Sherry district of Spain. Already wines of a port and sherry type of very considerable merit are produced in Victoria, chiefly from French grapes. With the Portuguese and Spanish varieties about to be imported the quality of this class of wines should be improved out of all knowledge, and permanently enhance the reputation of Australian wines.

Wine-making is carried out at the station cellars, and about 2,500 gallons are being made this vintage. The treatment of wines, including pasteurization, receives considerable attention, and growers often visit in search of advice on this topic. A small still is utilized for the manufacture of spirit for fortifying sweet wines.

An excellent laboratory has been erected, and should permit of excellent work being done in the chemical analysis and bacteriological examination of wines.

In the vineyard attached to the station, interesting and useful experiments are being conducted in methods of pruning, cultivation, manuring, &c.

As a college for the sons of vine-growers the Viticultural Station did not become popular, but the buildings are now being filled with boys from the Neglected Children's Department, who are being trained in vine-growing and general farming, and will eventually become a means of supplying vine-growers with skilled labour of a class now difficult to obtain.

Experimental work is carried out with manures, cereals, grasses, fodder, and reputedly drought-resisting plants. A model orchard has been planted, and is worked under the supervision of the horticultural branch.

Experimental dairying and the cross-breeding of dairy strains of cattle has been started at the Viticultural Station, with a view to investigating the possibilities of dairying in the drier districts of the State.

The station is open to inspection on all week days, and is well patronized by visitors anxious to learn.

These reserves have never been used for the purposes of colleges. The two former sites, containing 5,300 acres are not in use, and the latter, containing 817 acres, is now let for grazing.

In addition to the college and farm lands provision was made, by the Act of 1884, to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 144,294 acres, and is described in the following table. At present the areas are let for grazing purposes:—

ENDOWMENT AREAS.

Parish.	Acres.	Parish.	Acres.
Ararat	1,100	Karramomus and Tamleugh ...	672
Ardno	210	Kerrisdale	148
Alexandra	79	Kaarimba	429
Bellellen and Illawarra ...	750	Knowsley	103
Beveridge Island	2,732	Knowsley East	296
Branket	387	Korrak Korrak	150
Berringama	199	Kinypanial	80
Bealiba	135	Koonik Koonik	37
Bumbang	10,000	Konnepra	126
Byawatha	108	Kerang	90
Buckrabanyule	220	Lindsay Island	42,000
Bringalbart	79	Laen	887
Bangerang	58	Longwood	242
Broadwater	198	Lang Lang and Yallock ...	4,780
Carraragarmungee	1,864	Leeor	125
Cudgewa	732	Moyston	242
Colac Colac	420	Moyston West	319
Corack East	474	Mullroo and Yelta	28,600
Charam	331	Meering	690
Carchap	99	Myrree	394
Charlton East	228	Mooroopna	98
Dropmore and Ruffly ...	454	Milloo	120
Dinyarrak	359	Mirampiram	99
Dartagook	120	Moira	136
Estcourt	2,831	Mologa	107
French Island	340	Nurcoung	230
Gooram Gong	582	Pental Island	17,350
Granya	586	Pannoomilloo	100
Gowangardi and Currawa ...	272	Peechember	50
Glenpatrick	100	Purnim	3,678
Glynwylln	524	Quantong	495
Jumbuk	2,641	Quambatook	380
Kunat Kunat	700	Torrumberry North	615

Gunyah
Gunyah,
Olangolah,
and Bul-
larto.
Endowment
lands.

ENDOWMENT AREAS—*continued.*

Parish.	Acres.	Parish	Acres.
Tullich	400	Wappan	293
Terrick Terrick East and West	160	Woorak	630
Terrick Terrick East ...	40	Waratah	148
Tallandoon	116	Wareek	100
Tarwin	167	Warrenmang	120
Torrumberry	281	Wail	240
Tallygaroopna	430	Wonthaggi North	2,535
Tragowel	250	Yarck	569
Toolongrook	160	Yanac-a-Yanac	168
Wychitella	1,015	Yeringa	160
Walwa	200	Yeerung	1,400
Windham	452		
Wabba	335	Total	144,294
Warrenbayne	145		

The total annual rental for endowment areas was £7,303.

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

The school is situated in the Richmond Park. The site covers 33 acres of ground, and was originally part of the old police pad-dock. In 1890, the Government decided to start on this site an institution for the training of orchardists and small settlers, and during the past eight years much has been done to provide for teaching the regular and casual students, and those visitors calling in search of special information.

Effective roads and culverts have been laid, model orchard blocks, farm land, gardens, and a student's training ground have been prepared, and a large variety of instructive implementa got together for use in the class and field work.

Class room instruction is given in horticultural science, vegetable pathology, botany, physical and commercial geography, entomology, measuring, levelling, designing, and plotting of homesteads, orchards, small farm and garden areas, and the most approved methods of raising and managing fruit trees and plants. Practical work includes the propagation and management of orchard trees, citrus, table grapes, bush fruits, harvesting, storing, packing, marketing, drying and canning fruit, vegetable culture, clearing, grading, and trenching of land, management of soils, manures, drainage, and villa gardening.

The principal and his assistant carry out this programme by affording lessons daily in the class room and field. Much of the landed estate has recently been prepared to receive domestic and farm animals of all kinds, and these are now added, and form a helpful source of instruction to students.

In 1899, women students were first admitted. They have for the most part devoted their attention to the designing and making of villa gardens, vegetable and herb culture, and the special cultivation of table grapes and lemons—branches of commercial horticulture most suited to women.

Previous to 1903, instruction was free, but a fee of £5 per annum is now charged. There is a steady advance in the number of students, and every indication of the school doing generally helpful work in the service of the State. The flower gardens surrounding the principal's residence are noted for their beauty, and the instructional character of the work ever in progress makes the place well worth a visit at any season. The school year extends from February to December. Application for admission should be made to the Secretary for Agriculture, Public Offices, Melbourne.

AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The proposals to establish Agricultural High Schools have now taken definite shape by the decision of the Government to devote the sum of £3,000 for this purpose during the year. The sum is made available under the following conditions:—

- (a) At least one-half of the cost of the necessary buildings and equipment shall be contributed by local subscriptions.
- (b) An area of land of not less than 20 acres, situated in a convenient position to the High School, shall be provided and vested in the Minister of Public Instruction.
- (c) At least 50 students paying prescribed fees shall be guaranteed before the proposal to establish an Agricultural High School is entertained.

It is proposed that pupils for admission to the High School must be at least 14 years of age, and have obtained the certificate of merit at the local school, or have passed the primary or some higher examination at the Melbourne University, or must have satisfied an Inspector of Schools that they are qualified to profit by the course of study.

A local council will be appointed for each district High School, and will exercise a general oversight over the work of the school, particularly with regard to the farm operations, and expend the maintenance allowance allotted to the school. In addition, they will nominate for free instruction, students who possess the above qualifications, provided the number of students so nominated shall not, in any one year, exceed 10 per cent. of the total number paying full fees enrolled in the school.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

There are altogether 93 Agricultural Societies in the State receiving aid from the Government. During the year ended 30th June, 1905, the total of such aid amounted to £1,994, including £162 for medals. Particulars respecting the most important of these societies are as follow:—

In any account of the origin of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, it is necessary to allude to the old Port Phillip Farmers' Society, as it was practically from the ashes of that institution

the present society arose. The Port Phillip Society, after years of useful work, gradually became disintegrated, largely through internal dissensions, and was allowed to collapse. Then, as the result of a public meeting, in November, 1870, it was resolved—in the absence of any central society to promote the interests of producers—to form a new agricultural society on a wide basis, and this was accordingly done, the institution being called the National Agricultural Society of Victoria. In February, 1871, the foundation council was elected (with the Hon. W. Degraves as first president). The trustees of the old institution afterwards handed over their balance of funds and rights to a show ground site to the new society. With some fluctuations during its progress, this society—now the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, having had its title altered in 1890—has grown to be the most important agricultural institution in Australasia. Its objects are to promote the development of the agricultural, pastoral, and industrial resources of the State in the manner following:—

- (1) By holding exhibitions at such places and times as the council shall appoint; and by offering and awarding prizes and premiums at all such exhibitions, if deemed desirable.
- (2) By holding meetings at such places and times as the council shall appoint, at which meetings papers may be read and discussed.
- (3) By collecting such information from agricultural publications, scientific and other works, as may be useful in promoting the objects of the society.
- (4) By corresponding with agricultural and other kindred societies at home and abroad, and collecting from such correspondence all information which, in the opinion of the council, may lead to practical benefit in the cultivation of the soil and breeding of stock, as well as in the prosecution of other important industries.
- (5) By encouraging the attention of men of science to the discovery of better methods of cultivation, the improvement of agricultural implements and machinery, the construction of farm buildings, the application of chemistry to the general purposes of agriculture, the destruction of insects injurious to vegetable life, and the eradication or utilization of weeds.
- (6) By promoting the discovery and introduction of new varieties of cereals, vegetables, or grasses suitable to the climate, and capable of being cultivated with profit; and also the introduction of desirable kinds and varieties of live stock.

- (7) By collecting information regarding the management of plantations, live-fences, and other subjects connected with rural improvement.
- (8) By investigating the nature of diseases in animals or plants, and taking measures for the publication, at such times and periods as the council may appoint, of the information thus collected, together with all approved original essays sent in, lectures delivered, or papers read to the society; besides making provision for the establishment of a library and reading-room for the use of members.
- (9) By remunerating any person, if thought fit—who shall ascertain by experiment how far such information may lead to useful results in practice—for any loss incurred by such experiments.

The society possesses the Crown grant of show grounds at Flemington, 30 acres in extent, together with 5 acres added by purchase, on which over £52,000 has been spent in permanent improvements.

This large sum has been derived from the general income of the society, excepting £3,000 provided by the Government as a recompense for all buildings and fencing on the site previously held on the St. Kilda-road. Two years ago the society was quite out of debt, but owing to recent heavy expenditure, principally incurred in altering the conformation of the grounds, and erecting new buildings, its present overdraft is over £6,000.

The annual exhibition, in the first week in September, is one of the most important public events of the year. Last year the prize money offered for competition amounted to over £2,600, and there were 5,997 entries of exhibits of a very high standard of excellence. Every year the show is patronized by an increasingly large number of visitors, its importance being recognised and accentuated by the proclamation of a public holiday on the Thursday of show week.

The society has a membership roll of 1,453 subscribers, and a general income of over £8,000, its principal sources of revenue being gate money, entry fees, subscriptions, and donations. Its expenditure is mainly incurred in providing additional accommodation at the show grounds for the annually increasing number of exhibits, in prize money, and in working expenses in carrying out the objects of the society.

The institution is governed by a council of 36 members. Of these, three are trustees, who hold office continuously, the remaining 33 being elective members, of whom eleven, or one-third, retire each year, and are eligible for re-election. The society

occupies, on lease, commodious offices in the Equitable Building, Collins-street, with a reading-room and a good agricultural library.

This society was established in 1856, but it possesses no records of earlier date than 1861. It is managed by a council of not more than 75 members, consisting of the president of the society, three vice-presidents, one honorary treasurer, and 70 ordinary members of council, of whom ten form a quorum. No person is eligible for election as a member of the council unless he has been a subscriber for the previous year.

Ballarat
Agricultural and
Pastoral
Society.

The objects of the society are the improvement and advancement of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, of implements and machinery incidental thereto, and of the breed of stock.

Ballarat, being the centre of the great merino district of the State, holds a special sheep show each year, in the month of August. Since 1876, when these special shows were first inaugurated, they have been most successful, the prizes awarded up to date having reached the amount of £11,606.

The agricultural show of the society is usually held each year in the month of November. It is amongst the most important in the Western District, and always attracts a large number of entries. The prize money awarded and paid from 1861 to 1905 inclusive was £32,224.

In 1877, the late Sir W. J. Clarke offered prizes amongst his tenants for the best managed farms within the Ballarat Shire. The prizes are now continued by his sons, Messrs. E. E. D. and W. L. R. Clarke, who give £70 per annum for the purpose. The money is divided in prizes of £20, £10, and £5; (1) for farms over 160 acres, and (2) for farms under 160 acres. The competitions create a large amount of interest amongst the tenants, and are partly the means of keeping their farms in deservedly high répute.

The total amount of prize money paid since 1861 is £57,333, awarded as follows:—Ploughing matches, £9,245; farm and garden produce, £1,877; agricultural shows, £32,224; sheep shows, £11,606; tenant farms, £2,098; reaper and binder trials, £283. A sum of £13,396 has been expended in improvements and repairs to the show yards, keeping them in first class order, and providing proper accommodation for all exhibits. On the 30th April, 1905, the society's debit bank balance, covering all liabilities, was £239. The total receipts for the year ended 30th April, 1905, was £1,729, and the expenditure £1,677.

This society was founded about 42 years ago. It is governed by a president and 33 members of committee, and holds a very important position amongst the kindred societies of the State. The shows are held on a portion of Rosalind Park, of which the society holds a permissive occupancy from the Bendigo City Council. The

Bendigo
Agricultural and
Horticultural
Society.

position is central, being practically in the very heart of the city. The progress of the society of late years has been most marked, and buildings of a substantial character for the accommodation of exhibits and the public have been provided. In point of attendance and number of exhibits, the society holds a very high position.

Its annual spring show is held in the second week of October, and extends over three days, the average attendance being about 15,000 persons. About £1,100 in cash and trophy prizes are disbursed. It is practically free from debt, and has valuable assets in the form of buildings and freehold land.

The show room is 200 feet long by 48 feet wide, and in it dairy produce, flowers, fruits, and vegetables are exhibited. There are also capacious poultry and dog show rooms, capable of accommodating nearly 1,200 exhibits. The sheep pens provide for 150, and the pig pens for 70 entries. Horse and cattle stalls furnish the accommodation required. The two grandstands will seat about 2,000 visitors. The refreshment and luncheon rooms are permanent structures, and a large pigeon and miscellaneous exhibit room has been erected in a central position in the yards. Kiosks for the display of exhibits are dotted about the yards.

This association was informally established in September, 1856, by the holding of a ploughing match, when prizes amounting to £62 were offered for the best work by horses and by bullocks. A public meeting was held in October, 1856, when the society was formally inaugurated, and the rules and regulations governing the Port Phillip Farmers' Association, slightly modified, were adopted. In October, 1857, permissive occupancy was obtained of a piece of land opposite the hospital for a show ground, and here the shows were held for the next 30 years. The first grain show was held in March, 1858, and the first show for stock and implements in November of the same year. In 1886, the society had made such progress, and the entries had become so numerous, that it was necessary to procure a more suitable site for show purposes. This site was found on the racecourse reserve, where about £4,000 was spent in the erection of fencing and buildings, £3,000 being contributed by the society, and the balance by the District Racing Club. The reserve, which consists of about 87 acres, is controlled by a committee of management, three of whom are nominated by the society, three by the racing club, three by the residents of the district, and one by the Federal Defence Department. The exhibits of draught horses have always been regarded as of a very high order; and notwithstanding declining grants from the Government, the committee has been able to keep the prize list up to from £450 to £500 annually. The whole of the loan is now repaid.

This society came into existence about thirty-two years ago. It is governed by a president and 80 members of committee, consisting of the leading pastoralists and agriculturists throughout the district. Its objects are to further the agricultural and pastoral industries of the State by holding shows, awarding prizes, and generally promoting the best interests of the farming, dairying, and

Ellyneton
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grazing industries. Its show grounds, which are situated at Tatura, cover 25 acres, and provide comfortable and extensive accommodation for stock of all kinds. The land is valued at £650, buildings and improvements at £4,500, and represent a total asset of £5,150. The annual show, held in the third week in October, is popular, and commands up to 3,000 entries annually. Liberal and comprehensive prizes are offered, amounting to between £700 and £800 per annum. The annual revenue is about £1,400; members' subscriptions amounting to £700. The show is very successful, situated as the grounds are, within the district controlled by the Rodney Irrigation Trust.

The first agricultural classes, inaugurated by Mr. Wallace, the late Director of Agriculture, were held under the auspices of this society. For many years past the society has held a special fruit display, showing the production of the irrigation district, and prizes are offered for the best managed farm, orchard, and vineyard.

During 1905, agricultural classes for young farmers were carried out by the Department of Agriculture, and the students have been for the third time successful in winning the A.N.A. gold medal for competition amongst all classes in the State. At Melbourne Royal Agricultural Society's show, 1903, this society had the honour of winning the 2nd prize (£50) in the Grand District Exhibit Competition.

In 1877, the farming and business people of Shepparton decided to form an agricultural society, and in the following year "The Shepparton and Lower Goulburn Valley Agricultural and Pastoral Society" was inaugurated. In 1885, the Horticultural Society of Shepparton was amalgamated with the larger body, and the term "Horticultural" was added to the title. In 1892, the name was abbreviated to the "Shepparton Agricultural Society." The original committee numbered 28 members, but the governing body to-day consists of a president and 150 committeemen, an excellent influence for the prosperity of the society being obtained by the large number of office-bearers. The objects of the society are stated to be "to promote the advancement of agricultural, horticultural, pastoral, and industrial pursuits, in such manner as from time to time may seem most advisable." In October, 1878, the first show was held upon a small allotment of land about an acre in extent, in the western portion of the town, close to the Goulburn River; but after the holding of the second show, this ground was found to be too confined for the purpose of the society, and, accordingly, a valuable site, 8 acres in area, was secured at the east end of the town, and close to the railway station, and here the third show was held. Subsequent additions have brought the area covered by the society's grounds up to 18 acres, and on it are now erected extensive and durable buildings, yards, and all necessary appurtenances for the display of exhibits, at an outlay of £3,500. In the early days, ploughing matches were held. In 1886 and 1896, the Grand National Show was held at Shepparton. Up to 1900, one day was found sufficient, but since that time it has been necessary to extend the duration of the show to two days. In addition to conducting the show, the society gives

Shepparton
Agricultural
Society.

attention to agricultural and producing measures, and in 1898 the Agricultural Society's Scholarship was founded for members' sons, the successful student gaining admission to the Dookie Agricultural College for one year. Visits of experts of the Department of Agriculture are also encouraged, and lectures on subjects appertaining to agriculture, manuring, and stock-rearing arranged. The society also undertakes annual visits to the Dookie College, accompanied by farmers of the district, and valuable knowledge of the different methods of farming, and the profitable culture of cereals, is thus attainable by producers. The society established a grand draught horse produce sweepstakes in 1903, which it has continued annually, and having proved in every way such a success, it will in all probability be extended for the thoroughbred and roadster sire. The society was intrusted again in 1904 by the Department of Agriculture in the holding of the Grand National Show. It proved a great success in every way, exhibits and attendance being a great record. The Department presented 56 handsome gold medals for competition in the horse, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and produce classes. The society steadily continuing to grow in importance and popularity, it was found necessary to still further enlarge its show grounds. Therefore, during 1905, a purchase of freehold land of 5½ acres adjoining was bought, costing £460. The purchase, fencing in, and preparation of the new ground were made ready for the 1905 show, which resulted in another great success.

The society's grounds now cover an area of some 23 acres, most conveniently situated, adjoining railway station and town, and Shepparton is the recognised centre of a very large and rich agricultural and pastoral area.

The society has progressed since 1891 to the present day as follows:—Membership, 150 to 420; prize money, £425 to £700; gate money, £121 to £362; exhibits from under 1,000 to over 3,000. The society's show grounds now cover 23 acres (including 5½ freehold), and the expenditure on improvements, buildings, land, &c., has been over £4,000. The receipts for the society's year ended 31st January, 1905, were £2,150, and the expenditure £1,950. The society's position is very sound, its solid assets exceeding its liabilities by £2,600.

North
Gippsland
Agricultural
Society.

The North Gippsland Agricultural Society was founded in 1861, at Sale, and was the first institution of its kind in Gippsland. It is governed by a president and a committee of 40 members. The annual show is held in the last week in October, on a good ground, 13 acres in area, situated about one mile out of Sale. There are numerous entries, and the attendance is a large one. In 1902, the Grand National Show was held on these grounds. The number of members is 220. The total receipts for the year were £559, and the expenditure £648. There is still a loan liability of £900.

Other Agri-
cultural
Societies.

There are 87 other societies, all possessing ample and commodious show grounds, situated in or adjoining the more important towns throughout the State, and carrying out work of a similar, though perhaps not of so extensive a character.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF VICTORIA.

This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, and has a large staff of experts, with a Director of Agriculture at the head. They are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit, and Dairying Industries of the State, and affording instruction to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal, and this year has issued also the *Year-Book of Agriculture*, 1905.

In these publications, all matters relating to stock and the produce of the soil are exhaustively dealt with.

INSPECTION OF ORCHARDS, NURSERIES, &C.

Extract from a Report by Mr. C. French, Government Entomologist.

Orchards, nurseries, and gardens are systematically inspected. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified by the Departmental Inspector if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out infected orchards are destroyed.

Plants and cuttings coming into Victoria from foreign parts are fumigated at the Burnley Gardens, if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified, the entomologist reserves the right of examination, and, if necessary, a second fumigation.

Besides lectures, inspections and experiments, the entomological branch carries on a great deal of correspondence, possesses a library of books and publications on technical matters, and controls a valuable museum of economic entomology and ornithology, which teachers from the Education Department, pupils of the Veterinary College, and members of the Field Naturalists and Science Clubs have visited, and from which collections are sent to exhibitions and shows of agricultural societies.

GENERAL REMARKS ON DISEASES PREVAILING IN THE LIVE STOCK OF VICTORIA.

*By A. A. Brown, M.B., B.S.; Inspector of Foods for Export, &c.,
Department of Agriculture.*

No country in the world is as free from malignant infectious disorders in stock as Victoria. The State interferes in every direction to prevent spread and importation of disease, and exercises a strict supervision over all animals slaughtered for food.

The inspection of meat products for export is carried out under stringent regulations, and by properly trained officers, and no meats are allowed to be canned unless they are of a perfectly wholesome character, and derived from animals free from disease. The premises where canning of meat is conducted are rigorously inspected, and cleanliness is a factor insisted upon in the packing operations.

The State assumes direct control of the inspection of meats for export, and all inspectors associated with the work are officials of

the Crown. All countries where meats of Victorian origin are consumed are officially assured that meats canned in this State are subjected to close scrutiny. The State jealously guards the wholesomeness of all oversea products intended for food of man. By a recent enactment the whole of the milk supply of the State is subjected to a strict inspection by the central government, and cleanliness in production and distribution are prominent features of the measure.

Horses.—Horses are particularly free from malignant infectious disorders. Glanders and farcy do not prevail anywhere in Australia. Tuberculosis does not occur in Victorian horses. Complaints caused by parasites that are common all the world over are occasionally encountered.

Cattle.—Rinderpest, eczema-epizootica (foot and mouth disease), Texas-fever or tick fever, a disease dependent on a malarial organism, Pyrosomum Bigeminum, and introduced into the blood of cattle by the cattle tick (*Ixodes Bovis*), do not exist in the State. The herds of Victoria are not seriously affected with tuberculosis. In consequence of the mildness of the climate, cattle can be kept in the open all the year round, and this continuous life in the open is conducive to the health of animals, and to the suppression of this disease. Tubercle does not prevail to any greater extent than about 5 per cent. in Victorian cattle, and, as greater care is now being exercised by stock-owners in the feeding and sheltering of milch cows, it is hoped that in a few years the percentage noted will undergo a material decline. Parasitic diseases are rare in Victorian cattle, and none inimical to human health have ever been found.

Sheep.—Tuberculosis has never been observed in Australian sheep. Scab has been completely exterminated, and as regards other parasitic diseases no country in the world can produce so clean a bill of health for its ovines as Australia.

Swine.—Trichinosis (*Trichina Spiralis*) and "measles" (*Cysticercus Cellulosæ*), the hydatid stage of the tapeworm *Tænia Solium* of man, do not exist in Victoria. The conditions under which pigs are reared and kept in Victoria are conducive to their well-being and freedom from disease. The mildness of the climate and life in the open are the great factors insuring their healthfulness.

Dogs.—Rabies (*Hydrophobia*) does not exist in Victoria, and there are no serious diseases prevailing in canines.

Goats.—There are no infectious diseases prevailing in goats in Victoria.

Poultry.—No serious diseases prevail in Victorian birds, and inspections of poultry of the State are regularly conducted. Efforts are being made to expand the industry of rearing chickens for export, and the wholesomeness of such products originating in Victoria cannot be questioned.

FIELD EXPERIMENTS IN MANURING.

*Extracted from a paper by F. J. Howell, Esq., Ph. D., late
Chemist for Agriculture.*

I.—*Hay Manuring Experiments.*

The marked operative effect of phosphatic manures in the production of increased yields revealed a response to applications of phosphoric acid in the bulk of Southern soils, almost as striking as earlier experiments in Northern areas had shown to be the case in that part of Victoria. It is satisfactory to find that the results of two extreme seasons agree in the main points the experiments were intended to elucidate, and that the knowledge gained may be regarded as of distinct value to the agriculturist.

The scope of the field of inquiry covered by the experiments is a wide one, and answers have been sought, not only as to soil deficiencies, but as to particular forms of plant food, and combinations best meeting these deficiencies. In dealing with the tests to which the various manures were subjected, effort was made to answer the following questions:—

1. The effects of applications of phosphoric acid alone.
2. Of phosphoric acid and potash.
3. Of phosphoric acid and nitrogen.
4. Of phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and potash.
5. The comparative effects of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda in combination with phosphoric acid alone, as well as in combination with phosphoric acid and potash.
6. The effect of light, heavy, and medium additions of a nitrogenous manure to medium dressings of superphosphate.
7. The effect of light addition of nitrogenous manure to light applications of a superphosphate.
8. The comparative effect of equal quantities of the three forms of phosphate manure, viz., superphosphate, Thomas phosphate, and bonedust.
9. The comparative effect of equal quantities of Thomas phosphate and superphosphate, both alone and in combination with the two forms of nitrogen and the two forms of potash.
10. The effect of equal quantities of sulphate of ammonia with the sulphate and chloride of potash.
11. The effect of equal quantities of the chloride of potash with nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia.

The results confirmed in a remarkable manner the returns obtained in the preceding year's tests, both in regard to the average returns of the unmanured plots, and in the increased yields following applications of manure—whether phosphatic manure or the combination of a phosphatic with a nitrogenous and potassic. The experiments attest the splendid effect produced by phosphatic applications on soil productivity, and the stronger operative effect of superphosphate, as

compared with Thomas phosphate. Experiments with bonedust indicate the absence of any marked difference from the superphosphate, particularly in rainy seasons.

The results of the hay manuring experiments are summarized as follow:—

1. The effect of phosphatic fertilizers on Southern soils is most pronounced.
2. In the comparative tests between the three phosphatic forms of superphosphate, Thomas phosphate, and bonedust, results point to an undoubted superiority on the part of the first manure, both in the larger yields produced where equal quantities of the three have been used, and the larger accruing money value of the increase in produce over the cost incurred.
3. Bonedust, owing to an improvement in mechanical condition and probably to its nitrogen content and the response of Southern soils to this ingredient, has, used in equal quantity with the two other forms produced, increased yields larger than Thomas phosphate, and almost equal to superphosphate. Owing, however, to its much higher price it cannot compare from the point of view of resulting profits with the second manure.
4. Thomas phosphate fails to show, in the increased yields produced by the use of equal quantities, figures equal to those of bonedust, but owing to its much lower cost, the difference in resulting profits is not so great as the first consideration would appear to indicate.
5. Numerous comparative tests between equal quantities of superphosphate and Thomas phosphate, both alone and in combination with nitrogenous and potassic manures, establish firmly the greater effective power of the first fertilizer, and although the market rates for Thomas phosphate are lower than those ruling for the great bulk of superphosphates, the profits resulting from the latter are very considerably in excess of those of the former.
6. Nitrogenous manures find an almost universal response on southern soils, and have resulted generally in increased yields sufficiently large to give substantial profits.
7. In the results of the tests between the nitrate and ammonia form, there seems sufficient evidence to justify the premier position in effective power being given to sulphate of ammonia.
8. In the tests to decide the effect of light, medium, and heavy dressings of a nitrogenous manure, it appears that the progressive increase in yield following heavier applications are not sufficiently marked to justify the larger quantities used.
9. Increased yields appear to follow a light application of a phosphatic fertilizer (1cwt. per acre) used in combination

- with a light application of a nitrogenous manure ($\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per acre)—superior to those produced by a heavy dressing of a purely phosphatic fertilizer.
10. Medium and heavy dressings of a nitrogenous fertilizer (1cwt. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) in combination with medium dressings of a phosphatic manure (2cwt.), show a considerably reduced effect, relatively, to light applications in combination with light phosphatic dressings.
 11. The effect of potash generally has not been sufficiently pronounced to merit marked consideration.
 12. Where the two forms of the sulphate and chloride of potash have been used, there has been a striking regularity in the operative effect shown by each, both in combination with superphosphate and Thomas phosphate alone, as well as in combination with the addition of a nitrogenous manure to the two phosphatic forms.
 13. Chloride of potash used with sulphate of ammonia—a combination in which poisonous compounds resulting under certain conditions are supposed to act injuriously to plant life—appears, with a few exceptions, to have produced results closely corresponding to those obtained from a combination of potash sulphate with the same ammonia salt.
 14. The financial aspect of the results of the experiments are most satisfactory, and taking the mean of the extreme prices ruling at different periods for the crop in question as a basis for calculation, it appears that for an expenditure of from 12s. to 15s. per acre in manure, increased returns of a money value, taking a low estimate, of from 30s. to 40s. may be expected. These remarks are not, of course, intended to apply to soils of well recognised exceptionally high fertility requiring no fertilization. The productivity of his farm will indicate to each farmer the necessity or otherwise of considering in his case the questions here dealt with.

II.—*Grain Manuring Experiments, Northern Areas.*

The very numerous experimental manure fields established throughout the whole of the northern wheat-growing area, during the years 1899-1902, appeared to give conclusive answers to the most important questions of fertilization concerning that portion of Victoria, and left little to be attempted in that part in the solution of manurial problems of immediate concern. It, however, appeared desirable to be in a position to anticipate possible future requirements, and to secure indications of the possible effect of the continuous exclusive use of phosphatic manures over long periods of time. With this object in view, as well as with the idea of gaining an insight into the effect produced by different systems of cultivation, a number of large experimental fields was established on various farms in the north.

A comparison of the yields obtained in 1903 on the plots continuously cropped, with those obtained from the plots where a year's bare fallow has intervened, reveals the increases due to the latter system, and such a comparison ought, after some years, to indicate pretty clearly the system to be adopted with advantage by the farmer. The good effect of fallowing may be due to various causes. It may follow on the results of conservation of moisture, from the disintegration of mineral matter, from improved physical conditions, or from organic operative agencies, working in the direction of the conversion of unavailable forms of nitrogen into available forms.

The effect of sub-soiling appeared sufficiently marked to justify some reference. Both in the appearance of the growing crop, and the actual results obtained in weight of grain and straw, there appears evidence for concluding that a deeper cultivation in the more compact clay soils of the north will result in a considerable improvement in yields.

The fact of the full profits, resulting from the use of phosphatic manures, not being contained in the first year's returns, has already been demonstrated to the farmer by field tests conducted by this branch. In these tests, the residual effects on a second year's crop have been determined and made known.

There appears, in the returns, evidence for concluding that northern soils which hitherto, with few exceptions, have remained passive to nitrogenous applications, may show, under an ample moisture supply, a response to such treatment, and indications are also present that continuous grain cropping, year after year, with phosphatic fertilizers, may, after some years, lead to soil conditions in which the application of a nitrogenous manure, in addition to a phosphatic, may also become a necessity. It is, with the data at present to hand, a little early, perhaps, to draw conclusions, but the easy possibility of such an occurrence demands attention. Such a contingency suggests the advisableness, where the three year course of crop, grass, and bare fallow is not the practice, of occasionally intervening some leguminous winter crop, such as peas, the cost of which might be profitably covered by feeding off in spring. Such a practice has in instances been successfully carried out in the north. The few tests carried out on different methods of applying manures favour largely the application with the drill, equal quantities of superphosphate applied broadcast as a top dressing after sowing the grain, as well as ploughing in prior to sowing, showing considerably smaller yields than those obtained from the applications made with the drill.

FORESTRY.

In the *Year Book* of 1903, an exhaustive paper setting out the history, present position, and aim of forestry in Victoria, and the value of Victorian timbers from a commercial point of view, from the pen of Mr. H. Mackay, was inserted, and this was amplified by the author for the 1904 volume. The writer sets out that the true aim of forestry is the preservation of the forests by wise use. Forest areas must be maintained in a timber-yielding condition, denuded

areas must be re-planted, and open plains, niggard as regards natural vesture, planted with suitable trees. Above all, the sylvan wealth with which nature has clothed hill, valley, and plain must be maintained and increased by correcting wasteful and inferior growth, and so regulating the yearly output of timber as to give the best yield possible without deterioration of the forest areas.

Victoria, with a total area of 56,245,000 acres, has about twelve million acres of woodland. Of the latter, over 4,600,000 acres are set aside as climatic reserves and for the production of timber, but no portion is formally dedicated in perpetuity for the purpose of forest and water supply. Of the State forest domain, some 3,000,000 acres are situated on the slopes of high mountain ranges, and their protection is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs; over half-a-million acres are situated in the extreme Eastern part of the State, but, owing to difficulties of transport, are not at present accessible for practical working; half a million acres, chiefly in the central district, which have been cut over, are closed for the protection of the young timber; while in the remaining area, over 600,000 acres, timber cutting is carried on in various parts. The bulk of the forest revenue is, however, derived from a total area of about 100,000 acres, the trees being felled on the selection system of treatment; while for the supply of mine-props and fuel, large blocks are allotted and worked as coppice, or coppice under standards, thinning only, light or severe as the circumstances require, being taken out in some districts.

The licence system is now abolished in the greater part of Victoria, and strict control enforced over the operations of timber-getters.

As usual in newly-settled countries, little care was exercised respecting our natural forests, and, though Victoria is the best-wooded of the Australian States, the fact is due to the extent of our mountain territory and our ample rainfall. In some districts, particularly in the moister portions of the State, re-afforestation by natural process has been going on.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. Alarmist statements to the effect that there is an increasing scarcity of commercial timber here are ill-founded, as there are ready for felling trees of species which yield valuable sleeper material, and which are now going to waste, and supplies of hardwood are assured for many years to come.

There is a State nursery for raising trees for general distribution at Macedon, and State plantations near Geelong, Maryborough, and Creswick. Although the work is largely experimental, and mistakes have been made, yet the experience gained in the propagation and growing of Australian hardwoods, as well as exotic conifers, has been of great benefit to the community. Transplants are distributed to farmers, municipalities, and State schools, the former particularly benefiting by the planting of trees around their homesteads, the protection of homes from wind and weather adding greater comfort to the life indoors, and the shelter and shade afforded to live stock insuring healthier cattle and increased returns.

It is expected that the legislation proposed to be introduced this session will aid greatly in conserving our forests, and, at the same time, increasing their produce, by systematically controlling their working.

Expendi-
ture on
agricultural
bonuses.

AGRICULTURAL, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL INDUSTRIES.

The Constitution Act provides that, after the inauguration of Federation, the control of the payment of bounties shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth. A State is therefore precluded from offering bounties on the production or export of its products, and the Department of Agriculture is now only dealing with applications for the bonuses to the extent for which provision had been made at the time of the establishment of the Commonwealth. Out of the provision that had been made prior to that time, the State Government, up to the end of June, 1905, had paid out of the general revenue the sum of £373,812. Bonuses have also been paid out of loan moneys borrowed for the purpose, particulars of which are set out in the following table:—

BONUSES GRANTED UNDER LOAN ACTS.

Subject of Bonus.	Period during which Bonus operated.	Rate of Bonus.	Expenditure to 30.6.1905.
<i>Under Treasury Bonds Act 1896.</i>			£
Green Fruit exported {	prior to 24.7.96	2s. per case	} 5,404
Honey exported ...	after 6.11.96	1s. "	
Raisins, Currants, and Figs made	prior to 9.11.95	1d. per lb.	
Vegetable Oil manufactured ...	1895	£5 per ton	2,134
Flax and Hemp Fibre produced	...	1s. per gall.	197
General Vegetable Products	...	£5 per ton	557
grown	1895	£2 per acre	3,624
Wineries (assistance in building machinery and appliance producing 60,000 gallons of wine in three years)	...	£2,000 each	8,000
Viticultural Education ...	...	...	7,999
Fruit Pulp exported ...	...	½d. per lb.	3,399
Total ...	...	...	31,375
<i>Under Act 62 Vict. No. 1566.</i>			
District Co-operative Wineries and Viticulture Industry ...			15,085
Dairy Schools, Experimental Stations, purchase of Live Stock, Machinery, Implements and other Appliances, and Technical Agricultural Education			29,988
Development of the Export trade ...			7,565
Bonuses for the encouragement of the Cultivation, Manufacture, and Export of Fruit, Tobacco, Flax, Hemp, Silk, and of other Rural Industries			4,622
Total ...	...	...	57,260
To Beet Sugar Factory under Act No. 1440	...	...	62,000
Grand Total ...	...	...	150,635

In addition, various sums have been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, and for relief to farmers on account of bush fires, flood losses, and purchase of seed wheat and fodder. These advances are gradually being repaid.

Particulars of subsidies paid in aid of agricultural industries during each of the five financial years ended with 1904-5, are as follow:—

Subsidies to agriculture.

SUBSIDIES IN AID OF AGRICULTURE, &c.: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	6,529	6,484	2,392	2,392	2,420
Carriage of Grain at reduced Rates—Allowance to Railway Department	62,000	75,000	6,521	48,900	46,280
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries	1,607	1,146	370	153	139
Expenses in connexion with export of Dairy Produce, Fruits, Meat, Rabbits, and other produce	28,602	33,503	33,672	27,500	32,320
Development of Export Trade	..	...	...	1,679	1,711
Viticultural Education and inspection of Vineyards	...	...	...	1,871	2,317
Eradication of Vine Diseases	426	50	...	...	30
" Noxious Weeds and Insects	2,335	2,983	3,804	4,147	4,202
Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases	5,180	4,970	5,358	7,417	7,190
Rabbit and Vermin Extermination	15,817	17,250	16,489	15,759	16,603
Maffra Beet Sugar Company—Expenses in connexion with Seed Advances	839	1,015	486	454	215
Technical Agricultural Education	23	17	110	67	9
Publishing Agricultural Reports	...	...	9,786	12,077	13,641
Carrum Advances Act	...	...	3,990	2,739	2,011
	...	...	...	...	512
Total	123,358	142,418	82,978	124,255	129,600

The net increase in expenditure on subsidies in aid of agriculture has been £5,345 during the last year.

In addition to the sum given above for 1904-5, there was expended by the State a sum of £8,351 on salaries and contingencies in the Department of Agriculture, and £1,068 in aid of village settlements and labour colonies.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the State has rendered material assistance to all the producing industries connected with the land.

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN VICTORIA.

In 1904 the total area occupied—private land and Crown land combined—was 32,181,048 acres, distributed among 52,598 holders, and 4,175,614 acres were under cultivation. Subsequent to last year's issue of this work, the land occupied was classified according to the sizes of the holdings, as shown in the following table:—

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, 1904.

Size of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Land occupied.	Extent of Land under cultivation.
		acres.	acres.
1 acre to 5 acres	2,374	7,252	3,131
6 acres to 15 acres	3,379	34,171	14,743
16 acres to 30 acres	3,740	80,124	27,150
31 acres to 50 acres	3,284	134,226	36,206
51 acres to 100 acres	5,565	419,849	96,469
101 acres to 200 acres	7,601	1,142,431	225,522
201 acres to 320 acres	7,813	2,138,081	499,130
321 acres to 500 acres	5,349	2,166,474	531,303
501 acres to 640 acres	3,860	2,262,269	663,260
641 acres to 1,000 acres	4,111	3,333,832	735,636
1,001 acres to 2,500 acres	4,055	5,975,438	1,035,226
2,501 acres to 5,000 acres	834	2,779,409	216,034
5,001 acres to 10,000 acres	309	2,162,458	42,808
10,001 acres to 20,000 acres... ..	180	2,563,302	20,905
20,001 acres to 50,000 acres... ..	121	3,549,351	13,957
50,001 acres to 100,000 acres	15	983,948	5,835
101,000 acres and upwards	8	2,448,433	8,299
Total	52,598	32,181,048	4,175,614

A holding in this classification means an area of land of one acre and upwards used for agricultural, &c., pastoral, or dairying purposes. Gardens or grounds attached to residences which are merely used for ornament or pleasure are not included. The occupied land consists of:—

	Acres.
Private land	24,584,142
Crown land	7,596,906
Total land occupied	32,181,048

The Crown lands are principally in the large holdings; for instance, the area comprised in the holdings up to 10,000 acres is 22,636,014 acres, of which 2,837,993 acres are Crown lands, whilst of the 9,545,034 acres comprised in holdings above 10,000 acres, about half the area consists of Crown lands.

There was a considerable increase in the area of the land occupied in 1905, and in the number of holdings—34,518,526 acres and 54,275 holdings, against 32,181,048 and 52,598 respectively, in the previous year. The area under cultivation in 1905 was 4,269,877 acres, an increase over 1904 of 94,263 acres.

The following tables show the land in occupation in 1905 in districts, and the uses to which the land was put:—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, 1905.
(Areas 1 acre and upwards.)

District.	Number of Occupiers.	ACRES OCCUPIED.				Total.
		For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproductive.	
			Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
PART I.						
Central ...	11,481	285,934	158,743	2,075,623	50,828	2,571,128
North Central ...	4,974	175,412	59,329	1,646,331	41,641	1,922,713
Western ...	8,988	236,362	195,587	5,801,839	125,456	6,359,244
Wimmera ...	5,440	1,196,829	224	3,745,936	90,474	5,033,460
Mallee ...	2,890	882,386	5,631	2,974,880	2,022,535	5,885,432
Northern ...	9,379	1,287,286	31,778	3,612,448	78,557	4,970,069
North-Eastern ...	4,239	123,411	2,799	3,162,597	136,364	3,425,171
Gippsland ...	6,884	82,257	586,247	2,973,550	709,255	4,351,309
Total ...	54,275	4,269,877	1,040,335	25,993,204	3,215,110	34,518,526
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.						
PART II.						
Central ...	...	11.12	6.17	80.73	1.98	100.00
North Central ...	...	9.12	3.09	85.62	2.17	100.00
Western ...	...	3.72	3.08	91.23	1.97	100.00
Wimmera ...	...	23.78	.00	74.42	1.80	100.00
Mallee ...	...	14.99	.09	50.55	34.37	100.00
Northern ...	...	25.90	.64	72.68	.78	100.00
North-Eastern ...	...	3.60	.08	92.34	3.98	100.00
Gippsland ...	...	1.89	13.47	68.34	16.30	100.00
Total ...	...	12.37	3.01	75.30	9.32	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.						
PART III.						
Central ...	21.15	6.70	15.26	7.98	1.58	7.45
North Central ...	9.17	4.11	5.70	6.33	1.29	5.57
Western ...	16.56	5.54	18.80	22.32	3.90	18.42
Wimmera ...	10.02	28.03	.02	14.41	2.82	14.58
Mallee ...	5.33	20.66	.54	11.46	62.91	17.05
Northern ...	17.28	30.15	3.06	13.89	1.20	14.40
North-Eastern ...	7.81	2.89	.27	12.17	4.24	5.92
Gippsland ...	12.68	1.92	56.35	11.44	22.06	12.61
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from these tables that it is in the Wimmera, Northern, and Mallee districts that the greatest area, and the greatest proportion of the land occupied is under cultivation, whilst in Gippsland, the Western, and North-Eastern districts, the land is very largely devoted to grazing. The three districts first mentioned are the principal wheat-growing districts of the State.

In the next table the distribution of cattle and sheep on pastoral lands is given for the year 1905-6.

AREA CULTIVATED AND STOCK, 1905-6.

District.	Acres Occupied, 1905-6.		Stock, 1905-6.		Stock— Equivalent of Sheep— per 100 acres of Pastoral Land.*
	For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture (including that classed as unproductive).	Cattle.	Sheep.	
Central ...	285,934	2,285,194	279,325	1,047,237	168
North Central ...	175,412	1,747,301	131,463	824,188	122
Western ...	236,362	6,122,882	354,321	4,449,948	131
Wimmera ...	1,196,829	3,836,631	60,340	2,061,682	69
Mallee ...	882,386	5,003,046	41,258	336,065	15
Northern ...	1,287,286	3,682,783	240,620	1,604,786	109
North-Eastern ...	123,411	3,301,760	227,316	582,007	86
Gippsland ...	82,257	4,269,052	403,047	549,202	107
Total ...	4,269,877	30,248,649	1,737,690	11,455,115	95

* Reckoning ten sheep as the equivalent of one head of cattle—as has heretofore been the basis of computation in Victoria and New South Wales.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of sheep—11,455,115 in 1905, compared with 10,167,691 in the previous year. The increase is spread over all the districts, but the largest increases are in the Western (276,490), Northern (232,241), Wimmera (202,254), and Mallee (150,069). The practice among farmers to combine sheep-farming with agriculture is growing in the State with very satisfactory results. In the Mallee, the number of sheep has nearly doubled compared with the previous year, and it is among the small holders that the substantial increase has taken place.

In connexion with the pastoral industry in Victoria, it is advisable to point out that the number of sheep in the principal sheep countries of the world is decreasing, while the populations of those countries are increasing.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE PRINCIPAL SHEEP-PRODUCING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1887 AND 1903.

Countries.	1887.	1900-3.
United Kingdom ...	28,900,000	30,000,000
Other European countries ...	168,800,000	141,000,000
Totals for Europe ...	197,700,000	171,000,000
United States ...	43,500,000	52,000,000
Australian States and New Zealand ...	96,600,000	*76,000,000
Cape Colony ...	13,100,000	11,500,000
Canada ...	2,600,000	2,500,000
Argentine Republic ...	70,450,000	80,500,000
Uruguay ...	10,550,000	14,500,000
Totals for other principal countries ...	236,800,000	237,000,000
Grand Totals ...	434,500,000	408,000,000

* The number of sheep in the Australian States and New Zealand has since increased to 93,000,000.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL SHEEP-PRODUCING
COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1887 AND 1903.

Countries.		1887.	1903.
United Kingdom	...	36,600,000	42,371,000
Other European countries	...	303,320,000	344,256,000
Totals for Europe	...	339,920,000	386,627,000
Other principal countries	...	72,370,000	97,108,000
Grand Totals	...	412,290,000	483,735,000

It will be seen that the decrease in the number of sheep in Europe in the sixteen years was 26,700,000, and that the other countries, taken together, remained about stationary. At the same time, the population increased by 71,445,000.

The following additional figures, bearing upon the question, have been extracted from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*. No later figures than those for 1895 and 1896 are available, but there is no reason to suppose that, in recent years, the decline in production and the increase in consumption have not continued in the countries named:—

UNITED KINGDOM—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MUTTON,
1875 AND 1895.

Year.	Production. Tons.	Imports. Tons.	Consumption. Tons.
1875	370,000	55,000	425,000
1895	320,000	230,000	550,000
Decrease in production	50,000		
Increase in imports	...	175,000	
Increase in consumption	...	...	125,000

UNITED STATES—PRODUCTION OF MUTTON.

Year.	Tons.
1876	360,000
1886	480,000
1890	440,000
1896	380,000

It will be seen that there is great opportunity in Victoria for expansion in the sheep industry. At present there is practically no fodder grown for sheep, yet wonderful results have been achieved in that direction in New Zealand.

With reference to the classification of the land occupied in various-sized holdings in a preceding table, it is intended this year to make the classification according to the private land held, so as to distinguish the Crown land from the private land. It is considered that this method of showing the occupied lands of the State will be found to be more satisfactory than that previously adopted.

It is also intended to classify the stock—sheep, horses, cattle, and pigs—in conjunction with the holdings. The sheep will be further classified in various-sized flocks. These classifications of the land and stock will not be ready in time for inclusion in this issue of the *Year-Book*, but they will be found in the *Statistical Register*.

THE BUTTER INDUSTRY.

A short history of the progress of the butter industry and many details relating to it was published in the last issue of the *Year-Book*.

In 1904, a very important Royal Commission was instituted to inquire into and report upon the industry. The Commission was the outcome of intense dissatisfaction on the part of butter producers as to the manner in which the trade was conducted, and the losses which they believed they suffered in consequence. In the report which the Commission compiled, many valuable suggestions are included.

One of the terms of the Commission was "to inquire into and report upon the alleged payments of secret commissions, rebates, discounts, brokerages, refunds, or other concessions on ocean freights on butter and other things." As a result of the revelations made before the Commission, both State and Commonwealth have prohibited, in salutary legislative enactments, the payment of secret commissions. Another important result of the Commission's labour was the reduction in freight for butter to England from $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per lb., which means a saving to the trade in Victoria of £40,000 per annum. Contracts were signed for these rates with three leading shipping companies, the latter also contracting to keep self-registering thermometers in the holds in the chambers of the ships. The price of butter boxes was also reduced, resulting in a large saving to the industry.

Many other valuable suggestions for the improvement and better development of the butter industry were made by the Commission; and these recommendations have now been promulgated for general information.

An Act called the *Milk and Dairy Supervision Act* 1905 was passed last year, which regulates the production and sale of milk and dairy produce, and keeps a very close supervision over the industry. The details of the Act are set out on page 52 of this work. Inspectors and supervisors have been recently appointed.

The expansion of the Butter Industry has been very great. In 1891, the quantity produced was 16,703,786 lbs., and in 1905 it had increased to 57,606,821 lbs.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN RURAL PURSUITS.

Occupations
of persons
settled on
the land—
Pastoral
and
dairying.
(Census).

The occupations of persons settled on the land are only collected in the census years in full detail.

In 1891 the number of persons engaged in pastoral and dairying pursuits was 15,296, and in 1901, 30,920. The full particulars for last census year are as follow:—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PURSUITS, 1901.

Persons Following Pastoral and Dairying Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Grazier, Pastoralist, Stock Breeder and Relative Assisting	2,242	177	2,422	303	—	—	1,159	1,062	—	—
Station Manager, Overseer, Clerk	—	—	—	—	593	4	1	7	39	—
Stock Rider, Drover, Shearer, Shepherd, Pastoral Labourer	47	—	100	—	4,540	7	5	—	248	—
Dairy Farmer, and Relative Assisting	2,205	276	3,007	756	—	—	3,263	4,456	—	—
Dairy Assistant, Milker	—	—	—	—	3,194	386	—	—	32	3
Poultry Farmer	19	8	132	79	17	3	16	41	1	—
Stock and Brands Department Officer	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Others, including Pig Farmers ..	3	1	10	—	34	—	2	—	2	—
Total	4,516	462	5,671	1,138	8,396	400	4,446	5,566	322	3
Total Males					23,351					
Total Females					7,569					
Grand Total					30,920					

In 1891 the number engaged in agricultural pursuits was 82,482, and in 1901 that number had increased to 95,920. The following return gives particulars of persons mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits when the last census was taken:—

Occupations of persons settled on the land—Agricultural (Census).

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, 1901.

Persons Following Agricultural Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Farmer and Relative Assisting ..	13,267	1,099	15,096	1,693	—	—	16,361	13,238	—	—
Farm Manager, Overseer	—	—	—	—	359	6	—	—	3	—
Farm Servant, Agricultural Labourer	—	—	—	—	20,204	599	—	—	956	5
Market Gardener	859	19	1,647	32	1,518	9	576	132	22	—
Fruit Grower, Orchardist	493	44	868	91	700	43	465	172	14	—
Hop, Cotton, Tea, Coffee Grower	10	2	7	—	48	48	9	2	—	—
Tobacco Grower	10	—	25	—	24	—	1	—	—	—
Vine Grower, Vigneron	174	18	72	8	1,131	6	86	39	6	—
Sugar Planter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horticulturist, Gardener	237	7	571	17	2,132	7	107	39	214	—
Agricultural Department Officer..	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—
Others, Threshing Machine Owners and Workers, &c.	20	1	26	—	72	2	4	3	103	—
Total	15,071	1,190	18,312	1,841	26,229	720	17,609	13,625	1,318	5
Total Males					78,539					
Total Females					17,381					
Grand Total					95,920					

Particulars are gathered by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year of the number of persons ordinarily employed

upon the land occupied. For the last three years the particulars are as follow:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1903	87,322	48,561	135,883
1904	90,396	51,933	142,329
1905	91,336	50,982	142,318

The number of hands ordinarily employed on any holding includes the occupier or manager, and those members of his family who actually work on it; but persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are not included, neither are domestic servants nor cooks. It is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the extent of the temporary labour employed upon the farms and pastoral holdings, and this year the collectors were asked to supply some information on the subject. From this and particulars available from other sources it is believed that this labour for 1905 may be set down as approximately equal to about 23,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

In the following return will be found particulars showing the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1905. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings:—

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1905.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen	12s. 6d. to 30s. per week ..	20s. per week
Farm labourers	10s. to 30s. ..	15s. ..
Threshing machine hands	6d. to 10d. per hour ..	6d. per hour
Harvest hands	3s. 4d. to 7s. per day ..	5s. per day
Milkers	7s. to 20s. per week ..	15s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	4d. to 6d. per bag ..	4d. per bag
Hop pickers	3d. to 4d. per bushel ..	4d. per bushel
Married couples	20s. to 40s. per week ..	27s. 6d. per week
Female servants	4s. to 20s. ..	10s. ..
Men cooks	10s. to 30s. ..	20s. ..
Stockmen	£39 to £75 per annum ..	£52 per annum
Boundary riders	£35 to £65 ..	£40 ..
Shepherds	£26 to £52 ..	£35 ..
Hut keepers	£15 to £60 ..	£35 ..
Generally useful men	10s. to 30s. per week ..	17s. 6d. per week
Sheep washers	15s. to 30s. ..	17s. 6d. ..
Shearers, hand*	13s. to 20s. per 100 sheep ..	15s. per 100 sheep
„ machine*	13s. to 20s. ..	15s. ..
Bush carpenters	20s. to 50s. per week ..	30s. per week
Gardeners, market	10s. to 25s. ..	22s. 6d. ..
„ „ orchard	10s. to 25s. ..	20s. ..
Vineyard hands	10s. to 25s. ..	15s. ..

* It is believed that in cases of some of the highest rates rations are not found.

CULTIVATION.

In the following table will be found figures showing the land under cultivation in 1903, 1904, and 1905:—

Cultivated for—				1903.	1904.	1905.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	...	...	...	1,968,599	2,277,537	2,070,517
Other Grain Crops	...	...	...	504,189	415,292	378,987
Root Crops	...	...	...	55,684	52,038	52,125
Hay	...	...	...	733,353	452,459	591,771
Green Forage	...	...	...	33,165	29,902	34,041
Vines	...	...	...	28,513	28,016	26,402
Orchards	...	...	...	51,357	52,751	52,274
Market Gardens	...	...	...	8,455	7,904	7,333
All other Crops	...	...	...	5,754	5,886	6,512
Land in Fallow	...	...	...	632,521	853,829	1,049,915
Total Cultivation				4,021,590	4,175,614	4,269,877

The area under cultivation, exclusive of permanent and artificial grasses, increased from 50 acres sown down with wheat in 1836 to 4,269,877 acres, which were under crops of various kinds and in fallow in 1905-6. The first returns of oats, maize, potato, and tobacco crops were obtained in 1838, barley and rye in 1839, hay in 1841, green forage and vines in 1842, peas and beans in 1849, mangel wurzel, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and onions in 1855-6, garden and orchard produce in 1856-7, and chicory, grass and clover seeds, and hops in 1867-8. Returns of land sown with artificial grass were first procured in 1855-6, and since that year steady and uninterrupted progress has been made in this direction. The area of land in fallow has also been increasing since 1858-9, and the figures further on show that in recent years the progress under the last two heads has been very marked.

For the eleven years—1895-6—1905-6—the total area under cultivation, its proportion to the area of the State—56,245,760 acres—and the yearly increase or decrease, actual and centesimal, were:—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION: RETURN FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Area under Tillage exclusive of area under artificial Grass).	Proportion to Area of Victoria.	Yearly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Area.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Yearly.
	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.
1895-6	2,704,263	4.80	...	...
1896-7	2,925,416	5.20	+221,153	+8
1897-8	3,144,574	5.59	+219,158	+7
1898-9	3,727,765	6.63	+583,191	+19
1899-0	3,668,556	6.52	-59,209	-2
1900-1	3,717,002	6.61	+48,446	+1
1901-2	3,647,459	6.48	-69,543	-2
1902-3	3,738,873	6.65	+91,414	+3
1903-4	4,021,590	7.15	+282,717	+8
1904-5	4,175,614	7.42	+154,024	+4
1905-6	4,269,877	7.59	+94,263	+2

The land under cultivation, including land in fallow, but excluding land under artificial grasses, in 1895-6, was 2,704,263 acres, and in 1905-6, 4,269,877—an increase of 1,565,614 acres in the eleven

years, or nearly 58 per cent. The increase has been fairly and almost constantly maintained. There are, however, two years in which a slight reduction appears. The area of land actually under crops of various kinds in 1905-6 was 3,219,962 acres.

Cultivation
per head in
Austral-
asia.

The average area in cultivation (exclusive of artificial grasses) to each person, in each of the Australian States and New Zealand, on the last day of the years 1902, 1903, and 1904 was as follows (the figures for 1905 for some of the States are not yet available):—

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIA.

State.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Victoria ...	3·10	3·33	3·45	3·50
New South Wales ...	1·99	2·14	2·19	2·25
Queensland ...	·93	1·21	1·18	1·20
South Australia ...	8·61	8·83	8·83	†
Western Australia ...	1·06	1·61	1·68	1·83
Tasmania ...	1·56	1·66	1·43	†
New Zealand ...	2·04	2·14	2·15	2·09

† Not available.

PRODUCTION FROM RURAL INDUSTRIES.

In the following return will be found a statement of the production from cultivated lands for the past three years:—

Crop.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Wheat ... bushels	28,525,579	21,092,139	23,417,670
Other Grain .. "	15,800,515	7,932,987	9,229,879
Root Crops ... tons	224,138	125,884	163,757
Hay ... "	1,233,063	514,316	864,177
Vines ... cwt. of grapes	654,965	452,433	498,590
Green Forage ... £	74,621	74,755	85,103
Orchards ... £	370,802	376,585	379,424
Market Gardens ... £	211,375	197,600	183,225
All other Crops ... £	42,864	51,879	75,417

Regarding the production of the State in 1905 as a whole, the returns are considerably above those of the preceding year, but below the record year, 1903.

Detailed information regarding all the summarized particulars of land, cultivation, and production, contained in the foregoing statements, will be found for the years 1903, 1904, and 1905, tabulated under the heading of Counties in part "Production" of the Statistical Register of 1905.

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay.

Wheat.

Wheat was first grown in Victoria in 1836, and there was a general increase in the area under cultivation up to 1899-1900, when 2,165,693 acres were harvested. In the following seasons there was a decline in the area, until, in 1904-5, the area under wheat was 2,277,537 acres, the largest recorded, the return from which was 21,092,139 bushels—an average of 9.26 bushels per acre. In 1905-6, the area under wheat was 2,070,517 acres, which yielded 23,417,670 bushels, or 11.31 bushels per acre. Except for the year 1903-4, the total crop, and the average per acre in 1905-6, were the highest ever obtained.

An estimate of the area under wheat was made on 28th August, 1905, and an estimate of the wheat yield on 30th November following. The following were the results:—

Estimated area under wheat for grain ...	2,148,000 acres
" " " hay ...	160,000 "
Total ...	<hr/> 2,308,000 acres

Estimated produce of grain	...	...	21,543,150 bushels
Average per acre	...	...	10.03 "

The weather turning out particularly favorable in December, accounted for the yield being larger than anticipated.

The results in detail of the wheat harvest in the last three years are shown in the accompanying table:—

RETURN SHOWING THE WHEAT YIELDS FOR THE SEASONS
1905-6, 1904-5, AND 1903-4 IN COUNTIES.

Districts and Counties.	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Central District—									
Bourke ..	2,712	3,184	2,953	51,763	48,972	49,482	19.09	15.38	16.76
Grant ..	8,784	7,190	2,757	192,215	111,766	46,975	21.88	15.54	17.04
Mornington ..	150	129	219	1,457	1,205	1,933	9.71	9.34	8.83
Evelyn ..	144	33	266	2,739	710	5,724	19.02	21.52	21.52
North-Central District—									
Anglesey ..	1,375	1,383	1,523	25,040	20,143	26,168	18.21	14.56	17.18
Dalhousie ..	5,257	6,720	6,305	106,266	81,694	86,201	20.21	12.16	13.67
Talbot ..	19,903	24,082	15,231	399,648	384,531	287,898	20.08	15.97	18.90
Western Dist.—									
Grenville ..	3,673	2,420	809	72,416	39,018	14,405	19.72	16.12	17.81
Polwarth ..	89	254	41	1,619	2,936	1,123	18.19	11.56	27.39
Heytesbury ..	21	8	20	332	189	256	15.81	23.63	12.80
Hampden ..	1,328	483	377	19,230	7,795	5,960	14.48	16.14	15.81
Ripon ..	60,168	58,272	38,562	998,484	965,719	590,937	16.59	16.57	15.32
Villiers ..	937	414	732	16,286	7,816	10,176	17.38	18.88	13.90
Normanby ..	794	719	1,482	14,931	11,466	14,500	18.81	15.95	9.78
Dundas ..	2,603	3,399	2,501	43,503	61,963	34,903	16.71	18.23	13.96
Follett ..	941	977	1,162	16,273	16,157	12,621	17.29	16.59	10.86
Wimmera Dist.—									
Lowan ..	162,585	165,977	147,188	2,020,407	1,878,996	1,982,825	12.43	11.32	13.47
Borung ..	309,884	380,492	424,224	4,216,774	4,198,169	5,800,568	13.61	11.03	13.67
Kara Kara ..	119,140	122,512	109,413	1,738,093	1,531,858	1,747,420	14.59	12.50	15.97
Mallee District—									
Millewa ..	22,105	20,756	19,788	166,566	150,234	245,206	7.54	7.24	12.39
Karkaroc ..	321,511	360,881	262,963	1,856,110	1,345,789	2,530,194	5.77	3.30	10.76
Tatchera ..	312,380	342,022	245,723	1,664,361	1,146,768	2,945,289	5.33	3.35	11.99
Northern Dist.—									
Gunbower ..	40,000	43,555	36,687	427,831	381,872	533,406	10.70	8.77	14.54
Gladstone ..	104,475	107,534	93,021	1,405,429	1,328,792	1,551,823	13.45	12.36	16.68
Bendigo ..	100,966	110,926	93,575	1,527,351	1,490,773	1,735,104	15.13	13.44	18.54
Rodney ..	128,048	131,822	122,471	1,968,618	1,634,132	2,130,836	15.37	12.40	17.40
Moir ..	295,402	328,811	292,888	3,754,598	3,572,725	5,031,670	12.71	10.87	17.18
North-Eastern District—									
Delatite ..	10,877	11,520	9,070	163,874	153,758	160,335	15.06	13.35	17.68
Bogong ..	29,667	36,972	33,243	417,983	451,349	577,618	14.09	12.21	17.38
Benambra ..	795	1,013	1,023	14,510	15,750	24,441	18.25	15.55	23.89
Wonnangatta ..	32	24	17	682	424	363	21.31	17.67	21.35
Gippsland Dist.—									
Croajingolong ..	77	88	70	1,269	1,092	1,202	16.48	12.41	17.17
Tambo ..	50	16	8	997	147	132	19.94	9.19	16.50
Dargo ..	22	17	40	750	189	653	34.09	11.12	16.33
Tanjil ..	3,448	2,743	2,174	105,239	44,340	35,931	30.52	16.16	16.53
Buln Buln ..	174	192	73	4,026	2,902	1,301	23.14	15.11	17.82
Total ..	2,070,517	2,277,537	1,968,599	23,417,670	21,092,139	28,525,579	11.31	9.26	14.49

It will be observed that the area under wheat last year was about 200,000 acres less than in the previous year. The falling-off was principally in the Wimmera and Mallee districts, where the tendency is growing to combine sheep farming with cultivation. The number of sheep in these two districts increased in 1905 by 352,323. On the other hand, there has been a large addition to the wheat area in the county of Ripon, where there were 60,168 acres in 1905, compared with 38,562 in 1903.

The following statement shows the position in regard to consumption of wheat in 1906. The amount available for export for the year is 15,668,600 bushels:—

Wheat Stocks.	Equivalent in Bushels of Wheat.	
Stocks of Wheat and Flour on hand as returned on 31st July, 1905 ... ..	...	5,895,200
Less—		
Estimated consumption from 1st August to 31st December, 1905	2,747,000	
Net Exports from 1st August to 31st December, 1905	2,598,270	5,345,270
Stocks, 31st December, 1905 ... ..	...	549,930
Harvested for Season 1905-6... ..	...	23,417,670
Estimated Consumption, 1906	6,593,000	23,967,600
Estimate for Seed, 1906	1,706,000	8,299,000
Available for Export ... ..	...	15,668,600

The principal wheat-growing districts in the State are the Wimmera, comprising the counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara; the Mallee, comprising those of Weeah, Karkaroc, and Tatchera; and the northern, comprising Gunbower, Gladstone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira. The total area under wheat in the State in 1905-6 was 2,070,517 acres; that in the counties enumerated, 1,916,496 acres, or 93 per cent.

The following table shows the area of each of the principal wheat-growing counties, the cultivation for the years of first and largest record, and for the year 1905:—

WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES: AREA AND PRODUCTION.

District and County.	Area of County.	First Cultivation Recorded.			Largest Cultivation Recorded.			Cultivation for 1905-6.	
		Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.
Wimmera Dist.—			Acres.	Bushels.		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Lowan ..	3,181,440	1871-2	232	16·69	1892-3	257,685	8·58	162,585	12·43
Borong ..	2,740,480	1871-2	4,590	15·59	1903-4	424,224	13·67	309,884	13·61
Kara Kara ..	1,472,640	1871-2	7,987	14·34	1899-00	125,345	9·68	119,140	14·59
Mallee District—									
Weeah ..	2,562,560	1891-2	40	21·00	1902-3	22,592	·46	22,105	7·54
Karkaroc ..	3,797,120	1879-80	233	10·87	1902-3	371,069	·22	321,511	5·77
Tatchera ..	2,138,240	1871-2	2	12·00	1904-5	342,022	3·35	312,380	5·33
Northern Dist.—									
Gunbower ..	862,720	1871-2	181	13·36	1880-1	75,114	9·29	40,000	10·70
Gladstone ..	1,153,280	1869-70	7,988	17·46	1904-5	107,534	12·36	104,475	13·45
Bendigo ..	1,247,360	1869-70	21,038	16·26	1904-5	110,926	13·44	100,966	15·13
Rodney ..	1,087,360	1855-6	63	26·66	1898-9	132,273	13·92	128,048	15·37
Moira ..	1,986,560	1871-2	14,936	15·93	1904-5	328,811	10·87	295,402	12·71

The following table shows the area of each county, and the rise and fall in the cultivation of wheat in the central and north central districts:—

TABLE SHOWING DECLINE OF WHEAT CULTIVATION IN CERTAIN COUNTIES.

District and Area.	Area of County.	First Cultivation Recorded.			
		Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	
Central District—	Acres.		Acres.	Bushels.	
Bourke ..	1,101,440	1855-6	13,606	25·03	
Grant ..	1,173,760	1855-6	12,072	25·65	
Mornington ..	1,040,000	1855-6	943	29·57	
Evelyn ..	750,080	1855-6	1,124	31·43	
North-Central District—					
Anglesey ..	1,034,080	1855-6	129	28·77	
Dalhousie ..	838,400	1855-6	3,113	26·67	
Talbot ..	1,037,440	1855-6	445	33·68	

District and Area.	Largest Cultivation Recorded.			Cultivation in 1904-5.		Cultivation in 1905-6.	
	Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.
Central District—		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Bourke ..	1861-2	30,268	17·12	3,184	15·38	2,712	19·09
Grant ..	1861-2	35,349	15·86	7,190	15·54	8,784	21·88
Mornington ..	1860-1	3,153	14·03	129	9·34	150	9·71
Evelyn ..	1859-60	1,789	15·43	33	21·52	144	19·02
North-Central District—							
Anglesey ..	1874-5	4,146	12·96	1,383	14·56	1,375	18·21
Dalhousie ..	1869-70	25,124	21·47	6,720	12·16	5,257	20·21
Talbot ..	1871-2	76,555	13·81	24,082	15·97	19,903	20·08

The following is a table showing the area under wheat during the last eleven years, the gross produce, and the average yield per acre:—

WHEAT: RETURN FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Area under Crop.		Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.		Bushels.	Bushels.
1895-6	1,412,736		5,669,174	4·01
1896-7	1,580,613		7,091,029	4·49
1897-8	1,657,450		10,580,217	6·38
1898-9	2,154,163		19,581,304	9·09
1899-00	2,165,693		15,237,948	7·04
1900-1	2,017,321		17,847,321	8·85
1901-2	1,754,417		12,127,382	6·91
1902-3	1,994,271		2,569,364	1·29
1903-4	1,968,599		28,525,579	14·49
1904-5	2,277,537		21,092,139	9·26
1905-6	2,070,517		23,417,670	11·31

In 1902-3 wheat was grown on about 17,100 holdings, in 1903-4 on 17,400 holdings, in 1904-5 on 18,045 holdings, and in 1905-6 on 18,362 holdings. The decline in the yield and the average per acre, which is observed during the two seasons prior to 1903-4, was due to the severity of the seasons experienced all over the wheat-growing districts of the State. In 1903-4 the yield was the highest ever recorded, although the area under crop was not so large as in the previous year. The yield in 1905-6, 23,417,670 bushels, and that in 1904-5, 21,092,139 bushels, come next to that of 1903-4.

Population
and bread
stuffs.

The following table shows, for 1898, and each subsequent year, the mean population of Victoria; the stocks of old wheat and flour on hand at the beginning of each year; the quantity of wheat grown; the quantity (after deducting imports) of wheat, flour, and biscuit exported; and the breadstuffs left over and available for home consumption. In addition to that required for food consumption, a quantity is required for seed purposes, equal, on an average, to three-quarters of a bushel per acre:—

POPULATION AND WHEAT RETURNS.

Year.	Mean Population.	Stocks of old wheat and flour on hand (1st January).	Wheat harvested for season ended March in each year.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	
				Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Home Consumption.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898 ...	1,172,950	330,224	10,580,217	1,855,951	9,054,490
1899 ...	1,186,265	1,282,902	19,581,304	10,662,011	10,202,195
1900 ...	1,193,338	2,121,700	15,237,948	7,011,242	10,348,406
1901 ...	1,202,960	1,872,000	17,847,321	10,248,093	9,471,228
1902 ...	1,207,110	1,525,288	12,127,382	3,899,246	9,753,424
1903 ...	1,208,880	903,616	2,569,364	4,495,403*	7,968,383
1904 ...	1,207,537	173,708	28,525,579	18,616,831	10,082,456
1905 ...	1,212,517	2,609,878	21,092,139	15,427,229	8,274,788
1906 ...	1,222,044	549,930	23,417,670	Not available.	
	(31st March).				

* Net import.

The manner in which the breadstuffs available for home consumption have been disposed of in each of the years under review is as follows:—

Disposal of breadstuffs.

DISPOSAL OF BREADSTUFFS.

Year.	Wheat and Flour.				
	Quantity available for Home Consumption.	How disposed of—			
		Stocks on hand on 31st December.	Required for Seed.	Used for Food, &c.	
				Total.	Per Head.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898 ...	9,054,490	1,282,902	1,770,941	6,000,647	5·12
1899 ...	10,202,195	2,121,700	1,772,602	6,307,893	5·32
1900 ...	10,348,406	1,872,000	1,696,000	6,780,406	5·68
1901 ...	9,471,228	1,525,288	1,529,249	6,416,691	5·33
1902 ...	9,753,424	903,616	1,616,946	7,232,862	5·99
1903 ...	7,968,383	173,708	1,626,954	6,167,721	5·10
1904 ...	10,082,456	2,609,878	1,807,351	5,665,227	4·69
1905 ...	8,274,788	549,930	1,705,182	6,019,676	4·96

With the exception of 1896 and 1903, the breadstuffs produced in the twenty-nine years ended 1905 have been more than enough to supply home consumption. Wheat has, therefore, been exported each year, with these two exceptions. The maximum export was 18,616,831 bushels in 1904.

WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The wheat crop of the world, according to the yearly statement of the United States Agricultural Department, was as follows in 1903, 1904, and 1905:—

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Europe ...	1,831,193,000	1,726,084,000	1,790,693,000
North America ...	732,279,000	637,827,000	808,674,000
Asia ...	467,115,000	518,589,000	456,135,000
South America ...	115,890,000	146,111,000	175,120,000
Australasia ...	20,461,000	84,628,000	65,626,000
Africa ...	54,313,000	50,606,000	41,500,000
Total ...	3,221,251,000	3,163,845,000	3,337,748,000

In 1905-6, the land under this crop was 312,052 acres, from which a yield of 7,232,425 bushels was obtained, giving an average

Oats.

of 23.18 bushels to the acre. The following return shows the harvest results for this crop from 1895-6:—

OATS: RETURN FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Area under Crop.		Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.		Bushels.	Bushels.
1895-6	..	255,503	2,880,045	11.28
1896-7	..	419,460	6,816,951	16.25
1897-8	..	294,183	4,809,479	16.35
1898-9	..	266,159	5,523,419	20.75
1899-00	..	271,280	6,116,046	22.55
1900-1	..	362,689	9,582,332	26.42
1901-2	..	329,150	6,724,900	20.43
1902-3	..	433,489	4,402,982	10.16
1903-4	..	433,638	13,434,952	30.98
1904-5	..	344,019	6,203,429	18.03
1905-6	..	312,052	7,232,425	23.18

Barley.

The area under barley was 40,938 acres in 1905-6, 26,279 acres being under malting barley, and 14,659 acres under other barley. There is a remarkable divergence in the quantity of land sown under barley, which seems strange, seeing that the market for this product is uniformly good. The following shows the return for eleven years. It will be noticed that the average per acre for the season just ended is the best for the period covered by the table:—

BARLEY: RETURN FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Area under Crop.		Gross Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1895-6	71,789	6,649	624,388	91,204	8.70	13.70	9.12
1896-7	53,421	8,952	641,406	174,199	12.01	19.45	13.08
1897-8	26,118	11,087	502,411	256,043	19.24	23.09	20.39
1898-9	33,584	14,275	776,785	335,782	23.13	23.52	23.25
1899-00	65,970	13,603	1,197,948	268,140	18.16	19.71	18.42
1900-1	49,723	9,130	1,003,477	212,001	20.18	23.22	20.65
1901-2	25,480	6,943	527,564	166,287	20.71	23.95	21.40
1902-3	26,436	11,280	394,877	166,267	14.94	14.74	14.88
1903-4	33,586	14,174	878,721	339,282	26.17	23.80	25.50
1904-5	30,799	15,290	575,505	298,594	18.69	19.53	18.97
1905-6	26,279	14,659	645,456	416,683	24.56	28.43	25.95

Potatoes.

The greatest area of land planted with potatoes was 57,334 acres in 1891-2; the next being 56,383 acres in 1894-5; and 55,469 acres in 1899-1900. The highest yield was 204,155 tons in 1890-1, the next 200,523 tons in 1891-2. The area planted in 1905-6 was

44,670 acres, and the produce 115,352 tons, or 2.58 tons per acre. The following table shows the potato return for eleven years:—

POTATOES: RETURN FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.			Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1895-6	..	..	43,895	117,238	2.67
1896-7	..	..	43,532	146,555	3.37
1897-8	..	..	44,197	67,296	1.52
1898-9	..	..	41,252	161,142	3.91
1899-00	..	..	55,469	173,381	3.13
1900-1	..	..	38,477	123,126	3.20
1901-2	..	..	40,058	125,474	3.13
1902-3	..	..	49,706	168,759	3.40
1903-4	..	..	48,930	167,736	3.43
1904-5	..	..	46,912	92,872	1.98
1905-6	..	..	44,670	115,352	2.58

Statistics of the hay crop were collected as far back as 1841, Hay, when 450 acres returned 900 tons. From that date onward there has been a steady increase in the crop cut for hay. The greatest area was in 1903-4, when 733,353 acres were cut; next 1901-2, 659,239 acres; and in 1905-6, 591,771 acres were harvested, being an increase on the previous year of 139,399 acres. The highest yield obtained was 1,233,063 tons in 1903-4, the next being 884,369 in 1901-2, last harvest coming third, with 864,177 tons. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1905-6 was 141,538 tons. The following is a table of the hay crop for the last eleven years:—

HAY: RETURN FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.			Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1895-6	..	..	464,482	390,861	.84
1896-7	..	..	416,667	449,056	1.08
1897-8	..	..	580,000	659,635	1.14
1898-9	..	..	565,345	723,299	1.28
1899-00	..	..	450,189	596,193	1.32
1900-1	..	..	502,105	677,757	1.35
1901-2	..	..	659,239	884,369	1.34
1902-3	..	..	580,884	601,272	1.04
1903-4	..	..	733,353	1,233,063	1.68
1904-5	..	..	452,372	514,316	1.14
1905-6	..	..	591,771	864,177	1.46

The area under the five principal crops during the last seven years, its proportion to the population, the production of these crops, and its proportion to the population, are exhibited in the following table. It is interesting to observe the variations per head of the population

The five principal crops.

in the areas under crop, and in the yields during the period covered by the table:—

TABLE SHOWING, FOR FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, THE AREA AND PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION:
RETURN FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	AREA UNDER—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1899-00 ..	2,165,693	271,280	79,573	55,469	450,189
1900-1 ..	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	38,477	502,105
1901-2 ..	1,754,417	329,150	32,423	40,058	659,239
1902-3 ..	1,994,271	433,489	37,716	49,706	580,884
1903-4 ..	1,968,599	433,638	47,760	48,930	733,353
1904-5 ..	2,277,537	344,019	46,089	46,912	452,372
1905-6 ..	2,070,517	312,052	40,938	44,670	591,771
	PRODUCTION.				
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1899-00 ..	15,237,948	6,116,046	1,466,088	173,381	596,193
1900-1 ..	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	123,126	677,757
1901-2 ..	12,127,382	6,724,900	693,851	125,474	884,369
1902-3 ..	2,569,364	4,402,982	561,144	168,759	601,272
1903-4 ..	28,525,579	13,434,952	1,218,003	167,736	1,233,063
1904-5 ..	21,092,139	6,203,429	874,099	92,872	514,316
1905-6 ..	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	115,352	864,177
	AREA PER HEAD OF POPULATION.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1899-00 ..	1·82	·23	·07	·05	·38
1900-1 ..	1·69	·30	·05	·03	·42
1901-2 ..	1·45	·27	·03	·03	·54
1902-3 ..	1·65	·36	·03	·04	·48
1903-4 ..	1·62	·36	·04	·04	·61
1904-5 ..	1·88	·28	·04	·04	·37
1905-6 ..	1·70	·26	·03	·04	·49
	PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.				
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1899-00 ..	12·81	5·14	1·23	·15	·50
1900-1 ..	14·91	8·00	1·02	·10	·57
1901-2 ..	10·01	5·56	·57	·10	·73
1902-3 ..	2·12	3·63	·46	·14	·50
1903-4 ..	23·60	11·11	1·01	·14	1·02
1904-5 ..	17·47	5·14	·72	·08	·42
1905-6 ..	19·22	5·94	·87	·10	·71

The following return shows the yield of the principal crops in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the eight years ended March, 1906:—

Yield, Australian States and New Zealand.

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIA: RETURN FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.
1899 ...	19,581,304	9,276,216	607,012	8,778,900	870,909	2,303,512	13,073,416
1900 ...	15,237,948	13,604,166	614,414	8,453,135	966,601	1,101,303	8,581,898
1901 ...	17,847,321	16,173,771	1,194,088	11,253,148	774,653	1,110,421	6,527,154
1902 ...	12,127,382	14,808,705	1,692,222	8,012,762	956,886	963,662	4,046,589
1903 ...	2,569,364	1,585,097	6,165	6,354,912	970,571	876,971	7,457,915
1904 ...	28,525,679	27,334,141	2,436,799	13,209,465	1,855,460	767,398	7,891,654
1905 ...	21,092,139	16,464,415	2,149,663	12,023,172	2,013,237	792,956	9,123,673
1906 ...	23,417,670	20,930,282	1,137,321	20,143,798	2,293,333	†	6,798,934
OATS.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.
1899 ...	5,523,419	278,007	4,047	304,002	55,854	2,271,070	16,511,388
1900 ...	6,116,046	627,904	10,712	218,331	73,556	1,148,160	16,325,832
1901 ...	9,582,332	593,548	7,855	366,229	86,433	1,406,913	19,085,837
1902 ...	6,724,900	687,179	42,208	469,254	163,653	1,702,659	15,045,233
1903 ...	4,402,982	351,758	520	620,823	161,714	1,752,745	21,766,708
1904 ...	13,434,952	1,252,156	70,713	902,936	255,300	1,621,950	15,107,237
1905 ...	6,203,429	652,646	15,137	555,696	226,318	1,178,819	14,553,611
1906 ...	7,232,425	883,081	5,858	869,146	283,987	†	12,707,982
BARLEY.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.	Busheis.
1899 ...	1,112,567	64,094	34,865	234,135	29,295	184,225	1,677,908
1900 ...	1,466,088	132,476	118,443	188,917	56,587	142,721	1,585,145
1901 ...	1,215,478	114,228	127,144	211,102	29,188	116,911	1,027,651
1902 ...	693,851	103,361	277,037	243,362	34,723	167,483	855,993
1903 ...	561,144	18,233	3,595	317,155	45,778	201,133	1,136,232
1904 ...	1,218,003	174,147	510,557	487,920	51,447	212,459	1,160,504
1905 ...	874,099	266,781	331,772	346,718	37,332	163,194	1,128,164
1906 ...	1,062,139	110,786	61,816	505,916	49,497	†	1,024,045
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1899 ...	161,142	61,900	16,413	14,445	5,698	88,166	298,561
1900 ...	173,381	81,337	22,675	19,716	8,373	101,670	222,124
1901 ...	123,126	63,253	20,014	14,566	4,835	93,862	169,042
1902 ...	125,474	39,146	22,402	15,059	5,739	114,704	206,815
1903 ...	168,759	30,732	3,257	28,312	6,200	163,518	193,267
1904 ...	167,736	56,743	17,649	31,415	4,315	168,419	208,787
1905 ...	92,872	48,754	19,231	19,521	5,614	110,547	134,608
1906 ...	115,352	49,889	11,308	20,328	6,297	†	123,402
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1899 ...	723,299	334,297	70,235	258,518	77,297	82,448	151,240
1900 ...	596,193	546,850	103,409	229,800	70,078	51,123	136,468
1901 ...	677,757	526,260	78,758	353,662	103,813	94,198	136,046*
1902 ...	884,369	472,621	122,039	346,467	89,729	88,125	125,968*
1903 ...	601,272	243,289	23,181	308,825	91,593	89,210	138,684*
1904 ...	1,233,063	816,810	136,117	479,723	119,156	115,513	154,334*
1905 ...	514,316	366,293	80,662	294,252	113,794	73,457	157,632*
1906 ...	864,177	458,735	56,829	435,546	139,380	†	161,498*

* Estimated.

† Not available.

Proportion
of land
under each
crop.

The proportion of the land in Victoria under each crop to the total area under tillage during the last eight years, was:—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER CROP IN VICTORIA: RETURN FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Year ended March—	Proportionate Area to Total Cultivated Land under— (Exclusive of Area under Artificial Grass.)					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Tillage.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1899	57.78	7.13	1.28	1.11	15.17	17.53
1900	59.05	7.39	2.17	1.51	12.27	17.61
1901	54.28	9.75	1.58	1.03	13.51	19.85
1902	48.09	9.02	.89	1.11	18.07	22.82
1903	53.34	11.59	1.01	1.33	15.54	17.19
1904	48.95	10.78	1.19	1.22	18.24	19.62
1905	54.54	8.24	1.10	1.12	10.84	24.16
1906	48.49	7.30	.96	1.05	13.86	28.34

Prices of
agricultural
produce.

The following information regarding prices has been procured direct from the growers in February and March. The table gives the average price for each of the last eight years:—

PRICES OF PRODUCE: RETURN FOR EIGHT YEARS.

	Average Price in February and March.							
Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.		
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March.)	
	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
1899	2 2	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 5	73 0	36 5	
1900	2 5	2 1	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 9	41 11	26 11	
1901	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 4	73 11	55 10	
1902	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 5	77 7	84 4	
1903	6 0	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 8	100 1	91 3	47 1	
1904	2 8	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 2	52 6	26 1	
1905	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	33 6	110 0	84 0	
1906	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 0	115 6	101 5	

Dealing with the prices of wheat ruling during 1905, Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co. report as follows:—"Prices on the whole have been good, ranging from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d. per bushel throughout the year. In September, on account of considerable purchases being made by millers, the market touched 3s. 10d. This figure placed the market above the parity of European prices, and shippers' operations were accordingly limited to the completion of previous engagements. With a good general rainfall in October, prices declined, and from 3s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the market receded to 3s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Apart from such temporary fluctuations, the course of the market has been determined throughout the greater part of the year by the movements of the European markets, the fluctuations of which have been within comparatively narrow limits."

LOCAL WHEAT PRICES, 1905.

Month.			Highest Price per Bushel.		Lowest Price per Bushel.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
January	...	...	3	5	3	3½
February	...	...	3	5	3	4
March	...	...	3	4½	3	3¾
April	...	...	3	4	3	3
May	...	...	3	5½	3	3
June	...	...	3	5	3	4
July	...	...	3	5½	3	4½
August	...	...	3	6	3	4½
September	...	...	3	10	3	6
October	...	...	3	8½	3	5¾
November	...	...	3	8	3	6
December	...	...	3	6½	3	4¾

The following table shows the area and production under other crops, 1900-1 to 1905-6:—

OTHER CROPS: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Crop.	1900-1.		1901-2.		1902-3.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize	9,389	604,180	10,020	615,472	10,906	750,524
Rye	823	11,989	828	14,418	1,487	21,179
Peas and Beans ..	7,812	146,357	8,297	169,971	8,085	141,888
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Mangel-wurzel ..	636	7,670	865	9,679	1,392	17,174
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips	507	4,514	561	4,140	747	5,600
Onions	2,815	12,766	4,151	20,859	5,565	27,467
Green Forage ..	18,975	..	32,795	..	31,145	..
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Grass and Clover Seeds	2,235	35,084	1,877	30,144	1,568	15,836
		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Hops	401	2,741	307	2,249	213	1,572
Tobacco	109	311	103	345	171	781
Vines—Grapes ..	30,634	631,912	28,592	497,269	28,374	444,966
Flax	259	{145 fibre 717 seed	200	{268 fibre 842 seed	233	{320 fibre 990 seed
Gardens and Orchards	57,496	..	58,807	..	58,415	..
Minor Crops ..	2,596	..	2,991	..	2,201	..
Land in Fallow ..	602,870	..	681,778	..	492,305	..
Artificial Grasses	207,896	..	162,954	..	565,635	..

OTHER CROPS: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS—*continued.*

Crop.	1903-4.		1904-5.		1905-6.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize	11,810	904,239	11,394	623,736	11,785	641,216
Rye	2,021	29,586	2,267	30,578	1,959	28,893
Peas and Beans ..	8,960	213,735	11,523	201,145	12,253	265,206
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,564	21,305	1,441	13,894	1,657	16,400
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips	1,014	9,879	823	6,149	909	6,408
Onions	4,176	25,218	2,862	12,969	4,889	25,597
Green Forage ..	33,165	..	29,902	..	34,041	..
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Grass and Clover Seeds	2,749	35,660	2,249	27,300	2,767	33,281
		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Hops	214	2,447	251	1,449	313	1,906
Tobacco	129	848	106	1,112	169	†
Vines—Grapes ..	28,513	654,965	28,016	452,433	26,402	498,590
Flax	259	61 fibre 1,226 seed	564	320 fibre 781 seed	500	332 fibre 2,357 seed
Gardens and Orchards	59,812	..	60,655	..	59,607	..
Minor Crops ..	2,403	..	2,716	..	2,763*	..
Land in Fallow ..	632,521	..	853,829	..	1,049,915	..
Artificial Grasses	962,665	..	953,543	..	1,040,335	..

* For details see page 502.

† Not yet available.

Maize

In the year 1900-1 there were 9,389 acres sown with maize, from which a return of 604,180 bushels was obtained. The quantity of land under this crop was fairly constant from that year until 1903-4, when 11,810 acres were sown, and the production was 904,239 bushels. In 1904-5, 11,394 acres were sown, and the produce was 623,736 bushels. In 1905-6, 11,785 acres were sown, and 641,216 bushels produced, Tangil producing 265,653 bushels, Tambo 143,863 bushels, Dargo 95,980 bushels, Croajingalong 90,783 bushels, Delatite 14,455 bushels, Bogong 13,002 bushels, and Buln Buln 8,584 bushels. Other counties in the North-Eastern and other districts of the State also grow maize, but not to any great extent.

Rye.

In 1905-6, the area under rye was 1,959 acres, from which 28,893 bushels were obtained. The area and yield of this crop have been fairly even during the last three seasons. Rye is grown all over the State, except in Lowan, Gunbower, and Rodney, and the Mallee counties of Millewa, Weeah, Karkaroc, and Tatchera. In Delatite, the quantity grown was 11,701 bushels, in Bogong 2,206 bushels, in Tangil 2,087 bushels. In Talbot, Villiers, Normanby, and Buln Buln, the produce was between 1,000 and 2,000 bushels. In the other counties of the State it was under 1,000 bushels.

Peas and
beans.

In the area sown under peas and beans there was an increase from 7,812 acres in 1900-1 to 12,253 acres in 1905-6. The production in the six years has substantially increased, the yields being

146,357 bushels in the former, and 265,206 bushels last year. Peas and beans are grown in all the counties except Bendigo and those in the Mallee, the principal crops coming from Bourke, 60,416 bushels; Grant, 47,235 bushels; Tangil, 34,594 bushels; Buln Buln, 26,170 bushels; Talbot, 23,933 bushels; and Dalhouse, 18,372 bushels.

A very considerable increase was made in the area under ^{Mangel}wurzel from 1900-1 to 1905-6, being in the former year 636 acres, and in the latter 1,657 acres. During the same period the production has increased from 7,670 tons to 16,400 tons. Mangels are grown principally in the Gippsland counties of Tangil and Buln Buln, and in Bourke, Grant, Villiers, and Grenville. In none of the other counties is the production very large.

The cultivation of these crops, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, has nearly doubled in the six years ended 1905-6. In 1900-1, the land sown was 507 acres; in 1904-5, 823 acres; and in 1905-6, 909 acres. The produce was 4,514 tons, 6,149 tons, and 6,408 tons, in the respective years named. ^{Beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips.}

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the ^{Onions.}Dividing Range. The counties yielding the largest crops are Mornington, Polwarth, Grant, Bourke, Grenville and Villiers. In Mornington the yield was 3,180 tons from 680 acres; in Polwarth it was 4,658 tons from 926 acres; in Grant, 3,489 tons from 766 acres; in Bourke, 6,612 tons from 899 acres; in Grenville, 1,792 tons from 495 acres; in Hampden, 1,526 tons from 261 acres; in Villiers, 2,092 tons from 363 acres; and in Buln Buln, 1,257 tons from 295 acres. The total area under onions in 1904-5 was 2,862 acres, and the yield was 12,969 tons; in 1905-6, 4,889 acres produced 25,597 tons. The following is a return for the last eleven years:—

ONION PRODUCE: RETURN FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Area.	Produce.	Year.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.	Tons.		Acres.	Tons.
1895-6 ..	3,780	10,759	1901-2 ..	4,151	20,859
1896-7 ..	3,735	11,256	1902-3 ..	5,565	27,467
1897-8 ..	3,751	11,217	1903-4 ..	4,176	25,218
1898-9 ..	4,472	17,308	1904-5 ..	2,862	12,969
1899-0 ..	4,436	19,905	1905-6 ..	4,889	25,597
1900-1 ..	2,815	12,766			

This crop shows an increase during the last six years of 15,066 ^{Green forage.}acres in the area sown. In 1900-1 there were 18,975 acres; in 1901-2, 32,795 acres; in 1902-3, 31,145 acres; in 1903-4, 33,165 acres; in 1904-5, 29,902 acres; and in 1905-6, 34,041 acres.

The acreage under grass and clover seeds was 2,235 acres in 1900-1; 1,877 in 1901-2; 1,568 in 1902-3; 2,749 in 1903-4; ^{Grass and clover seeds.}

2,249 in 1904-5; and 2,767 acres in 1905-6; the production being 35,084, 60,144, 15,836, 35,660, 27,300, and 33,281 bushels in the respective years.

Hops.

The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,758 acres were planted, and yielded 15,714 cwt. Delatite and Dargo were the chief counties in which hops were grown, and in Tangil, Polwarth, Grant, Heytesbury, Evelyn, and Tambo smaller yields were recorded. There has, however, been a heavy falling off in the last twenty years. In 1905-6 there were only 54 growers, whose return from 313 acres was 1,906 cwt.

Flax.

In 1895-6 there were 1,969 acres under crop, but in 1898-9 the area had fallen to 72 acres. Since that year the area sown has increased, the returns for 1903-4 showing 19 growers of flax, who cultivated 259 acres, and produced 1,226 cwt. of seed, 61 cwt. of made fibre, and 4,760 cwt. of straw, awaiting treatment; in 1904-5 there was a considerable increase, the number of growers being 30, the area cultivated, 564 acres, the produce 781 cwt. of seed, 320 cwt. of fibre made, and straw awaiting treatment, 3,060 cwt. Last year, a slightly less area produced an increased crop. The figures are 42 growers, 500 acres, 2,357 cwt. of seed, and 332 cwt. of fibre, with 6,455 cwt. of straw awaiting treatment.

Tobacco.

Besides the experimental plot on the Agricultural College area at Edi, there are many plantations in the counties of Delatite along the banks of the King River and in Bogong. The number of growers in the State, the area of land cultivated, and the produce for the last eleven years, were:—

TOBACCO: RETURN FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.				Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.
					Acre.	Cwt.
1895-6	..	..	..	303	2,029	15,223 (dry)
1896-7	..	..	..	233	1,264	7,890 "
1897-8	..	..	..	77	522	3,419 "
1898-9	..	..	..	31	78	190 "
1899-0	..	..	..	28	155	1,365 "
1900-1	..	..	..	16	109	311 "
1901-2	..	..	..	17	103	345 "
1902-3	..	..	..	24	171	781 "
1903-4	..	..	..	25	129	848 "
1904-5	..	..	..	20	106	1,112 "
1905-6	..	..	..	31	169	..

The maximum quantity of tobacco grown was in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. In the years 1895-6, 1896-7, and 1897-8, the produce was respectively 15,223 cwt., 7,890 cwt., and 3,419 cwt. Since the last year quoted the industry has shrunk considerably.

The area under vines shows a steady increase from 4,284 acres in 1879-80, to 30,307 acres in 1894-5. In 1900-01 the area was 30,634 acres, but since then there has been a falling off to 26,402 acres in 1905-6. The vineyards are distributed fairly all over the State. There are, however, districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing; the Shire of Rutherglen produced 140,393 cwt. of grapes; Yackandandah, 35,444 cwt.; and North Ovens, 13,774 cwt. In the Goulburn Valley wine-making is a flourishing industry. In the Wimmera district, in the County of Borung, there are many vineyards, particularly in the Stawell Shire, where 15,915 cwt. of grapes were produced. At Mildura, 150,065 cwt. of grapes were grown, the crop being dried principally for raisins and currants. The results of eleven years' operations are as follow:—

VINE PRODUCE: RETURN FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.			
			Grapes Gathered.	Wine made.	Raisins Made.	Currants Made.
		Acres.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1895-6	2,975	30,275	479,071	2,226,999	11,183	686
1896-7	2,603	27,934	601,053	2,822,263	11,276	762
1897-8	2,364	27,701	457,437	1,919,389	13,234	462
1898-9	2,453	27,568	468,887	1,882,209	17,979	1,033
1899-0	2,382	27,550	298,920	933,282	17,847	3,315
1900-1	2,486	30,634	631,912	2,578,187	29,370	3,715
1901-2	2,469	28,592	497,269	1,981,475	27,533	2,546
1902-3	2,347	28,374	444,966	1,547,188	35,534	3,722
1903-4	2,260	28,513	654,965	2,551,150	53,447	7,490
1904-5	2,253	28,016	452,433	1,832,386	30,295	5,974
1905-6	2,009	26,402	498,590	1,726,444	42,975	6,403

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered—498,590 cwt.—265,606 cwt. were used for making wine, 172,826 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 60,158 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 42,975 cwt. of raisins made, 19,557 cwt. were sultanias almost entirely from Mildura. That destructive insect affecting the vines, the phylloxera vastatrix, has not during recent years shown itself to any marked extent. Attempts are now being made to completely stamp out the pest by the distribution of disease-resistant stocks by the Department of Agriculture.

During the year 1903-4 the total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale was 5,254. In 1904-5 the number was 5,341, and in 1905-6 it was 5,163. The area under orchards in the first year named was 46,642 acres; in the second, 47,205 acres, and last year,

Vines and
wine
making.

Orchards
growing
fruit for
sale.

47,312 acres. The orchards are fairly spread over the whole State. The largest areas are in the Counties of Evelyn, with 11,401 acres; Bourke, 9,903 acres; Mornington, 6,110 acres; Rodney, 2,708 acres; Talbot, 2,368 acres; Bendigo, 2,039 acres; Karkaroc (including Mildura), 1,805 acres; Grant, 1,513 acres; Borung, 1,372 acres; and Buln Buln, 1,067 acres.

In the following table will be found a statement of the number of fruit trees and plants—showing trees bearing and non-bearing—of the various kinds of fruit grown during the season 1904-5:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT IS GROWN FOR SALE, 1904-5.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c., 1904-5.		
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples	831,921	1,026,477	1,858,398
Pears	203,836	188,843	392,679
Quinces	17,900	54,299	72,199
Plums	201,811	237,016	438,827
Cherries	140,657	212,160	352,817
Peaches	115,426	261,295	376,721
Apricots	62,027	226,149	288,176
Nectarines	1,988	5,052	7,040
Oranges	12,773	37,466	50,239
Lemons	22,223	53,870	76,093
Loquats	3,991	3,812	7,803
Medlars	68	191	259
Figs	9,235	35,125	44,360
Passion	4,243	4,525	8,768
Guavas	1,088	397	1,485
Pomegranates	117	144	261
Persimmons	402	771	1,173
Total Large Fruits ..	1,629,706	2,347,592	3,977,298
Raspberries .. .. .	..	..	4,576,767
Strawberries .. .. .	..	..	3,896,109
Gooseberries .. .. .	..	..	455,514
Mulberries .. .. .	..	..	1,986
Olives .. .. .	..	..	4,402
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	..	..	107,776
Almonds	12,266	21,114	33,380
Walnuts	5,085	3,570	8,655
Filberts	1,078	1,347	2,425
Chestnuts	552	521	1,073
Total Nuts	18,981	26,552	45,533

Particulars of the number of fruit trees, &c., are not collected every year, and no collection was made in 1905-6.

The area under orchards growing fruit for sale increased steadily from 5,800 acres in 1872-3, 10,048 in 1882-3, 31,370 in 1892-3, 44,502 in 1902-3, 47,205 in 1904-5, to 47,312 acres in 1905-6, which was the largest area returned up to date. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale are as follow:—

ORCHARD PRODUCE: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area under Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.			
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.
		Acres.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
1900-1	5,400	44,688	893,418	251,384	71,357	172,467
1901-2	5,693	45,885	652,525	118,742	64,145	201,291
1902-3	5,301	44,502	903,853	248,030	91,665	154,112
1903-4	5,254	46,642	805,034	158,186	81,516	289,972
1904-5	5,341	47,205	1,019,816	188,849	90,735	121,725
1905-6	5,163	47,312	578,700	219,864	56,898	130,917

Year.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED—continued.						
	Cherries.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Others.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
1900-1	105,032	160,968	228,686	37,184	57,866	21,846	9,901
1901-2	111,891	284,312	234,101	60,150	64,954	18,135	9,363
1902-3	102,512	173,414	168,348	23,210	48,083	19,214	8,187
1903-4	124,423	260,589	336,899	27,670	61,429	26,405	8,863
1904-5	82,504	230,130	186,360	34,088	81,716	23,500	7,335
1905-6	116,845	132,870	154,791	21,364	63,904	32,467	12,339

Year.	SMALL FRUITS GATHERED.					NUTS GATHERED.			
	Rasp-berries.	Straw-berries.	Goose-berries.	Currants (Red, Black, & White).	Others.	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest-nuts.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1900-1	20,396	4,246	12,431	1,794	882	66,837	25,294	6,818	6,469
1901-2	13,610	4,435	10,436	1,383	968	72,528	18,435	3,469	6,990
1902-3	20,185	3,101	11,573	1,456	1,011	41,551	19,378	3,437	8,262
1903-4	22,377	3,122	14,199	2,312	1,327	113,791	13,276	2,223	6,677
1904-5	12,480	5,456	13,558	1,805	1,320	80,758	28,306	1,756	4,396
1905-6	6,821	2,643	9,814	2,113	1,300	81,077	23,131	6,144	4,696

The following return shows the average produce per tree for all trees for the years 1898-9 and 1901-2, and for all trees, and for bearing trees only, for the year 1904-5:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER TREE.			
	1898-9.	1901-2.	1904-5.	
			All Trees.	Bearing Trees.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Apples	·90	·77	·55	·99
Pears	·59	1·00	·48	1·00
Quinces	1·48	1·43	1·26	1·67
Plums	·46	·54	·28	·51
Cherries	·37	·40	·23	·39
Peaches	·56	·52	·61	·88
Apricots	·69	·83	·65	·82
Nectarines	·32	·92	·57	·79
Oranges	·51	·88	·68	·91
Lemons	·65	·87	1·07	1·52
Loquats	·97	·49	·07	·14
Medlars	·40	1·53	·27	·37
Figs	·60	·69	·53	·67
Passion Fruit	·20	·43	·20	·39
Guavas	·14	·09	·15	·57
Pomegranates	·13	1·13	1·38	2·50
Persimmons	2·70	·63	·32	·49
Total Large Fruits only ..	·64	·72	·52	·88
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds	2·22	2·78	2·42	3·82
Walnuts	2·99	1·52	3·27	7·93
Filberts	1·34	1·73	·72	1·30
Chestnuts	6·89	6·40	4·16	8·44

This table shows, between 1898-9 and 1901-2, a fair increase in the average production of large fruits, but a serious falling off in 1904-5, *i.e.*, when taking all trees into consideration; and this is probably due to the large planting of young trees during recent years, as well as to a bad season in 1904-5. In this year returns for bearing trees alone have been obtained for the first time.

In addition, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in these orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1905-6:—Melons, 12,889 cwt.; rhubarb, 31,136 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 23,421 cwt. There were also 4,962 acres laid down in private fruit gardens, the value of the produce being estimated at about £10,000.

Previous to 1904-5 the value of the fruit produce of the State was estimated at the rate of £25 per acre; but serious doubt was entertained as to the accuracy of this estimate, and during the last two

years extensive inquiries have been instituted, the most prominent growers, the various fruit associations, and others interested in the trade having been consulted, with the result that it has now been decided to only estimate the value of such fruit as reaches the market. Upon this basis, and according to the prices received by the growers, the estimated value of the fruit sold was £341,585 in 1904, and £344,424 in 1905. This, of course, will not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, large quantities being privately consumed in various ways, but no very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared. It may, however, be set down at about £35,000 from orchards growing fruit for sale, and from private gardens.

The area under market gardens for the year 1905-6 was 7,333 acres. In view of the fact that these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and the producers are consequently able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum of loss from waste, &c., an average return of £25 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate. On this basis, the total value of the produce may be stated as close upon £200,000. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture. Market gardens.

The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was for the first time collected in 1895-6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned, and it increased to 636,294 lbs. in 1900-1, but the quantity has, with slight variation, been falling ever since. The details for the last six seasons are:— Dried fruit.

DRIED FRUIT: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Season.	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1900-1	28,944	35,931	97,254	411,526	62,639	636,294
1901-2	42,218	33,789	90,328	328,599	66,472	561,406
1902-3	27,113	28,996	70,759	110,666	69,069	306,603
1903-4	25,137	58,293	114,096	184,960	17,599	400,085
1904-5	28,021	33,080	134,019	179,520	41,137	415,777
1905-6	19,290	9,207	27,703	252,746	29,227	338,173

Nearly all the dried fruit comes from Mildura.

Fruit trees are to a large extent being replaced at Mildura by vines of the sultana variety, which accounts for the falling-off in the quantity of dried fruit. At Mildura this year there were 2,173,790 lbs. of sultana raisins made, and only 916,789 lbs. in the previous year.

The following is a return of the minor crops harvested during the year ended 1st March, 1906. The items do not in all cases Minor crops.

represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but only such as were taken cognizance of by the collectors:—

MINOR CROPS, 1904-5 AND 1905-6.

Crop.	1904-5.		1905-6.	
	Area Sown.	Produce.	Area Sown.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Artichokes	8	910 cwt.	2	80 cwt.
Chicory	287	198 tons (dry)	244	189 tons (dry)
Flowers	144	...	94	...
Garlic ... ..	...	...	3	60 cwt.
Millet—Broom	287	{ 599 cwt. fibre 596 cwt. seed }	263	{ 1,215 cwt. fibre 883 cwt. seed }
Mustard	1	5 cwt.	...	...
Nursery	88	...	295	...
Opium poppies	4	60 lbs.	13	200 lbs.
Pumpkins	1,836	16,595 tons	1,794	13,901 tons
Rape for seed	41	...	12	...
Seeds—Agricultural and garden	15	...	32	...
Sunflowers	5	50 bushels	11	88 bushels
Total... ..	2,716		2,763	

Land in fallow.

Land commenced to be fallowed in 1858-9, when 6,000 acres were treated in this way. With annual variations in acreage, but a general increase, the area in fallow reached 853,829 acres in 1904-5, and 1,049,915 acres in 1905-6. It is gratifying to find that the enormous advantages obtainable from this mode of treating the land are now being properly recognised; and from the experiments made by the late Chemist for Agriculture on manured land, it would appear that, when fallowed in alternate years, there is a gain in grain crops of from 3 to 5 bushels per acre, and on unmanured land the gain is nearly 3 bushels per acre.

The quantity of manure used for fertilization has in recent years very considerably increased, and to show the position clearly the following table has been prepared:—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Natural Manure used.	Artificial Manure used.
		Acres	Tons.	Tons.
1898	7,318	225,830	143,586	16,052
1901	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1902	18,537	1,099,686	206,676	36,630
1903	19,921	1,205,443	207,817	41,639
1904	20,167	1,521,946	190,903	45,940
1905	21,586	1,791,537	210,507	54,674

In order to ascertain the enormous value of judicious manuring, extensive information has been collected with respect to the results during the past two years. For the purposes of the comparison, cases of areas manured and areas not manured in the same localities have been taken, so that the comparison would be made between areas of the same class of land. The results were spread over portions of eleven of the principal wheat-growing counties of the State, and are given in the subjoined tables. The two seasons were similar in regard to the yield of wheat, and the comparison is therefore a valuable one:—

RESULTS OF WHEAT MANURING: 1904-5 AND 1905-6.

Counties in Wheat-growing Districts.	Manured.			Not Manured.		
	Area.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Area.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
1904-5.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Lowan ..	14,585	166,269	11·40	16,336	147,160	9·01
Borong ..	34,600	410,760	11·87	29,900	253,680	8·48
Kara Kara ..	19,146	241,958	12·64	10,618	101,737	9·58
Weeah ..	2,080	16,657	8·01	2,380	16,607	6·98
Karkaroc ..	27,772	138,222	4·98	28,494	87,448	3·07
Tatchera ..	12,414	96,995	7·81	32,107	75,586	2·35
Gunbower ..	3,560	36,242	10·18	3,124	23,978	7·68
Gladstone ..	21,554	272,651	12·65	4,977	46,271	9·30
Bendigo ..	30,121	418,290	13·89	12,905	137,797	10·68
Rodney ..	30,582	421,558	13·78	19,351	208,223	10·76
Moir ..	48,714	591,234	12·14	64,914	594,846	9·16
Total ..	245,128	2,810,836	11·47	225,106	1,693,333	7·52
1905-6.						
Lowan ...	6,898	88,275	12·80	6,978	72,794	10·43
Borong ...	30,938	423,265	13·68	30,498	328,782	10·78
Kara Kara ...	3,801	41,560	10·93	3,507	23,417	6·68
Weeah ...	4,568	42,974	9·41	4,480	31,877	7·11
Karkaroc ...	39,573	237,750	6·01	37,778	189,437	5·01
Tatchera ...	25,830	178,246	6·90	27,620	135,570	4·91
Gunbower ...	11,398	132,328	11·61	8,155	71,427	8·76
Gladstone ...	31,404	380,170	12·11	1,753	15,804	9·01
Bendigo ...	44,828	695,372	15·51	2,785	28,916	10·40
Rodney ...	32,653	506,318	15·51	11,369	146,407	12·87
Moir ...	52,571	714,819	13·60	63,175	675,444	10·69
Total ...	284,462	3,441,077	12·10	198,098	1,719,875	8·68

The quantity of manure imported during the year was 868,028 cwt., valued at £133,336. The quantity exported was 206,984 cwt., valued at £47,186.

Dairy cows. The average yield of milk per cow on dairy farms where a record had been kept steadily increased from 236 gallons in 1895 to 335 gallons in 1900, but it fell to 322.3 gallons in 1901, and to 273.9 gallons in 1902—a result in all probability due to droughts. In 1903 it was 336.2; in 1904, 329.3; and in 1905, 328 gallons.

The following are the particulars respecting dairy cows in each of the last seven years. In 1903, 1904, and 1905 the pastoral holdings are included:—

DAIRY COWS: RETURN FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Milk Record.			Number of Cream Separators in use.
			Number of Cows whose milk was recorded.	Milk returned as obtained from Cows whose record was kept.	Average per Cow.	
				Gallons.	Gallons.	
1899 ..	31,132	465,469	164,238	51,994,256	316.6	3,446
1900 ..	30,787	472,940	127,900	42,909,314	335.5	4,131
1901 ..	33,070	483,650	98,695	31,807,351	322.3	5,626
1902 ..	36,000	510,546	118,065	32,343,292	273.9	7,308
1903 ..	41,824	515,179	95,158	31,995,901	336.2	8,986
1904 ..	42,931	632,493	90,046	31,932,259	329.3	13,408
1905 ..	46,757	649,100	75,727	24,838,030	328.0	15,710

Live stock. The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to the latest returns, are:—

LIVE STOCK RETURN FOR AUSTRALASIA, 1905.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
Victoria... ..	385,513	649,100	1,088,590	11,455,115	273,682
New South Wales ..	506,835	644,148	1,693,799	39,494,207	310,662
Queensland	430,565	2,963,695		12,535,231	164,087
South Australia*..	196,114	93,059	207,652	6,140,600	117,762
Western Australia ..	97,397	35,011	596,814	3,120,603	74,567
Tasmania	37,101	206,211		1,583,561	72,810
New Zealand	326,537	517,720	1,293,216	19,130,875	249,727

* Figures for South Australia proper, those for Northern Territory not being available.

Live stock— Census returns, 1861 to 1901. The differences, for the most part increases, in the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, in each census year since 1861, are shown in the following table; together with the number per head

of the population at each period. The progress of the industries dependent on the breeding of stock are thus indicated:—

LIVE STOCK PER HEAD OF POPULATION: RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Stock.	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Population 540,322.		Population 731,528.		Population 862,346.		Population 1,140,405.		Population 1,201,341.	
	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.
Horses (including foals) ..	76,536	·14	209,025	·29	275,516	·32	436,469	·38	392,237	·33
Cattle—										
Milch Cows ..	197,332	·37	212,193	·29	329,198	·38	395,192	·35	521,612	·43
Other ..	525,000	·97	564,534	·77	957,069	1·11	1,387,689	1·22	1,080,772	·90
Sheep ..	5,780,896	10·70	10,477,976	14·32	10,360,285	12·01	12,692,843	11·13	10,841,790	9·03
Pigs ..	61,259	·11	180,109	·25	241,936	·28	282,457	·25	350,370	·29

The animals are here averaged to the number of inhabitants of Victoria, a continually changing quantity. In the next table they are averaged to a constant quantity—the number of square miles in the State. The actual percentage increases are thus shown:—

LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE: RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Year.		Average per Square Mile (Area of Victoria, 87,884 Square Miles).					
		Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.	
			Milch Cows.	Other.			
1861		·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70	
1871		2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05	
1881		3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75	
1891		4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21	
1901		4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00	

The increase in each class was constant up to 1891, with the exception of a slight fall in the number of sheep between 1871 and 1881. Between the census of 1891 and 1901, however, there has been a reduction in the numbers of horses, cattle generally, and sheep, probably due to the dry seasons in the intercensal period. There was also an exceptional export of horses to South Africa for some time prior to the 1901 census. The number of milch cows increased considerably in the decade, indicating the growth of the

dairying industry, and explaining in part the largely augmented output of butter. The number of pigs has steadily and satisfactorily increased throughout the intercensal periods, although latterly there has been a slight falling-off.

The following table shows the live stock in Victoria in 1904 and 1905. Tables showing the stock, classified in conjunction with the holdings, and the sheep, further classified in different sized flocks, will be found in the *Statistical Register*.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1904 AND 1905.

Live Stock.				1904.	1905.
Horses (including foals)...	...	...	...	372,397	385,513
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows	...	...	...	632,493	649,100
Other (including calves)	...	...	...	1,062,483	1,088,590
Sheep ...	...	...	...	10,167,691	11,455,115
Pigs ...	...	...	...	286,079	273,682

It will be seen that there has been an increase over the previous year's figures in all classes except pigs. The increase in the sheep is large, and is spread over all districts, but the largest increases are in the Western, Wimmera, Northern, and Mallee districts.

In the following table will be found a statement of the average and range of prices obtaining in Melbourne during the years 1904 and 1905. The information has been extracted from the *Melbourne Stock and Station Journal*:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1904 AND 1905.

Live Stock.	Prices in 1904.						Prices in 1905.					
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Horses.</i>												
Extra heavy draught	41	1	0	37	10	0 to	46	0	0	43	0	0
Medium ..	27	2	0	20	10	0 to	32	10	0	30	11	0
Light Cart (order	12	17	0	10	0	0 to	19	10	0	13	10	0
cart) ..	27	12	0	23	0	0 to	35	0	0	25	0	0
Indian Remounts ..	32	14	0	27	10	0 to	38	10	0	30	11	0
Artillery ..	9	3	0	6	15	0 to	11	10	0	10	8	0
Saddle and Harness	156	3	0	115	10	0 to	173	5	0	160	4	0
Carriage, per pair ..	40	14	8	30	0	0 to	55	0	0	41	0	0
Ponies (phaeton), per												
pair ..												
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>												
Bullocks—												
Extra Prime ..	13	11	6	11	15	0 to	14	15	0	12	14	0
Prime ..	12	1	6	10	15	0 to	13	0	0	11	3	0
Good ..	10	4	0	8	15	0 to	11	10	0	9	10	0
Good Light and												
Handy Weights ..	8	17	4	6	17	6 to	10	2	6	8	3	0
Second ..	7	0	9	5	10	0 to	8	5	0	6	12	6
Cows—												
Best ..	8	13	6	6	15	0 to	10	12	6	8	0	0
Others ..	6	7	4	5	0	0 to	7	15	0	5	13	0

Live stock,
1904 and
1905.

Prices of
stock.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1904 AND 1905—continued.

Live Stock.	Prices in 1904.						Prices in 1905.					
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.		
<i>Fat Cattle</i> —continued.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Calves—												
Prime Steers and	4	17	2	3	12	6 to	5	17	6	4	14	0
Helps ..	3	0	4	2	2	6 to	3	15	0	2	15	3
Prime Calves ..	3	0	4	2	2	6 to	3	15	0	2	2	6 to
Other Good ..	2	2	3	1	8	0 to	2	15	0	1	14	8
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>												
Best Milkers ..	10	4	10	7	17	6 to	12	15	0	9	18	0
Good ..	8	0	10	6	5	0 to	10	5	0	7	17	3
Medium ..	6	6	3	4	10	0 to	8	5	0	6	0	5
Inferior ..	4	18	6	4	0	0 to	6	0	0	4	13	0
Springers, best	8	12	5	7	7	6 to	10	0	0	8	5	9
Helps, best Springers	6	17	2	3	2	6 to	8	2	6	6	7	3
Dry Cows ..	4	9	7	3	12	6 to	5	14	0	4	9	0
Stores ..	3	11	4	3	0	0 to	4	2	6	2	15	6
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>												
Wethers (cross)—												
Extra Prime ..	1	3	8	0	17	4 to	1	7	4	1	2	5
Prime ..	1	0	8	0	14	6 to	1	3	4	1	0	3
Good ..	0	18	3	0	14	0 to	0	19	6	0	17	0
Ewes (cross)—												
Extra Prime ..	1	1	0	0	15	9 to	1	7	4	1	0	3
Prime ..	0	18	3	0	13	9 to	1	1	6	0	17	10
Good ..	0	15	11	0	12	9 to	0	18	0	0	15	3
Wethers (merino)—												
Prime ..	0	19	7	0	14	9 to	1	3	0	0	19	1
Good ..	0	16	10	0	13	0 to	0	19	6	0	16	2
Ewes (merino) ..	0	14	6	0	10	6 to	0	18	6	0	13	2
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>												
Extra Prime ..	0	17	5	0	15	0 to	1	3	0	0	17	1
Prime ..	0	14	11	0	12	6 to	0	17	3	0	14	8
Good ..	0	12	8	0	11	0 to	0	14	9	0	12	5
Second ..	0	10	6	0	8	9 to	0	12	6	0	10	2
<i>Pigs.</i>												
Back Fatters—												
Extra Heavy ..	4	5	1	2	17	0 to	5	5	0	3	19	6
Prime ..	4	5	1	2	17	0 to	5	5	0	3	19	6
Extra Prime and	3	0	1	2	10	0 to	3	12	6	2	12	4
Weighty ..	3	0	1	2	10	0 to	3	12	6	2	12	4
Baconers—												
Extra Prime ..	2	16	1	2	7	0 to	3	4	0	2	10	3
Prime ..	2	10	9	2	0	0 to	3	1	6	2	3	0
Porkers ..	1	15	0	1	5	0 to	2	4	9	1	3	11
Stores ..	1	7	4	0	18	0 to	1	19	0	0	13	6
Slips ..	0	17	8	0	12	0 to	1	7	0	0	11	6
Suckers ..	0	12	8	0	8	0 to	0	19	6	0	6	4

The following return shows the proportion of live stock per square mile in the various States of the Commonwealth and New Zealand at the last census year, 1901:—

Live stock
per square
mile, Aus-
tralia.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
Victoria ..	4.46	5.94	12.30	123.36	4.00
New South Wales ..	1.57	1.34	5.25	134.72	.86
Queensland ..	.69	5.64		15.00	.18
South Australia—Proper ..	.43	.20	.39	13.19	.23
„ Northern Territory ..	.02	.002	.48	.09	.002
Western Australia ..	.08	.40		2.61	.06
Tasmania ..	1.24	1.56	4.87	68.38	2.24
New Zealand ..	2.68	3.65	.938	193.67	2.14

Stock
slaughtered.

The return of the stock slaughtered for 1905 was partly furnished by the municipal authorities, and partly collected by the police. The number includes those slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as those in municipal abattoirs. Previous to 1903, the returns were furnished solely by the municipal authorities, an estimate being made of the stock slaughtered privately :—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.			Numbers Slaughtered.		
			Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1900	..	..	2,371,415	248,797	231,752
1901	..	..	2,469,797	251,477	261,479
1902	..	..	2,827,938	233,206	224,431
1903	..	..	2,652,569	235,284	164,745
1904	..	..	2,305,729	243,937	191,311
1905	..	..	2,576,316	249,454	248,568

The purposes for which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were used were :—

Year.	For Butcher and Private Use.			For Freezing.			For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1900	1,921,284	244,571	119,137	437,332	3,808	..	9,181	115	112,604	3,618	303	11
1901	2,106,863	249,079	134,276	431,740	980	..	10,087	937	127,145	11,107	481	58
1902	2,337,262	229,728	106,390	378,029	2,293	..	13,211	485	117,984	99,436	700	57
1903	2,337,958	231,682	52,681	294,906	1,630	4,200	11,400	1,473	107,754	8,305	499	110
1904	1,843,894	242,276	67,302	459,963	720	3,200	1,095	699	120,758	777	242	51
1905	1,922,402	231,519	92,347	649,107	16,663	1,959	3,229	981	154,190	1,578	291	72

The very noticeable figures in these tables are those relating to the sheep—a large proportion of which were lambs—and cattle slaughtered for freezing. They point emphatically to the growing importance of the frozen-meat trade in Victoria. There has also been a large increase in the number of pigs slaughtered; 248,568 in 1905, against 191,311 in 1904. Pigs are fast resuming their old position, both for private use and for preserving and salting. The value of the export trade in these articles of produce will be found under "Interchange."

WOOL PRODUCTION, SEASON 1905-6.

Wool pro-
duction—
Victoria.

This year the wool production of the State has been arrived at upon a new basis, which gives a far more accurate estimate of the season's production. The information relating to the clip has been obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance has been made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. Previously, the wool production was estimated from the Customs returns

for the calendar year, but it is considered that under the present method the production of each particular season can be better distinguished.

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION,
SEASON 1905-6.

Districts.	Wool Clip.		
	Sheep	Lambs.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Central ...	4,877,730	416,678	5,294,408
North Central ...	4,183,699	463,022	4,646,721
Western ...	23,665,124	222,152	25,687,276
Wimmera ...	10,948,595	958,713	11,907,308
Mallee ...	1,711,283	135,851	1,847,134
Northern ...	8,747,073	778,554	9,525,627
North-Eastern ...	2,632,226	245,345	2,877,571
Gippsland ...	2,153,584	238,242	2,391,826
Total Clip ...	58,919,314*	5,258,557*	64,177,871*

Estimated quantity of wool stripped from Victorian skins ... 3,938,935
 Estimated quantity of wool on Victorian skins exported ... 7,621,497

Estimated total production, 1905-6 ... 75,738,303

Estimated total value ... £3,313,550

NOTE.—In the Statistical Register an interesting return will be found showing the details in counties.

* The average weight of the fleece is—sheep, 6.34 lbs.; lambs, 2.37 lbs.; sheep and lambs combined, 5.67 lbs.

The following table shows the wool imported, exported, and used in the factories of the State, and the value of the same. Approximately, it is the quantity of wool produced in the calendar years named:—

Wool imported, exported, and used locally.

WOOL: QUANTITY IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND USED LOCALLY—
RETURN FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Year	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool Used in Manufactures in the State.			Wool Production—Greasy and Scoured (Approximately).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	s. d.	£	lbs.	£
1899	63,067,135	2,351,059	121,877,604	5,701,410	2,867,884	1 0	143,894	61,678,353	3,493,745
1900	62,527,987	1,927,677	102,205,965	4,217,018	3,045,292	0 6	76,132	42,723,270	2,365,163
1901	61,796,450	1,840,066	131,623,062	4,350,285	3,408,526	0 6	85,213	73,235,138	2,595,432
1902	38,008,765	1,141,715	100,516,094	3,473,372	3,473,835	0 8	115,794	65,981,164	2,447,451
1903	36,726,396	1,381,647	84,560,603	3,186,054	3,772,390	0 9	141,164	51,606,597	1,945,871
1904	51,449,037	2,076,958	123,208,133	5,452,973	4,027,080	0 10	167,795	75,786,176	3,543,810
1905	67,935,833	2,911,556	125,181,191	5,420,259	4,493,041	0 10	196,570	61,738,399	2,707,273

Wool production—
Australasia.

The quantity and value of wool produced in 1904 in the various Australian States and New Zealand, estimated on the same principle, were:—

	Quantity, (Greasy, Washed, and Scoured.) lbs.	Value. £
Victoria	75,786,176	3,543,810
New South Wales	220,502,805	9,355,726
Queensland	46,150,979	2,285,167
South Australia	34,299,232	1,306,238
Western Australia	12,213,635	419,395
Tasmania	11,412,921	434,782
New Zealand	149,692,709	4,837,230

The 1904 figures have been inserted, as the information for some of the other States for 1905 is not procurable.

Prices of
wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. obtaining for the two past seasons has been extracted from Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co.'s annual review for 1904-5 and 1905-6:—

GREASY MERINO.		1904-5.	1905-6.
Extra Super (Western District) ...	...	up to 17½d.	up to 17½d.
Superior ... ..	...	13½d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.
Good ... ..	...	10½d. to 12d.	11d. to 12½d.
Average ... ..	...	9½d. to 10½d.	10d. to 10½d.
Wasty and Inferior ... ..	...	6½d. to 8½d.	7d. to 8½d.
Extra Super Lambs ... ..	...	up to 17½d.	up to 20½d.
Super Lambs ... ..	...	11½d. to 13½d.	11½d. to 14½d.
Good Lambs ... ..	...	10d. to 11d.	10d. to 11d.
Average Lambs ... ..	...	8½d. to 9½d.	8½d. to 9½d.
Inferior Lambs ... ..	...	4½d. to 6d.	5½d. to 6½d.
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks ... ..	...	up to 15½d.	up to 16½d.
Super Comebacks ... ..	...	12d. to 13d.	13d. to 15d.
Fine Crossbred ... ..	...	10½d. to 11½d.	11d. to 13d.
Medium Crossbred ... ..	...	9d. to 10½d.	9½d. to 11d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln ... ..	...	9d. to 10d.	9d. to 9½d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ... ..	...	11d. to 13d.	11½d. to 14½d.
Good Crossbred Lambs ... ..	...	9d. to 10½d.	10d. to 12d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs ... ..	...	7½d. to 8½d.	8½d. to 9½d.
SCOUREDS.			
Extra Super Fleece ... ..	...	up to 23½d.	up to 24½d.
Super Fleece ... ..	...	21d. to 22d.	21½d. to 23d.
Good Fleece ... ..	...	19d. to 20d.	20d. to 21d.
Average Fleece ... ..	...	18d. to 19d.	19d. to 20d.
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece ... ..	...	17½d.	17½d.
" Comeback Fleece ... ..	...	15½d.	16½d.
" Merino Lambs ... ..	...	17½d.	20½d.
" Comeback Lambs ... ..	...	13d.	14½d.
Scoured Fleece ... ..	...	23½d.	24½d.

Ensilage.

The importance of the preservation of forage in a green state is so great that public attention to the question is highly desirable. Not only will stock eat anything of a vegetable nature that will make useful ensilage, but ensilage-fed animals at all times present an appearance of health and vigour. It cannot be affirmed that the uncertainty

of the result of the system need militate against the trial. The silo is no longer in an experimental stage. Ancient nations are known to have practised the preservation of forage and fruits in a green state in large subterranean vaults; and during the last twenty years experiments on a large scale have been carried on, particularly in America, where the almost universal testimony of farmers is to its economy in feeding cattle, and the consequent increased stock-carrying capacity of the land. As a result of these experiments, many farmers have introduced silos upon their holdings, but it is a matter of surprise that so little has been done in Australia. Dr. Cherry, in a paper on "The Modern Silo," published as Bulletin No. 8 of the Department of Agriculture of Victoria, points out particularly that "animals which chew the cud differ from all other classes in requiring their food comparatively juicy and bulky. Their digestive apparatus is formed to suit this kind of food. Hence the cow or bullock cannot thrive on exclusively dry food so well as a horse." In Victoria, where every season the rapid drying up of the grass under the excessive heat of the summer sun causes large areas of pasture land to be parched and grassless, and green food usually disappears from December till autumn — an artificial method of preserving fodder should be of the utmost possible benefit, and the advantage of the luxuriance of trefoil, grasses, and self-sown crops in the spring would not then be lost. The juicy state in which the silo preserves ensilage fulfils another of the requirements of ruminant animals, that their food should be presented in a succulent condition. A supply of such nutriment in the winter, judiciously mixed with drier protein-bearing food, or with grain, bran, oil cake, &c., means to the farmer and stock-raiser an economizing of green stuffs when their luxuriance would otherwise tend to wastefulness, a steady and assured food supply for the summer, and a consequent augmentation; not only of the quantity, but also of the quality, of the milk yielded. Even in districts where fresh green fodder is available throughout the greater part of the year, the advantage of being able to secure the crop when it is in its best condition seems so evident, that the silo should soon become an indispensable adjunct on every farm.

Notwithstanding the importance of this means of preserving food for stock for use in dry seasons, the following figures for Victoria will show how little has been done in this direction up to the present:—

In 1898-9, ensilage was returned as having been made on 224 farms, using 8,764 tons of material; in 1899-1900, on 139 farms, using 9,116 tons; in 1900-1, on 131 farms using 5,834 tons; in 1901-2, on 125 farms, using 5,065 tons; and in 1902-3, on 111 farms, using 4,703 tons. An improvement is shown for 1903-4, when ensilage was made on 290 farms, and the material used was 10,931 tons; and a further improvement for 1904-5, the return showing that 12,779 tons were made on 300 farms. The return in 1905-6 was, however, below that of the two preceding years, being 7,240 tons on 160 farms.

Bee
keeping.

The returns for 1904-5 show that there were 6,494 bee-keepers, owning 24,003 frame and 25,117 box hives, and producing 1,510,014 and 396,174 lbs. of honey respectively, and 28,653 lbs. of beeswax. In 1905-6, there were 5,300 bee-keepers, owning 23,382 frame and 18,398 box hives, and producing 948,305 and 260,839 lbs. of honey respectively, and 21,844 lbs. of beeswax.

The number of bee hives increased from 21,412 in 1900-1 to 49,120 in 1904-5, but there were only 41,780 in 1905-6.

In 1891-2, the quantity of honey returned was 1,128,283 lbs. After a decline in the next two years, the quantity gathered in 1894-5 was 1,323,982 lbs. A further falling off is recorded from that year to 195,163 lbs. in 1897-8. A recovery has since been made, the return for the last two years indicating that the industry is now making rapid progress, although last year was not nearly so good as the previous one.

BEE-KEEPERS: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Season.			Number.	Bee Hives.	Honey.	Beeswax.
					lbs.	lbs.
1900-1	..	..	2,293	21,412	957,020	15,269
1901-2	..	..	3,776	22,083	572,477	13,530
1902-3	..	..	4,402	32,126	1,199,331	23,061
1903-4	..	..	5,609	40,759	833,968	18,979
1904-5	..	..	6,494	49,120	1,906,188	28,653
1905-6	..	..	5,300	41,780	1,209,144	21,844

Annual
value of
poultry
production

The numbers of the various kinds of poultry in the State at the date of the last census—31st March, 1901—as ascertained from the schedules, were as follow:—

Fowls	...	...	3,619,938
Ducks	...	...	257,204
Geese	...	...	76,853
Turkeys	...	...	209,823

Adequate allowances having been made for male birds and non-layers, and accepting evidence with regard to the average number of eggs laid by the birds—such estimates being 80 per annum per laying fowl and duck, ten hatched and reared birds to each goose, and eight to each turkey hen kept for breeding purposes—the gross annual value of poultry production has been estimated to be as follows:—

Fowls—Eggs	...	...	£665,000
Birds for consumption	...	...	456,150
			£1,121,150
Ducks—Eggs	...	...	£68,600
Birds for consumption	...	...	51,400
			120,000
Geese—For consumption	...	...	61,400
Turkeys—For consumption	...	...	189,000
Total	...	...	£1,491,550

The following table shows the number of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained at the censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901:—

Poultry and poultry-owners at census, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

POULTRY: RETURN FOR THREE CENSUS YEARS.

Census.	Poultry-owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1881	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823

It thus appears that there has been a falling off in the number of poultry-owners between 1891 and 1901, and although fowls show a slight increase, there has been a diminution in the other kinds of poultry. In view of the present interest taken in the results of laying competitions, and of the profits which proper attention and knowledge secure from both fowls and ducks, large increases may be expected in the numbers of owners and of poultry stock.

Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to the 30th June, 1905, sums amounting to £448,320 had been expended with that object. The following are the amounts spent in each year:—

State expenditure on rabbit destruction.

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

	£		£
1879-80	1,280	1892-3	30,595
1880-1	2,600	1893-4	12,514
1881-2	12,890	1894-5	8,909
1882-3	9,883	1895-6	11,831
1883-4	10,063	1896-7	13,425
1884-5	22,177	1897-8	14,303
1885-6	24,833	1898-9	14,753
1886-7	21,065	1899-00	14,801
1887-8	20,551	1900-1	15,817
1888-9	17,621	1901-2	17,250
1889-90	24,860	1902-3	16,489
1890-1	37,913	1903-4	15,759
1891-2	39,535	1904-5	16,603

The whole of the State, with the exception of portions of Gippsland, is more or less troubled with rabbits. In addition to the expenditure of £448,320, referred to above, a loan of £150,000 was allocated to shires in 1890 for the purchase of wire netting to advance to land-holders, repayable in ten years, and in 1896 a loan of £50,000 was advanced on similar terms, except that 3 per cent.

interest was added. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector, under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

Rabbits and wildfowl sent to market in Melbourne. The number of couples of rabbits and brace of wildfowl received at the Melbourne Fish Market, the number sold, and the number condemned, during the last six years, were as follow:—

RABBIT AND WILD-FOWL: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Couples of Rabbits.			Brace of Teal and Duck.		
	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.
1900 ..	480,519	5,727	486,246	35,610	728	36,338
1901 ..	596,610	2,717	599,327	59,156	930	60,086
1902 ..	471,964	4,472	476,436	32,756	232	32,988
1903 ..	316,462	3,810	320,272	13,130	80	13,210
1904 ..	402,944	3,952	406,896	49,556	178	49,734
1905 ..	364,036	2,349	366,415	47,348	331	47,679

In 1905, there were also received at the Melbourne market 903 brace of hares—of which 88 brace were condemned, and the others sold. In addition, the following passed through the Melbourne Council's refrigerating works during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1905, for export only:—2,089,056 pairs of rabbits, 10,384 brace of hares, and 15,727 pairs of poultry.

The fishing industry.

In the following tables some information is given regarding the fishing industry. The first shows the various fishing districts round the coast — with Echuca, Kerang, and Nathalia, in connexion with the Murray and Goulburn Rivers—the number of men and boats engaged, and the value of the general fishing plant in use. The second shows the approximate weight of fish caught in the various waters, and sent to the Metropolitan, Ballarat, and other markets of the State during the year. It thus appears that in 1905, 1,039 men were engaged in fishing; the number of boats in use was 660; and their estimated value, £23,527. The value of the nets and other plant amounted to £11,073. The approximate weight of the fish sold (excluding condemned fish) was 11,325,439 lbs. There were also 20,324 dozen crayfish sold, and the estimated value of both was £69,034. In addition, there were 1,813,340 lbs. of fish, 31,542 bushels of oysters, and 460 dozens of crayfish, of £35,247 value, imported from other States, and sold

in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets. A statement of such imports is added :—

FISHERIES.

Return for the years 1904 and 1905, showing fishing districts, the number of men and boats employed, and the value of boats, nets, and other plant in use.

District.	1904.				1905.			
	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	
			£	£			£	£
Apollo Bay	2	1	20	10	..	..	..	..
Anderson's Inlet	7	6	64	107	9	7	130	170
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove	21	8	340	78	17	10	398	91
Brighton	7	7	292	77	9	8	273	76
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora	63	39	3,570	1,711	62	35	3,376	1,618
Dromana	16	15	313	110	23	15	649	179
Echuca	8	8	16	24	6	4	36	54
Frankston	6	6	77	48	6	6	77	53
Geelong	76	41	1,168	802	70	36	1,051	732
Gippsland Lakes	274	185	4,243	2,532	280	191	4,256	2,560
Kerang .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	4	10	20
Lorne	5	4	96	55	8	4	69	42
Mentone	13	9	70	52	7	7	62	57
Mordialloc	12	11	294	142	7	8	152	89
Mornington	24	14	371	370	24	14	376	405
Nathalia .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	9	20	105
Portarlington and St. Leonards	64	35	1,140	490	57	36	1,924	826
Portland	67	36	1,985	843	43	27	1,290	542
Port Albert	54	29	804	456	37	27	845	700
Port Fairy	74	36	2,106	593	62	33	1,715	413
Port Melbourne	24	13	415	270	23	16	440	314
Queenscliff	89	46	3,504	545	99	52	4,052	554
Sandringham	14	11	163	53	8	8	120	80
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye	27	20	652	144	26	21	450	265
St. Kilda	6	3	44	50	6	3	45	45
Warrnambool	10	8	163	210	10	7	197	81
Western Port : Cowes, Hastings, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin	94	47	1,200	1,190	101	56	1,198	840
Williamstown	32	16	318	220	26	16	316	162
Total	1,089	654	23,428	11,182	1,039	660	23,527	11,073

Return of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat Fish-markets and elsewhere during the years 1904 and 1905:—

Market.	1904.				1905.			
	Quantity of—		Value of—		Quantity of—		Value of—	
	Fish.	Cray-fish.	Fish.	Cray-fish.	Fish.	Cray-fish.	Fish.	Cray-fish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne ..	11,618,040	18,734	62,240	7,467	10,750,085	19,662	58,230	7,496
Ballarat ..	681,280	807	3,649	282	356,274	406	2,158	187
Elsewhere ..	429,444	1,019	1,120	265	219,080	256	893	70
Total ..	12,728,764	20,560	67,009	8,014	11,325,439	20,324	61,281	7,753

Return for 1904 and 1905, showing the quantity and value of fresh fish and oysters imported into Victoria and, sold at Melbourne and Ballarat:—

Market.	1904.						1905.					
	Quantity of—			Value of—			Quantity of—			Value of—		
	Fish.	Cray fish.	Oysters.	Fish.	Cray fish.	Oysters.	Fish.	Cray fish.	Oysters.	Fish.	Cray fish.	Oysters.
	lbs.	doz.	bush.	£	£	£	lbs.	doz.	bush.	£	£	£
Melbourne	1,155,180	..	35,874	14,439	..	14,944	1,619,810	..	31,542	20,248	..	12,617
Ballarat ..	184,480	540	..	2,792	189	..	193,530	460	..	2,189	193	..
	1,339,660	540	35,874	17,231	189	14,944	1,813,340	460	31,542	22,437	193	12,617

Farm
implements.

For the first time for many years the number of engines, horse-works, and machinery, and other implements on agricultural, dairy-ing, and pastoral holdings was ascertained at the time of the collectors' visits in 1905. The information was again collected in 1906, and the particulars for the two years are as follow:—

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS IN EACH DISTRICT, 1905 AND 1906.

Districts.	Number of Engines.			Number of —										
	Steam.	Oil.	Number of Horse-works.	Harvesters.	Threshing Machines.	Winnowing Machines.	Reapers and Binders.	Strippers.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Cultivators.	Grain Drills.	Chaffcutters.	Cream Separators.
1905.														
Central ..	390	71	1,542	52	75	275	2,335	32	13,014	9,453	4,007	1,225	4,657	3,274
North-Central ..	215	19	1,054	75	45	355	1,973	65	5,225	3,687	933	909	2,018	1,209
Western ..	191	109	1,333	263	65	232	2,030	81	6,958	5,307	1,327	786	2,488	1,159
Wimmera ..	89	48	2,716	965	62	2,690	2,721	4,193	8,215	6,435	2,433	2,807	3,290	876
Mallee ..	85	11	600	207	17	1,544	648	2,672	3,251	1,818	1,459	826	753	436
Northern ..	589	44	2,041	2,493	158	3,551	5,102	4,017	12,493	8,888	3,990	3,485	3,140	2,581
North-Eastern ..	199	18	773	134	54	393	1,143	414	4,393	2,826	677	460	1,407	640
Gippsland ..	320	28	578	33	66	136	609	15	5,957	4,856	1,669	326	1,570	3,233
Total ..	2,078	348	10,637	4,222	542	9,176	16,567	11,487	59,506	43,270	16,495	10,824	19,263	13,408

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS
IN EACH DISTRICT, 1905 AND 1906—*continued.*

Districts.	Number of Engines.		Number of Horse-works.	Number of—										
	Steam.	Oil.		Harvesters.	Threshing Machines.	Winnowing Machines.	Reapers and Binders.	Strippers.	Ploughs.	Harrowa.	Cultivators.	Grain Drills.	Chaff-cutters.	Cream Separators.
1906.														
Central ..	390	93	1,614	48	73	265	2,539	19	13,376	9,730	4,319	1,327	4,663	3,696
North-Central ..	233	32	1,051	102	46	327	1,939	64	5,223	3,745	1,090	980	2,011	1,530
Western ..	184	161	1,432	379	64	258	2,036	187	7,086	5,132	1,224	1,042	2,444	1,220
Wimmera ..	104	55	2,891	1,426	62	2,545	2,761	3,927	8,171	5,687	2,743	3,150	3,439	1,130
Mallee ..	90	8	605	393	14	1,530	811	2,704	3,413	1,786	1,757	1,111	839	630
Northern ..	515	54	2,631	3,019	156	3,416	4,921	3,633	12,641	8,339	4,488	3,813	3,001	3,207
North-Eastern ..	214	17	805	141	46	321	1,151	339	4,511	2,886	805	485	1,419	803
Gippsland ..	373	36	565	31	51	107	564	4	6,170	4,634	1,542	823	1,557	3,494
Total ..	2,103	456	10,994	5,544	512	8,769	16,722	10,877	60,661	41,939	17,968	12,231	19,373	15,710

The noticeable increases are in the numbers of harvesters, cultivators, grain-drills, and cream-separators.

MINING.

The following useful and informative paper on "The Economic Minerals and Rocks of Victoria" is furnished by Mr. A. E. Kitson, F.G.S., Department of Mines, Victoria.

THE ECONOMIC MINERALS AND ROCKS OF VICTORIA.

By A. E. Kitson, Esq., F.G.S., Geological Survey of Victoria.

The minerals of Victoria are diverse in character. Ores of all the commoner metals occur in considerable quantities—a few of them in large masses—in various parts of the State. Some, however, are found either in quantities too small, or in situations where the local conditions render them of doubtful or of no economic value at the present prices of the metals, and the competition with similar ores from Australasia and other parts of the world. In the matter of gold, Victoria occupies a leading position among the mineral countries of the world. Since gold has a standard value, depending on its quality, and is not affected by fluctuations of the market, there is no such drawback to the development of gold mines as is the case with other metals. In the gold mining industry miners have only the local conditions governing cost of production to consider, and can, therefore, work steadily, without anxiety regarding any probable changes in the price of the metal. This has been one cause of the almost entire neglect until recent years of prospecting for other minerals.

Victoria undoubtedly owes to gold its high position as a mineral country. Its general progress also is very largely due to the indirect assistance given by gold to the agricultural and manufacturing industries.

Under the division "Gold" are some details respecting its occurrence and distribution, but the subject is one much too large and important to more than merely scan in this paper. It may, however, be here stated that the total value of gold produced in Victoria since the discovery of that metal in 1851 is £274,000,000. Also in this State was found the largest mass of gold known in the world, the "Welcome Stranger" nugget, 2,280 ozs. in weight, value £9,534, found at Moliagul, in West-Central Victoria, on 5th February, 1869. Hundreds of other very large nuggets have been found, and numbers are still being discovered. The mineral products known to occur in the greatest quantity in Victoria, and to be of special value, are gold, tin, fctile and pigment clays, building stones, limestones, marble, black coal, brown coal and abrasive materials. Most of these have not received anything like the attention their importance demands. This is a matter of vital interest to the State, and one which deserves its serious consideration.

Gold.

The occurrence of gold may be grouped under two main divisions: A—matrix gold; B—re-distributed gold.

A. Gold in the matrix occurs in—

- (1) Quartz reefs, of fissure, saddle, contact, and other kinds, traversing Ordovician, Silurian, and Lower Devonian sedimentary rocks, metamorphic rocks—such as schists, gneissic granites, &c.—and granitoid and porphyritic rocks.
- (2) Quartz reefs, veins, and lenticles in dykes (igneous rock intrusions), of granitoid, porphyritic, dioritic, and felspathic rocks; or between dykes and the walls of intruded rocks.
- (3) Fracture planes or joints in granitoid rocks.

In the whole of the above types of occurrences there are ores (chiefly sulphides) of iron, arsenic and iron, copper and iron, zinc, lead, antimony, silver, &c., associated with the gold, which occurs either as free gold or in mechanical combination with such ores.

B. Gold re-distributed occurs among—

- (1) Shallow gravels and sands of existing streams.
- (2) Deep leads—the channels of former streams filled up by a succession of stream and lake deposits, or by flows of volcanic rock (basalt), or by both.
- (3) Littoral gravels and sands under basalt at sea or lake mouths of old rivers.
- (4) Cleavage and joint planes of the bed rock underlying deep leads, or of pebbles in these deep leads, in which gold has been precipitated from a state of solution after the formation of the leads.

In B (1-3) the gold is waterworn, and is frequently accompanied by stream tin ore, precious stones, ilmenite (oxide of iron and titanium), magnetite (oxide of iron), &c.

Distribution of Gold.

On looking at the geological map of Victoria, published by the Department of Mines, one sees a large area coloured pale blue in the eastern portion of the State, extending from the Murray up the basins of the Indigo Creek, the Ovens and Mitta Mitta Rivers, and down those of the Mitchell, Nicholson and Tambo Rivers to near the southern coast. Another area of the same colour in the west-central portion of the State, extends from the edge of the Murray Plains on the north to the great western volcanic plains on the south. These are areas of Ordovician rocks, consisting of slates, sandstones, &c., and in them are many of our principal gold-fields, such as Bendigo, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Maldon, Daylesford, Blackwood, Berringa, Steiglitz, Clunes, Creswick, Maryborough, Dunolly, Wedderburn, Inglewood, Avoca, Ararat, Stawell, and St. Arnaud on the west; with Chiltern, Rutherglen, Myrtleford, Harrietville, Dargo, Bulumwaal, Dart River, &c., on the east.

Again, a large area from the Murray plains on the north to the La Trobe and Koo-wee-rup basins in the south forms the east-central portion, coloured brownish-grey on the map. This area consists of Silurian shales, sandstones, mudstones and limestones, and contains the gold-fields of Walhalla, Wood's Point, Foster, Tanjil, Yarra basin, Reedy Creek, Rushworth, Heathcote and Upper Goulburn basin.

In addition to these principal areas, there are large portions of the counties of Bogong, Benambra and Dargo, where metamorphic rocks (schists, gneissic granite, &c.), coloured purplish-drab, occur, and in them gold-fields of limited extent occur in many places. Further, in areas occupied by granitoid rocks, coloured red on map, gold occurs either in the free state or mechanically associated with sulphides of iron and copper along fracture planes through the rock.

The preceding remarks apply specially to those parts of the country where gold is found in quartz reefs, or in the main masses of the hard rocks themselves, but over large areas of volcanic rocks (coloured pink and vermilion), and sedimentary rocks of Cainozoic (Tertiary) to Recent age (coloured brownish-green), gold occurs in a re-distributed state in the clayey gravels and sands of stream deposits. These vary in thickness from a few feet to nearly 500 feet, and consist either wholly of sediments or of basalt in addition. The long strips of pink and vermilion on the blue areas indicate the old auriferous river-valleys, which were filled up by the volcanic flows; while around the edges of these blue areas, contiguous to the plain country, these and other old rivers ran out for miles into the open country of the time, and terminated in the old marine or lacustrine fringe that washed the foot of the slopes during the geological period when the rivers were formed.

Tin.

Next in importance to gold among the metals found in Victoria is tin. It is not present in the metallic state, but only in the form of the oxide (cassiterite), a black, shining, heavy mineral. It occurs both in its original place in lodes, &c., and in a re-distributed form. The matrices of tin are—

- (1) Thin veins (*stockwerks*) ramifying granitic and porphyritic rocks.
- (2) Dykes of coarsely crystalline rocks (pegmatite and greisen).
- (3) Quartz reefs traversing granitic and porphyritic rocks.

In a re-distributed form it is found among the sands and gravels of streams, which have worn down the rocks containing the tin and transported the mineral with the gravel and sand into the channels. This is the alluvial mode of occurrence, and the mineral is called stream tin. Lode tin ore is found in the matrix in various parts of the State, always in areas where granitoid or porphyritic rocks occur, or where pegmatite dykes intrude igneous, sedimentary or schistose rocks. The principal localities are Mt. Cudgewa, Mt. Wills, Pilot Range and Eskdale in the North-Eastern district, and Mt. Singapore on Wilson's Promontory, Southern Gippsland.

Stream tin is much more widely distributed, and occurs at Mt. Wills, Beechworth, Eldorado, Chiltern, Stanley, Koetong, Cudgewa, in the North-Eastern district; Tin Creek and Agnes River, Southern Gippsland; near Bruthen, Eastern Gippsland; Gembrook, Neerim, Darnum, the Bunyip and Tarago Rivers, Western Gippsland; Upper Yarra; and other districts. All streams traversing areas where the bed-rock contains tin ore have it among their gravels. In other cases it is found in the stream deposits along the borders of tin-bearing rocks, and again, as at Agnes River, the deposits containing the tin rest on stratified rocks of the Jurassic coal series, with the nearest known area of granite, likely to contain the tin ore, at Wilson's Promontory, some 12 miles away.

Stream tin has been mined for a great number of years, either for the tin only, or, as is more usually the case, for its associated gold as well. Tin in the matrix is not being mined at present, except at Mt. Cudgewa. With the great price the metal is now—about £200 per ton—increased attention is being paid to prospecting for it, and discoveries are sure to be made.

Tungsten.

This metal is a valuable one, and its chief economic uses are as a hardening agent in the manufacture of steel, a mordant in dyeing fabrics, an agent to render fabrics unflammable, a hardening agent for plaster of Paris, &c.

The ores of tungsten found in Victoria are wolfram (tungstate of iron and manganese), and scheelite (tungstate of lime).

Wolfram is a mineral very much resembling cassiterite. It occurs in similar rocks to those in which cassiterite is found, and it is also distributed among stream gravels, often associated with gold. Lode

wolfram occurs at Maldon; near Chiltern; and on the Buckwong River, in the North-Eastern district, in quartz reefs that traverse metamorphic rocks, such as mica-schist and gneissic granite. Stream wolfram is found in the Upper Yarra district; Nicholson River and Boggy Creek, near Bairnsdale, Central Gippsland, and other places.

Scheelite is a dirty-white to brownish-yellow mineral that occurs in quartz reefs at Maldon, in the Costerfield district in Rodney, at Mt. Cudgewa, and Boggy Creek.

The great increase in the price of tungsten of late years has induced extended prospecting for its ores, with the result that several new occurrences of wolfram have been found, and doubtless the mineral occurs, as yet undiscovered, in various other localities.

Silver.

Native silver, argentite (sulphide) and embolite (chloro-bromide), occur in small quantities in quartz reefs traversing Ordovician slates and sandstones at St. Arnaud and Landsborough, in Kara Kara and Stawell, in Borung. Silver is also found at Gelantipy, Eastern Gippsland, associated with gold, pyrite and oxide of iron. As cerargyrite (chloride) it occurs at Glen Wills and Bulumwaal, and as pyrargyrite (sulphantimonite) also at Glen Wills. Its commonest occurrence, however, is as an alloy of gold. In some gold-fields, especially those in schistose rocks, such as Mt. Wills, it is present in considerable quantities, when of course the value of the gold is much reduced. During the year 1905, 32,600 ozs. of silver were obtained by refining the gold bought at the Melbourne Mint, out of a total of 794,261 ozs. of gold treated from the whole of the State. Silver is also of common occurrence in association with galena (sulphide of lead). Under lead ores the districts in which it occurs will be specified. Quite recently silver has been found associated with antimony sulphide at the Meerschaum mine, near Glen Wills, where exceptionally rich ore, assaying up to 2,770 ozs. of silver per ton, has been obtained.

Lead.

The ores of lead are distributed throughout those portions of the State in which are present:—(1) Ordovician and Silurian strata; (2) granitic, porphyritic and metamorphic rocks; (3) marine lime stones of the Silurian and Middle Devonian periods, at and near their contact with underlying Lower Devonian volcanic ash beds.

Their modes of occurrence may be classified thus:—

- (a) In quartz reefs, as galena (sulphide of lead), associated with some, or all, of the following minerals:—Free gold, pyrite (sulphide of iron), arsenopyrite (sulph-arsenide of iron), chalcopyrite and bornite (sulphides of copper and iron), and blende (sulphide of zinc), where below the zone of surface decomposition; and as cerussite (carbonate of lead), minium (oxide of

lead), pyromorphite (chloro-phosphate of lead), anglesite (sulphate of lead), associated with hydrous carbonates of copper (malachite and azurite), limonite (hydrous oxide of iron), above this zone, where the original galena has been decomposed and converted into these minerals.

In the above forms it occurs in the reefs of most of the known gold-fields of Victoria, especially at Bendigo, Daylesford, and Steiglitz, and in the Omeo and Croajingolong districts, where it is regarded as a promising indication of the proximity of gold.

- (b) In lodes, associated with the above minerals and quartz, as at Cassilis near Omeo, Dart River, Bethanga, Barnawartha, Costerfield, Buchan, and Mt. Deddick, Eastern Gippsland, and Roseneath in Dundas.
- (c) In crystals of galena, scattered through the main mass of, or along fracture planes in, granitic and porphyritic rocks in various parts of the State.
- (d) In vughs, solution cavities, or fractures, in crystalline limestone and contact planes of underlying rocks at Buchan, Murrindal River and Snowy River, in Eastern Gippsland; Wombat Creek, North-Eastern District; Lillydale, near Melbourne.

Silver-lead ore is not at present being mined for the metals, as the deposits are not of sufficient size to be profitable.

Copper.

Copper ores occur in various metamorphic rocks, such as mica-schists, altered granite, &c., and in diabasic and dioritic rocks. They are present in considerable quantities in several places, and are sparsely distributed through the containing rocks in many other localities. They occur either as definite lodes, consisting principally of chalcopryite and bornite (sulphides of copper and iron), with gold and the sulphides of lead, iron, arsenic, antimony and zinc; or as scattered crystals of the sulphides in quartz reefs.

At Bethanga, in schist, a complex ore of the various sulphides mentioned was mined for many years for copper and its associated gold. At Sandy Creek, in Bogong, it also occurs with pyrite and gold.

In the Walhalla copper mine, on the Thomson River, a valuable deposit of copper ore occurs in a hornblendic diorite dyke traversing Silurian sandstones and mudstones. The ore contains gold up to 2 dwts. per ton, silver up to 18 dwts. per ton, and platinum, 5 dwts. per ton. The mine was worked intermittently years ago, and, even with rather primitive method of smelting, there are records of nearly 650 tons of copper having been obtained. It is expected that operations will be resumed shortly.

On the Snowy River and at Mount Tara, near Buchan, copper ores occur in quartz reefs in granitoid and porphyritic rocks.

The principal remaining occurrences of these ores are on Snowy Creek and Wombat Creek, in Bogong; Dart River, in Benambra; Mount Camel, near Heathcote; and Cassilis, near Omeo. In addition to the ores already mentioned, tetrahedrite (sulphide of copper and antimony) and bournonite (sulphide of copper, antimony, and lead) occur at Warrandyte near Melbourne, Mount Wills, Walhalla, Steiglitz, and Costerfield in small quantities; while the ores of the oxidized zone, viz., malachite and azurite (green and blue hydrous carbonates), chrysocolla (hydrous silicate), cuprite (red oxide), melanconite (black oxide), chalcantite (hydrous sulphate), occur as decomposition products of the sulphides.

No mines are at present being worked for their copper contents.

Antimony.

The ores of antimony found in the State are stibnite (sulphide), jamesonite (sulphide of lead and antimony), bournonite (sulphide of copper, lead, and antimony), kermesite (oxy-sulphide), cervantite and valentinite (oxides), derived from the sulphide through its decomposition.

These ores have a wide distribution, occurring both as definite lodes and as patches and veins in quartz reefs traversing Ordovician and Silurian slates, mudstones and sandstones. Stibnite is found in considerable quantities at Costerfield, Tooborac and Heathcote, in Dalhousie; Graytown, Whroo, and Redcastle, in Rodney; Templestowe, Warrandyte and Ringwood, near Melbourne; Reedy Creek, in Anglesey; Big River, near Enoch's Point, in Wonnangatta. Among other principal localities where found may be mentioned Dunolly, in Gladstone; Bacchus Marsh, Box Hill and Sunbury, in Bourke; Steiglitz, in Grant; Yea, Alexandra and Merton, in Anglesey; Toombullup, in Delatite; and Queenstown, in Evelyn.

The ores invariably contain more or less gold, but, owing to the difficulty of separating the gold from the antimony, the ores are at present being mined for the antimony alone.

Owing to the increased value of that metal, the demand is now brisk, and mines which have been idle for many years are now being, or are about to be, worked.

Iron.

This important metal is very widely distributed throughout almost all the various formations of the State. It occurs as—

- (a) Scattered crystals, strings and small patches as pyrite (sulphide), pyrrhotite (magnetic sulphide) and siderite (carbonate), in joint planes, and through the main mass of slates, sandstones, shales, mudstones, quartzites, &c., of the Palæozoic period; various granitoid and porphyritic rocks; sparingly in black coal seams and shales of the Jurassic coal measures and brown coal and lignite of the Cainozoic period; also as vivianite (hydrous phosphate) in basalt, shales, and mudstones, principally at the Wannon Falls, in the Western District, where it occurs in lumps in the decomposed basalt.

- (b) As pyrite in quartz reefs, or as pyritous lodes, through the various sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rocks of the Palæozoic period, associated with gold and the sulphides of lead, zinc, antimony, copper, &c.
- (c) Irregular masses, at and near the surface, consisting of the various oxides (hæmatite, limonite, magnetite, goëthite), formed by accretion and segregation after the decomposition of highly ferruginous volcanic ash beds, dolerite and basalt of the Older Volcanic (Cainozoic) series, in various parts of Northern, Western and Southern Gippsland, the Colac and Otway districts, Mornington Peninsula, Phillip Island, &c.
- (d) Irregular masses and lodes of hæmatite and limonite in the porphyritic rocks of Mount Nowa Nowa and Mount Tara, in Tambo, Eastern Gippsland; the diabasic rocks of Dookie, in the North-Eastern District; the Ordovician slates and sandstones of Lal Lal, near Ballarat; and other places.
- (e) Surface gravels of pisolite (earthy oxide of iron), covering large tracts of Newer Volcanic (Cainozoic) dolerite and basalt in the Western District, less commonly so on areas of Older Palæozoic ferruginous sandstones, quartzites, &c., in various parts of the State, and Jurassic sandstones in Southern Gippsland. Usually this pisolite occurs as a loose gravel, the grains with a diameter up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and is called "buckshot gravel"; in other places it is cemented together, and becomes pisolitic conglomerate. It is not of economic value as an iron ore.

The ores occurring under sections (c) and (d) are in sufficiently large quantities and of such good quality as to lead to the hope of their economic value in the near future; but at present the price at which pig iron can be imported, and the absence of the combined occurrence of suitable fuel and flux close to the locations of the ores, preclude any chance of the establishment of the iron smelting industry on a sound basis, unless with assistance.

Arsenic.

Arsenic occurs in the form of arsenopyrite (sulph-arsenide of iron), and is of wide distribution, especially about Ballarat, where, associated with pyrite (sulphide of iron), it is scattered through the slates, sandstones and quartz reefs. It is known by miners as "white mundic." It also occurs in patches and lumps in some districts, as Bethanga, Cassilis, Granite Peak, in Bogong, and near Romsey. In many places it contains an appreciable amount of gold. As far as known, the mineral is not turned to any economic account, except at Ballarat, where a small amount of the oxide is obtained from the flues of the roasting furnaces. Realgar and orpiment (sulphides of arsenic) occur sparingly in the Deptford district, Eastern Gippsland, and at Stawell.

Zinc.

Ores of zinc do not occur in great quantities in Victoria; neither are they in great variety. Blende (sulphide) is the commonest of the ores, and it has a wide distribution. It is found in many quartz reefs in the various gold-fields, associated with gold, galena, &c., and in highly mineralized lode matter, consisting of the sulphides of copper, iron, lead and antimony.

Smithsonite (silicate) and calamine (carbonate) occur rarely in small crystals, as decomposition products of the blende.

The ores of zinc are not mined for metallic zinc in this State.

Platinum.

The only undoubted occurrence of platinum is at the Walhalla Copper Mine, on the Thomson River, Gippsland, where it has been recently found, by assay of the copper ore, to be present in it to the amount of from a trace to 5 dwts. per ton. The copper ore is not at present being mined. Platinum is also reported as having been found at Turton's Creek, associated with gold and iridosmine.

Iridium—Osmium.

These two metals, so closely allied to platinum, occur in combination as the mineral iridosmine at Turton's Creek near Foster, Stockyard Creek at Foster, and Waratah Bay, Southern Gippsland. It is found as white scales, plates and flattened grains among auriferous gravels resting on Silurian slates and sandstones; and, though occurring in small quantity, it is sufficiently valuable to be collected with the gold. Its matrix has not been discovered, but may be some highly basic dyke traversing the Silurian strata. Iridosmine is also reported from the auriferous gravels of the Upper Yarra.

Other Metallic Minerals.

Among the remaining metallic minerals of economic value are manganese, cobalt, bismuth, mercury, chromium, molybdenum and barium, but, as found, they are not of much importance at the present prices of the metals.

Manganese, Cobalt and Nickel.

The oxides of manganese (pyrolusite and psilomelane) occur in small masses in, and as coatings on, the quartz of reefs in Ordovician and Silurian strata in various parts of the country.

Asbolite (oxide of manganese and cobalt) is found in some quantity among Silurian rocks near Tanjil, Western Gippsland. It also occurs at the Walhalla Copper Mine; Grant, in Dargo; Snowy River, and other places. The oxide of iron and manganese occurs in large masses at Mount Nowa Nowa and Mount Tara, Eastern Gippsland, in porphyry and pre-Ordovician (?) cherts and jaspers.

Cobalt ore, containing nickel, occurs in a lode near Bulumwaal.

Bismuth.

Bismuth ores, comprising bismuthinite (sulphide), bismite (oxide), bismutite (hydrous carbonate), together with metallic bismuth, are found in some quantity among the deposits of Wombat and Snowy Creeks, in the North-Eastern District. The ores also occur in reefs at Moliagul and Kingower, in Gladstone; Linton, in Grenville; St. Arnaud, Maldon, &c. An interesting alloy of gold and bismuth, called maldonite, occurs rarely at Maldon.

Mercury.

Mercury is found near Jamieson, in Wonnangatta. It occurs in chloritic slates of the pre-Ordovician (?) period, as native mercury and as cinnabar (sulphide). The deposit was worked at one time, but unprofitably, owing to the small quantity of the metal present. Small fragments of cinnabar have also been found close to a quartz reef near Bulumwaal, Central Gippsland.

Chromium.

As oxide of iron and chromium (chromite), this metal occurs in considerable quantities in an area of serpentine on the Wellington River, Northern Gippsland. It is, however, in too inaccessible a place to be of economic value at present. Chromite is also found in reefs at Heathcote and at Corryong, North-Eastern District, and among stream sands in parts of the Gippsland, Beechworth and Benalla districts.

Molybdenum.

Molybdenite (sulphide) occurs in certain reefs in the Moliagul district and among granitoid rocks at Yackandandah, in Bogong; Yea, Yarck, in Anglesey; near Euroa, in Delatite; Mafeking, in Ripon, where it coats fracture planes in grano-diorite; and at Maldon, but not in known payable quantities at any of these places.

Barium.

Barytes (sulphate of barium), used as an adulterant of white lead, occurs in different parts of the State. It is in commercially valuable quantities at Mount Tara and Gelantipy, near Buchan, Eastern Gippsland, in porphyry, but is not being worked.

Magnesium.

Magnesite, the carbonate of magnesium, occurs in nodules and lumps scattered among decomposing basalt of the Newer Volcanic series (Cainozoic period) or the soil derived therefrom; or, similarly, in decomposing diabase of the pre-Ordovician period, in the districts where such rocks occur. A good deal of it may be seen in the quarries at Clifton Hill and Richmond, Melbourne, and it also occurs at Costerfield, but its association there is not known. As found, it is of doubtful economic value.

Precious Stones.

Most kinds of precious stones have been found in Victoria; some are of comparatively common occurrence. The principal ones recorded are diamond, corundum, sapphire, ruby, oriental emerald, oriental topaz, garnet, zircon, topaz, rock crystal, turquoise, carnelian, chalcodony, agate with its varieties and chrysolite.

Diamonds have been found in the gravels of streams running through granite country in the Beechworth district; at Kongbool, near Casterton, Western District; and, it is said, also near Mansfield and Toombullup, near Benalla. They are, however, rare, and are usually very small, varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ carats. The largest one recorded, found at Beechworth, weighed 17.64 carats.

Corundums, with the coloured varieties—sapphires (blue), oriental emeralds (green)—occur commonly in many localities; oriental topazes (yellow) and oriental amethysts (purplish-pink) are found rarely among stream gravels, derived from granitic and older basalt areas. Most of the larger gems are flawed and not of good colour, but numbers of fine stones can be obtained. Rubies (red corundums) have been obtained from gravels in the Beechworth district, and near Pakenham and Mornington, but they are very rare and small. The principal localities where the different corundums occur are Beechworth district; Daylesford and Trentham, in Dalhousie; Blackwood, in Bourke; Upper Yarra; Tubba Rubba and Bull Dog Creek, near Mornington; Pakenham, Grantville and Gembrook, in Mornington; Toombullup, in Delatite; Koorooman and Agnes River, in Buln Buln; and Macallister River, in Tanjil.

Garnets, of the red, iron-alumina variety (almandite), are found embedded in various kinds of schistose, granitic and porphyritic rocks. They are not of common occurrence among stream gravels, as they decompose too quickly. They are not of value as found in this State.

Zircons are the commonest gems found in Victoria. They occur in many districts, almost invariably associated with sapphires. In some places, as at Toombullup, Daylesford, Beechworth, they are of large size, and beautiful shades of red and yellow. When cut they make pretty stones, and are the gems usually, though erroneously, called rubies by miners. Zircon sand occurs in considerable quantities among the auriferous gravels, but is not economically valuable for incandescent filaments, owing to the cost of separating it from its associated material.

Topazes have a wide distribution in stream gravels on granitic areas, or in gravels, originally derived from granitic rocks. Fine stones are found in the Beechworth, Maude (in Grant), Dunolly, Maldon and Upper Yarra districts.

Rock crystals are generally distributed among all older Palæozoic sedimentary and plutonic rocks, and in the Cainozoic gravels derived from them. They are found *in situ* in vughs in quartz reefs, and in veins and cavities in plutonic rocks. The yellow variety (cairngorm) and the dark-coloured one (morion or smoky quartz) occur in profusion in the Maldon, Beechworth

and Beenak (Upper Yarra) districts. Amethystine quartz is found near Beechworth, Casterton and Mafeking (Western District), and other places, in stream gravels; while a thin vein of it occurs in the bank of Moonie Creek, Brunswick, near Melbourne.

Carnelian, chalcedony and agate, with its varieties, are found in numerous localities—(1) Where older basalt occurs; (2) among stream gravels derived from glacial deposits and older basalt; (3) among glacial conglomerate; (4) in petrified wood in the Jurassic black coal measures of Southern Gippsland and the Otway Ranges.

Among the localities may be mentioned the Dandenong Ranges; Casterton district; Derrinal, near Heathcote; Bacchus Marsh; Glenrowan, near Benalla; Southern Gippsland; Otway coast.

Many of the agates are large, and when cut and polished would make beautiful ornaments; while some very good carnelians are obtainable. Nothing, however, is being done towards devoting them to economic purposes.

Turquoise is found in thin veins in dark carbonaceous Ordovician slates at Edi, in Delatite, and at Tatong, near Benalla. Some of the stone is of rich blue colour, and of high commercial value, but some again is a bluish-green, and practically valueless. The gem is not being mined systematically, owing partly to the want of a satisfactory market, and partly to the thinness of the veins. An interesting feature about it is the fact that it is being deposited at the present time, nails and bits of candles left in the old workings having in some cases been coated with the material, which hardens on exposure to the air.

Chrysolite or olivine is of common occurrence among the basalts of the Cainozoic period, especially among those of the Newer Series of Pliocene age in the Western district. Around the numerous volcanic craters large lumps and small pieces may be seen in the agglomerates and scoriæ, and forming the cores of numerous volcanic bombs. Most of this is valueless as gem stone, as it is of too pale a yellowish-green colour, and is too much cleaved; but there are many pieces of a rich green and not flawed, which would be suitable for cutting. Some good stone, of a rich colour, occurs in the basalt of the Older Cainozoic volcanic necks in Southern Gippsland.

Monazite.

This phosphate of cerium, didymium, lanthanum and thorium occurs in the form of grains, associated with gold or tin oxide, among the sands and gravels derived from the granite contact areas in many parts of the State. Among these places may be mentioned Bonang and Dargo districts, in Eastern Gippsland; Buxton, in Angiesey; Bethanga, and the middle Mitta Mitta River, in the North-Eastern district; Stawell district, in Borung; Glenhope, near Kyne-ton; and Neerim district, in Western Gippsland. So far as known, however, the cost of separation from the associated sands is too great to admit of its economic working for the quantities as found.

Asbestos.

In the serpentine areas of the Wannon River district, the Howqua River, in Wonnangatta, and the Wellington River district, in Northern Gippsland, there are thin veins of asbestos, but as far as yet known, these are not of economic value.

Diatomaceous Earth (Diatomite).

This earth, so useful for polishing purposes, boiler and steam pipe packings, as bases for dynamite, toilet soaps, &c., occurs in several places in considerable quantities, interbedded with sands and clays in basalt sheets, or lying in hollows on the surfaces of basalt sheets. At Lillicur, near Talbot, it is of exceptional purity, being snow white in colour, light and porous. It has been regularly mined for many years, and is exported to Europe. Near Portland diatomite of rather poorer quality occurs, and is being raised and sent to Melbourne at present. Another occurrence on the Deep Creek, in the Glengower district, near Clunes, is of good quality, and was worked for some time. It also occurs at Cardigan and Sebastopol, near Ballarat; Lancefield and Donnybrook, in Bourke; Maryborough, Daylesford, Alexandra and Lake Coringle, Snowy River.

Graphite.

Graphite is found in a fairly pure state, but in small quantities only, in Ordovician slates, &c., at Kerrie, near Riddell, in Bourke, and near Wood's Point. In the Ordovician slates of several of the gold-fields, principally Bendigo, Castlemaine and Daylesford, there is a large proportion of graphite; but, as far as known, there are no deposits of commercial value of this mineral.

Salt.

Salt is of general distribution in the Western and North-Western portions of Victoria, where numerous salt lakes and pans dry up, wholly or partially, during the summer. Large quantities of salt are then collected, bagged, and sent throughout the State, and exported as well.

Salterns have been made near Geelong, in which sea water is impounded, evaporated, and the resulting salt collected.

Mineral Manures.

The mineral which is principally used as a manure in Victoria is "copi," an impure gypsum (hydrous sulphate of lime). It occurs in enormous quantities on the surface, and for many feet below it in some places, over a large portion of North-Western Victoria. It is simply collected, ground up, bagged and distributed over the different districts where it is used.

Next in importance to "copi" is limestone. This is chiefly burnt for lime, which is then spread over the ground, but the limestone is also, like the "copi," ground up and distributed in its raw state.

Decomposing basalt and volcanic ash of good quality have a distinct value as fertilizers. They have been used as such with great advantage in some places.

The only other mineral likely to be of use as a manure is phosphate of alumina or wavellite, which will be referred to later.

Phosphatic Rocks.

No phosphate of lime of commercial value is known to occur in the State.

Phosphate of alumina or wavellite is, however, found in several places near Mansfield, interbedded with highly folded rocks, probably of the pre-Ordovician period. The bands of the phosphate of alumina are only a few inches thick, and they are at present being opened up with a view to the utilization of the material as a manure in agriculture.

Building Stones, Macadam.

Victoria is especially rich in building stones, but remarkably indifferent or ignorant regarding its wealth of this kind. Among the more useful stones may be mentioned several varieties of red and grey granite, or, more strictly speaking, grano-diorite; porphyry, of various shades of grey, pink, red, green and brown colours; bluish-grey diorite, dacite, trachyte, dolerite and basalt; variously coloured marble; crystalline and non-crystalline limestone; sandstone; slate; and flagstone. They are widely distributed throughout nearly the whole of the State.

The industry is as yet merely in its infancy, and the principal localities whence building stones are obtained are:—Grey granite, at Harcourt, in Talbot, and Cape Woolamai, on Phillip Island; red granite (so-called syenite), at Gabo Island, near Cape Howe; porphyry, at Mount Cudgewa, in Benambra; basalt, at Footscray and Malmesbury; non-crystalline limestone, at Waurin Ponds and Batesford, near Geelong; sandstone, at Bacchus Marsh and the Grampians, near Stawell; slate and flagstone, at Castlemaine and Gisborne.

The remaining kinds of rocks previously mentioned have not yet been used for building purposes to any extent.

There is an exceptionally wide field of expansion for this industry.

Laboratory experiments have shown that decomposing basalt can be easily fused into a good dark glass, suitable for paving, channelling, and other purposes. If it can be cheaply decolourized there is a possible wide application for its use.

For road purposes as macadamizing, kerbing, channelling, asphalt-ing, great quantities of the Younger and Older Cainozoic basalt and dolerite are broken or crushed in the Melbourne and various other districts. Diorites, porphyries, granites, trachyte, limestones, ferruginous and calcareous grits, &c., make good macadam. They are so used in many districts.

Beach, lake and river sands and gravels are of widespread occurrence, and of varying grades of coarseness. These are very largely used as top dressings to roads and in the manufacture of mortar and cement.

Ferruginous grits are found in many districts among the Cainozoic sediments, and make very serviceable covering to roads with light traffic. Under the action of the weather the material becomes cemented together, and forms a firm surface.

In many parts of Southern Gippsland and the Otway, the Jurassic mudstones, shales and fine sandstones are burnt to a certain extent, and used as dressing to roads. The material sets well, and forms a splendid surface for light traffic.

Marble.

Marble is the crystalline form of limestone, due to its metamorphism. It occurs among strata of Silurian age in several places in the valley of the Thomson River, Walhalla district; and near the source of the Indi River, near Omeo, in the North-Eastern district; while crystalline limestone, which has not been quite so much changed by metamorphism, occurs at Lillydale, near Melbourne; Waratah Bay, Mitta Mitta River, Tyers River (Central Gippsland), and Mansfield. The marble near Omeo is a handsome stone, very varied in colour and character. Some of it is white, of regular and moderately fine texture, and suitable for statuary purposes; other varieties are of various shades of grey, red and pale green. In some cases the fossils are clear and distinct, standing out prominently when polished, and giving to the rock a handsome appearance.

The marble from Marble Creek, Thomson River, near Toongabbie, is chiefly of good grey colour and crowded with fragments of the stems of encrinites. It takes a good polish, when the fossils are displayed to great advantage. Though the localities, especially the Omeo one, are rather remote and not easy of access, it is a matter for surprise that the stone has not yet been commercially raised. It is eminently suitable for monumental and all kinds of decorative and sanitary purposes. Steps are now being taken to bring these marbles before the public, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the attempt will be successful, for at present a great source of wealth lies undeveloped.

Wood Opal, Common Opal, Precious Opal.

This mineral—hydrous silica, stained in streaks, patches and bands of various shades of yellow, brown, red, grey, white and black by impurities, principally oxides of iron—occurs in a number of localities. Wood opal (the mineral in which the original ligneous tissue has been replaced by hydrous silica) occurs among the gravels and sands of old river beds in various parts of the State, such as at Omeo, Dargo, Beechworth, deep leads of the Loddon system, &c.

Common opal is found in large lumps and pieces in the basins of the Buchan, Murrindal and Snowy Rivers, Eastern Gippsland. Some of this material has rich and variegated colouring, and is capable of taking a good polish. Both kinds of opal would make very pretty ornaments, much less liable to scratching than those of kauri gum, and equally as pretty as it, if not more so. It is not, however, yet used for that purpose.

Precious opal has been found in the Beechworth district, but it is very rare.

Jasper.

This is a non-crystalline form of silica. It occurs as beds in various places, such as at Toolleen and Heathcote, in Rodney; Dookie, near Benalla; Waratah Bay; Macallister River and Buchan, Eastern Gippsland, &c., among pre-Ordovician strata. As pebbles, it occurs in the deposits of streams traversing these districts, or among glacial deposits and the deposits derived from them. It is usually of red, brown and greenish-grey colours, and is very suitable for manufacture into sanitary fittings and embellishments, ornaments, decorative panels, &c., but it is not yet devoted to any of such purposes.

Serpentine.

Serpentine is a mineral and rock of green colour, which is found among pre-Ordovician rocks in small quantities in the Wannon district, Western Victoria; Waratah Bay, Southern Gippsland; Howqua River, in Wonnangatta; and in the Wellington Valley, Northern Gippsland. The material is valuable for various ornamental purposes, such as mantelpieces, the fittings of bath-rooms, &c. As yet known in this State it is not of commercial value, except for small ornaments and jewellery.

Abrasive, Moulding, Glazing, Cleansing Materials.

Abrasive material.—Many of the sandstones occurring in the Devonian and Carboniferous formations of East-Central Victoria; near Bacchus Marsh, in Bourke; and the Grampians, in Western Victoria, are well suited for grindstones, scythe stones, &c., but they are not yet utilized for those purposes.

Cherts and quartzites occur in great masses in pre-Ordovician and Older Cainozoic strata, and can be utilized for abrasive purposes after being crushed. Diatomite, also, referred to under its own heading, can be used in this way.

Polishing powder is obtained by crushing certain felspathic dyke-rock, near Melbourne, and is found to be of very good quality, and suitable for cutlery, brasses, &c.

Massive dense mudstones, from which first-class hones can be prepared, occur in many parts of the Silurian series of strata, east of the meridian of Melbourne, especially in the Wandong district, on the North-Eastern railway.

Moulding material.—Fine sands, suitable for iron moulding, occur among the freshwater beds of the Cainozoic period in Southern Gippsland; the La Trobe Valley; at Rowsley, near Bacchus Marsh; and elsewhere. At Rowsley there is a bed of especially good sand of fine grade, which is not being utilized. The same may be said of a splendid sand occurring in the Cainozoic deposits at Mildura, North-Western district.

Glazing material.—Felspathic rock occurs in the form of dykes in various parts of the district east of and near Melbourne, and at a depth where not decomposed, the material should be especially valuable for glazing purposes. Principally in the eastern part of

Victoria, there are large masses of felspar-porphyry, which are probably of value as glazing material. Felspar occurs also in large and numerous crystals in granitic masses, notably in the Strathbogie Ranges, near Mansfield. It is not, however, being used.

The purest limestones, silica, kaolin and barytes are also of value as glazes, but they do not as yet seem to be devoted to that purpose.

Cleansing material.—Fuller's Earth has recently been found near Trentham, but has at present none other than a local use. A large deposit of it occurs at Clifton Springs, near Geelong, and it is also recorded from Lillydale.

Pottery Clays.

Kaolin (hydrous silicate of alumina, or pure clay) is found in many parts of the State. There are four types of occurrence, viz. :—

- (1) As the completely decomposed felspar constituent of granite in decomposed granite masses.
- (2) As decayed felspathic rock of dykes.
- (3) As beds in river and lake deposits of the Cainozoic period.
- (4) As decayed shales and claystones of the Ordovician and Silurian periods.

Kaolin is being commercially raised in several localities. At Lal Lal, near Ballarat, where it is found in decayed granite, it is being mixed with its associated quartz and made into splendid fire-bricks. There is a similar occurrence at Bulla, near Melbourne, which was worked many years ago for kaolin, obtained by puddling and settling in tanks; but nothing is being done there now. At Egerton, in Grant, very fine material is found in a decomposed felspathic dyke. It is being mined, and a good deal of it is being exported.

A considerable quantity of good material is being produced at Knowsley, near Bendigo, and a large deposit, also of good quality, occurs in Cainozoic lacustrine deposits near Eacchus Marsh, where it is being mined and sent to Melbourne.

At Epsom, near Bendigo, a very fine clay in Cainozoic strata is being utilized in the manufacture of chinaware, and inferior clays in the coarser kinds of pottery. At Stawell, in similar strata, white clays of excellent quality occur. Good kaolin also occurs at Traralgon, Murtoa, Dunolly and Gordon.

Brick and Tile Clays.—These clays have a very wide distribution. There are immense quantities of them in the Silurian and Ordovician mudstones and claystones that occupy vast areas of the State. In various parts of the Melbourne district these rocks are ground up, puddled and made into first-class bricks, drain pipes, tiles, &c. In numerous other localities sedimentary clays of the Cainozoic period occur in great quantities. They are merely excavated, puddled and made into bricks of good quality.

At Mitcham, Tunstall and Brunswick, near Melbourne, good clay, obtained from decayed Silurian claystones and felspathic dykes,

is manufactured into white tiles, which are largely used for ornamental building purposes. Various other kinds of pottery are also made here.

Throughout the Jurassic coal-bearing areas of Southern Gippsland, the Otway Ranges, and the Wannon district, there are numerous beds of bluish-grey and olive-grey mudstones, which, after crushing, can be made into splendid bricks and tiles, but though there is a good opening for profitable local enterprise in this direction, no industry has yet sprung up in it. These bricks should not be burnt at a greater heat than about 1200 deg. C., since the material possesses sufficient alkalies to cause fusion at temperatures above 1250 deg. C.

Fire-clay.—Clay, suitable for the manufacture of fire-bricks, occurs among the freshwater beds of the Lower Cainozoic sediments in various parts of Southern and Central Gippsland, and numbers of other districts, but it has not yet come into use, owing partly, it is said, to the high railway freights.

Fire-bricks of good quality are made at South Yarra, Melbourne, from the decayed granitic material of a dyke, and at Lal Lal, from decayed granite of a large mass.

Near Bacchus Marsh, clays of fine quality are being raised and manufactured into good fire-bricks, tiles, pipes, &c.

Lime, Cement and Plaster.

Lime of excellent quality is obtained by burning the Silurian marine crystalline limestone at Lillydale, Waratah Bay and Mansfield; also the early Cainozoic marine non-crystalline limestones at Fyansford, Batesford and Waurn Ponds, in the Geelong district; Maude, on the Moorabool River; Portland and Timboon, &c., in the Western district. The Cainozoic limestones are interbedded with nearly horizontally disposed clays and sands. They are highly fossiliferous, and make excellent lime for ordinary purposes, while some of them yield good hydraulic lime and cement.

Freshwater limestone of the late Cainozoic period occurs near Lara (Geelong district) and Bacchus Marsh, where it is converted into a good hydraulic lime.

Selenite (the crystalline form of gypsum) is widely distributed among the Cainozoic clays and marls over many parts of the coastal districts. It occurs in scattered crystals, and in bunches of crystals, and yields a very pure plaster of Paris; but, though available for local uses on a small scale, it is not commercially valuable.

Pigments and Paints.

Throughout the Silurian and Ordovician strata in the State there are claystones, shales and mudstones of various shades of grey, red, pink, yellow and brown which are specially suitable for and make good pigments, both in their raw state and on roasting, when they change their colours. Among the Jurassic strata also there are mudstones and shales, principally of greenish-grey colours when raw, and brick-red when roasted, which are of value as pigments;

while among the Cainozoic clays some of good colour, such as fawn, lilac, bluish-grey, and of good quality, occur. Beyond a systematic endeavour at Mulgrave, near Melbourne, to place these pigments on the market, little has been done in this most promising industry.

Among the volcanic ash deposits that cover large areas of Southern and Central Gippsland, red and brown ochreous clays occur. They are suitable for preparation into first-class pigments, while among these ash beds are large deposits of hæmatite and limonite (oxides of iron), which by grinding can be used as paints of splendid quality.

From roasted pyrites obtained from the concentrates of mines a very serviceable purplish-red or brownish-red paint is manufactured at Ballarat, and has a general use throughout the State.

Black Coal.

Coal of first-class quality for steaming and household purposes occurs in the Jurassic coal measures in Southern Gippsland, the Otway Ranges and the Wannon district.

The seams of workable thickness, ranging from 2 ft. 3 in. to 6 ft., occur, so far as known, in the Cape Paterson, Korumburra, Jumbunna, Outtrim, Kilcunda, Woolamai, Coalville, Mirboo and Foster districts, all in Southern Gippsland. In the first four localities mines are now being worked. The black coal mining industry is, however, greatly handicapped by the extremely faulted character of the strata containing the coal. This necessarily greatly increases the cost of mining it, while the cost of transport to Melbourne presses rather heavily against the development of the industry, especially in the districts without railway communication.

Though these coals are not, as a rule, specially suitable for the manufacture of coke, the coal in a 3 feet seam at Kilcunda yields a coke of splendid quality and admits of development into a promising industry.

Brown Coal and Lignite.

The deposits of these fuels in Victoria are of enormous proportions, one district possessing the thickest known masses in the world. They occur among the gravels, sands and clays of the Cainozoic period—principally the Eocene freshwater or estuarine series—over large areas in Southern and Central Gippsland, Mornington Peninsula, Werribee Plains, Gellibrand, Barwon and Moorabool basins. At Morwell, in the Latrobe valley, Central Gippsland, several beds, with a total thickness of over 800 feet out of an aggregate of 1,110 feet of brown coal and associated deposits, have been proved by a bore.

At Altona, near Melbourne, there are two beds, totalling 75 feet in thickness, which thicken to 134 feet near Laverton, some two miles to the south-west, and thin again to 33 feet, some five miles further south-west. The material in most places is of excellent quality, but requires special grates of fine bars, since, if burnt in ordinary grates, it is, owing to its combustibility and friability, rapidly consumed.

Several attempts have been made to manufacture briquettes, and place the fuel in that form on the market. They have, however, resulted in failure, owing probably to several causes, such as cost of production, want of an effective method of manufacture, of management and of public support.

Mining operations have been carried on at several places, viz., near Morwell (not the thick deposit), Dean's Marsh, and Altona, where the coal was extracted and sold in its raw state, but the industry has not been established.

At the present time preliminary work is being done at Altona, and reported to be in prospect at Morwell, with a view to the generation of electrical energy for transmission to Melbourne. There seems no reason to doubt the success of these ventures, assuming there is capable management and proper public support. When one bears in mind the importance of the brown coal industry to other countries of the world, especially Germany, it is a matter for wonderment that these deposits of such great value to the State should for so long have remained undeveloped.

Besides the value of brown coal as a fuel, its use as a base for deodorants should not be overlooked.

Thin beds of lignite and brown coal occur also in numerous localities in Victoria among younger Cainozoic deposits.

In the preceding remarks it has been practicable to give only the merest outline of the mineral resources of Victoria. It will be recognised that there are great probabilities of future discoveries of other valuable mineral deposits in the thousands of square miles of country as yet unprospected; while the development of many of the known deposits will probably take place in a few years.

MINING DEVELOPMENT.

Loan expenditure
in aid of
mining
industry.

In addition to the sums annually voted, £271,582 was apportioned from loan receipts towards mining enterprise. Of this sum, £270,939 was expended up to 30th June, 1905, leaving £643 of the apportioned money unexpended.

Provision was made by the *Mining Development Act* No. 1461, of 14th December, 1896, and by Acts amending the same, as follows:—

1. To subsidize mining companies to enable them to further develop gold-mining, and for other purposes. Under this Act a company could apply for a loan for the purposes of carrying on pioneer mining, procuring machinery, working plant, or appliances, for carrying on such pioneer mining, and for erecting, fitting up, or connecting the same, and for providing all works necessary for the proper carrying on of such pioneer mining. After fully examining each claim, and being satisfied as to the representations made, the Government may advance, by way of loan, to any one company, a sum or sums not exceeding on the whole the amount of £10,000. The aggregate of such advances is not to exceed £139,000, or £39,000 in any one financial year. The loans shall be payable in instalments to be specified in an agreement, and a company borrowing shall pay interest to the Treasurer at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by half-yearly

payments. The Treasurer will hold a first mortgage over all the property of the company, and the payments to the Treasurer provided by the agreement shall form a first charge upon all profits and assets, excepting uncalled capital. In case of default on the part of a company, the Treasurer is empowered to enforce all or any of the remedies set forth in the Act, or in the agreement.

2. For the construction of roads and tracks for mining, where, in the opinion of the Departmental officers, advantage and benefit would thereby accrue to a satisfactory number of miners and people of the district engaged in other occupations, a sum of £90,000 (but not more than £15,000 in any one year) may be spent. The roads, when made, are to be kept open for public use, and free from obstruction by the shire councils.

3. The expenditure of £13,000 (but not more than £3,500 in any one year) is authorized for the purchase and erection of machinery, plant, and appliances for testing the value of metalliferous material. Charges for testing, as prescribed by regulations under the Act, may be made.

4. The expenditure of £19,000 (but not more than £4,000 in any one year) is authorized for the construction, subject to existing rights, of races and dams for working alluvial deposits for gold, and to divert water for such uses, where, in the opinion of the Departmental officers, mining operations can be profitably carried on.

5. The expenditure of £35,000 (but not more than £10,000 in any one year) is authorized to miners for prospecting. Any two or more persons applying to the Minister may have advanced to them, by way of loan for assisting them to prospect for gold or other minerals or metals, a sum not exceeding £250. The Minister must be satisfied that the men are working miners, that there is security for the repayment of the sum advanced, and that the applicants will spend pound for pound of the sum advanced.

6. The sum of £8,000 is authorized for disseminating information and instruction in Great Britain and other countries, as to the State's mining resources and capabilities, and for holding public exhibitions of mining machinery and appliances.

The manner in which the total sum of £270,939, spent up to 30th June, 1905, was allocated, is shown in the following statement:—

RETURN SHOWING ALLOCATION OF LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON
MINING ENTERPRISE, TO 30TH JUNE, 1905.

Loan Act.	Allocated under Act.	Purpose for which Allocation was made.	Amount.
1451	1461	Advances to companies for development of mining ..	£ 58,523
"	"	Construction of roads and tracks for mining ..	42,390
"	"	Plant for testing metalliferous material ..	11,922
"	"	Construction of races and dams for water for sluicing for gold	5,709

RETURN SHOWING ALLOCATION OF LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON
MINING ENTERPRISE, TO 30TH JUNE, 1905—*continued*.

Loan Act.	Allo- cated under Act.	Purpose for which Allocation was made.	Amount.
			£
1451	1461	Advances for miners for prospecting	17,011
"	"	Disseminating information: exhibition expenses	3,368
"	1806	Removal and re-erection of testing plants	436
1564	1566	Advances for draining metalliferous areas	18,008
"	"	Reservoir, Creswick Back Creek	249
"	"	Advances to miners for prospecting	3,152
"	"	Disseminating information: equipment of School of Mines and purchase of Cyanide process patent rights	23,043
"	1882	Advance to mining company for pioneer operations	230
1623	1566	Draining metalliferous areas, advance to company, and expenses	3,862
"	"	Construction of roads and tracks	20
"	"	Construction of races and dams	704
"	"	Advances for prospecting	1,562
"	"	Disseminating mining information and equipping School of Mines	2,860
"	1882	Advances to miners, companies, draining and track- cutting, and disseminating information	1,606
1659-	1566	Advances to companies: draining	18,768
1713	"	Construction of roads and tracks	9,247
"	"	Construction of races and dams	810
"	"	Advances for prospectors	4,381
"	"	Disseminating information: School of Mines equip- ment	5,998
"	1767	Purchase and equipment of building for metallurgical work	40
1753	1566	Advances to companies: draining	4,650
"	"	Construction of roads and tracks	1,634
"	"	Construction of races and dams	682
"	"	Advances for prospectors	55
"	"	Disseminating information: School of Mines equip- ment	540
"	1767	Purchase and equipment of building for metallurgical work	630
1800	"	Purchase and equipment of building for metallurgical work	1,777
"	1806	Advances to companies	20,032
"	"	Construction of roads and tracks	4,245
"	"	Construction of races and dams	107
"	"	Advances to prospectors	1,670
"	"	Disseminating information: School of Mines equip- ment	1,018
		Total	270,939

The amount of loan money spent during 1904-5 was £552.

The following table gives particulars of the expenditure from Revenue in aid of the mining industry during each of the six financial years ended with 1904-5:—

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

	1899-00.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mining Department ...	34,827	36,208	36,305	35,815	23,702	24,526
Mining boards ...	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,916
Victorian coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of ...	15,000	13,146	9,946	5,568	5,099	8,847
Diamond drills for prospecting ...	2,210	2,294	2,546	2,798	4,993	10,823
Testing plants ...					2,358	2,664
Purchase of miners' rights and railway passes for unemployed miners ...	1,856	1,822	...	...	...	...
Ventilation of mines—Testing schemes for ...	833	332	...	...	...	...
Cyanide Patent—Cost of opposing amendment ...	...	3,806	...	...	...	...
Geological and underground surveys of mines	5,722	5,789	5,809	5,245	5,450	5,616
Miscellaneous ...	941	1,056	1,396	1,035	873	963
Total ...	64,889	67,953	59,502	53,961	45,975	56,355

The expenditure under the heading Mining Department prior to 1903-4 included also the Water Supply Department. In 1904, however, the departments were separated, and the figures for 1903-4 and 1904-5 in the above statement refer solely to the cost of the Mines Department. Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 196 of this work.

Persons
engaged in
mining,
1901.

The following information has been extracted from the census returns, and shows the manner of occupation of all persons connected with mining industries throughout the State:—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING PURSUITS, 1901.

Persons following Mining Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In business on their own Account, but not employing Labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relative assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mines Department officer (not Geologist) .. ..	..	..	..	..	76	3	..	1	..	..
Mining engineer, inspector, surveyor, (not Government) ..	15	..	32	..	90	..	..	..	11	..
Mine, gold (quartz), proprietor, manager, worker ..	216	2	1,567	..	7,747	..	65	..	925	..
„ gold (alluvial), proprietor, manager, worker ..	87	..	4,141	..	4,285	..	107	..	448	..
„ gold (undefined), proprietor, manager, worker ..	35	1	682	..	1,142	..	20	..	213	..
„ (undefined), proprietor, manager, worker ..	79	1	1,165	..	4,264	..	30	..	624	..
„ tin (lode), worker ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ tin (alluvial), proprietor, manager, worker ..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	1	..
„ silver, proprietor, manager, worker ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
„ coal, proprietor, manager, worker ..	10	..	8	..	844	..	..	..	32	..
„ copper, manager, worker ..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	2	..
„ precious stones, manager, worker ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ expert, amalgamator, diamond drill worker ..	5	..	12	..	56	..	..	..	3	..
„ director, agent, legal manager, clerk, secretary ..	65	..	97	1	334	8	1	1	..	..
Quartz crusher	17	..	14	..	573	..	1	..	30	..
Pyrites worker, ore roaster ..	2	..	2	..	61	..	..	..	2	..
Cyanide worker, &c. ..	32	..	7	..	170	..	..	..	1	..
Smelter, gold .. ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
„ other .. ..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	4	..
Quarry proprietor, manager, clerk	41	1	51	..	1	..	7	..	..	..
„ man, worker .. ..	..	..	..	..	734	..	..	..	62	..
Others .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	605	5	7,794	1	20,417	11	231	2	2,364	..

Total Males 31,411

Total Females 19

GRAND TOTAL 31,430

The number of miners actually at work on the gold-fields is estimated annually by the Mining Department, and the figures for the six years ended with 1905 are subjoined:—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1900 TO 1905.

Year.	Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1900	12,836	16,199	29,035
1901	12,886	14,891	27,777
1902	11,963	14,140	26,103
1903	11,158	14,694	25,852
1904	10,750	13,920	24,670
1905	11,403	13,966	25,369

The total quantity of gold obtained from the Victorian mines in 1905 was 810,050 ozs. The total value of the gold produced during the year was £3,173,744. This value was based on the average value of the gold received at the Melbourne Mint, viz., £3 18s. 4d. per oz.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the metals and minerals produced in Victoria up to the end of 1905:—

MINERAL PRODUCE.

Mineral.	Recorded prior to 1905.		Recorded during 1905.		Total Recorded to end of 1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
5 silver	67,557,353	270,062,756	810,050	3,173,744	68,367,403	273,236,500
	27,184	7,446	..	..	27,184	7,446
	1,163,204*	181,969*	32,800*	4,100*	1,195,804*	186,069*
Coal, black	tons.		tons.		tons.	
" brown	2,358,999	1,309,234	155,135	79,035	2,514,034	1,388,269
Lignite	48,366	19,557	50	25	48,416	19,582
"	12,923	3,086	..	..	12,923	3,086
Ore—copper	17,470	206,895	..	..	17,470	206,895
" tin	15,092	723,353	124	11,159	15,216	734,512
" antimony	22,947	177,384	25	352	22,972	177,736
" silverlead	793	5,760	..	..	793	5,760
" iron	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
Diamonds .. ..	..	108	..	..	..	108
Sapphires, &c. .. ..	..	630	..	..	..	630
Gypsum	10,535	6,929	974	330	11,509	7,259
Magnesite	6	12	..	..	6	12
Kaolin	1,983	7,504	589	513	2,572	8,017
Diatomaceous earth	1,560	7,110	48	192	1,608	7,302
Building stones, various .. ..	..	3,174,106†	..	52,649	..	3,226,755†
Limestone § .. ..	..	94,994‡	..	28,916	..	123,910‡
Salt (crude) .. ..	..	23,776‡	..	10,440	..	34,216‡
Total .. ..	..	276,025,149	..	3,361,455	..	279,386,604

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. —† From 1866 only. —‡ Record from 1900.
§ Revised since last publication.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, COIN, AND PAPER MONEY OF THE WORLD.

The information contained in the first three of the following tables has been extracted principally from the annual report issued in 1905, by the Director of the United States Mint. Since 1872, the figures are those of the Bureau of the Mint, and have been compiled from information furnished by foreign Governments, and revised from the latest data. The information contained in the fourth table has been taken from the report of the Director of the British Mint:—

TABLE SHOWING THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1860.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
1860 to 1869	61,314,500	264,059,200	378,311,600	105,151,400
1870 to 1879	52,764,400	227,236,800	628,717,300	161,850,700
1880 to 1889	51,405,100	221,383,000	921,103,100	200,523,200
1890 to 1899	95,081,700	409,481,900	1,568,876,900	238,928,600
1900	12,315,100	53,036,700	173,591,400	22,422,200
1901	12,698,100	54,686,000	173,011,300	21,626,200
1902	14,313,700	61,416,600	175,102,300	19,354,800
1903	15,768,400	67,908,700	167,937,900	18,893,100
1904	16,755,900	71,912,700	168,390,200	20,347,200
Total	332,416,900	1,431,121,600	4,355,042,000	809,097,400

TABLE SHOWING THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
United States	3,892,500	16,763,500	57,682,800	6,970,000
Canada	793,400	3,416,700	3,718,700	449,200
Australasia	4,220,700	17,928,500	14,558,900	1,759,200
Russia	1,199,900	5,167,300	172,900	20,900
Germany	3,100	13,500	5,799,100	700,700
Spain ... ..	...	...	4,876,000	589,200
Bolivia	100	400	6,683,300	735,100
Chili	30,800	132,700	868,100	104,900
Peru	64,300	276,900	3,008,700	363,600
China	217,700	937,500	...	...
British India	67,400	290,200	...	...
Other Countries	6,266,000	26,985,500	71,621,700	8,654,400
Total	16,755,900	71,912,700	168,390,200	20,347,200

TABLE SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AT THE CLOSE OF 1904.

Country.	Value of—		
	Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered Paper.
	£	£	£
United States ...	280,875,000	142,729,000	116,646,000
Austria-Hungary ...	63,542,000	16,604,000	11,396,000
British Empire—			
Australasia ...	26,792,000	1,271,000	...
Canada ...	10,938,000	1,396,000	13,563,000
South Africa ...	11,667,000	4,167,000	...
United Kingdom ...	111,083,000	23,625,000	24,604,000
India ...	54,979,000	125,792,000	6,750,000
France ...	193,000,000	85,646,000	23,104,000
Germany ...	184,729,000	43,792,000	35,375,000
Italy ...	27,375,000	5,333,000	31,396,000
Japan ...	11,000,000	8,604,000	21,083,000
Netherlands ...	7,604,000	11,833,000	10,667,000
Russia ...	163,270,000	21,229,000	...
China ...	...	72,917,000	...
Siam ...	208,000	4,646,000	...
Other Countries ...	100,250,000	82,583,000	412,187,000
Total ...	1,247,312,000	652,167,000	706,771,000

TABLE SHOWING THE WORLD'S COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£
United Kingdom ...	7,422,000	314,700
Australasia ...	11,288,000	...
India (a) ...	...	7,580,300
British Colonies and Dependencies (b) ...	...	3,000,700
Austria-Hungary ...	2,091,000	71,000
France ...	7,936,800	447,800
Germany ...	7,605,300	3,420,300
Japan ...	6,923,100	1,228,100
United States (a) ...	16,663,300	1,900,900
Other Countries ...	2,033,500	5,349,300
Total ...	61,963,000	23,313,100

(a) Financial Year, 1904-5.

(b) Inclusive of coins struck at Calcutta and Bombay (during the Financial Year, 1904-5) and at the "Mint," Birmingham.

AUSTRALASIAN GOLD.

Gold raised
in Austral-
asia.

Since the first discovery, in 1851, of gold in Australasia, more than 138½ million ounces have been raised in the various States, nearly one-half of which was got in Victoria. Prior to 1898, Victoria was almost invariably the leading gold-producing State of the group, but since then Western Australia and Queensland have taken the first and second places, Victoria coming third. The following is a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective States at different periods:—

GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1905.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
1851-55	10,281,303	1,920,200	..	..	..	..	..
1856-60	13,052,960	1,360,765	4,127	..	..	..	35,845
1861-65	8,694,194	2,233,001	52,580	..	..	..	2,288,088
1866-70	7,582,372	1,309,911	512,803	..	..	3,504	3,218,916
1871-75	6,036,776	1,613,049	1,319,952	24,685	..	25,296	2,412,446
1876-80	4,119,521	640,210	1,668,819	59,910	..	154,883	1,596,899
1881-85	3,992,077	626,931	1,327,366	88,366	..	235,973	1,237,456
1886-90	3,111,371	546,954	2,598,254	130,218	46,967	169,017	1,028,571
1891 ..	576,399	153,583	576,439	35,532	30,311	48,769	251,996
1892 ..	654,456	158,502	615,558	30,218	59,548	45,110	238,079
1893 ..	671,126	179,288	616,940	42,905	110,891	37,230	226,811
1894 ..	716,954	324,787	679,511	42,795	207,131	58,059	221,615
1895 ..	740,086	360,165	631,682	37,054	231,513	54,964	293,491
1896 ..	805,087	296,072	640,385	31,504	281,265	62,591	263,694
1897 ..	812,766	296,416	807,928	33,900	674,994	71,131	251,645
1898 ..	837,257	328,840	920,048	31,961	1,050,184	74,233	280,175
1899 ..	854,500	459,800	946,894	23,122	1,643,877	83,992	389,558
1900 ..	807,407	309,884	963,189	24,087	1,580,950	81,175	373,616
1901 ..	789,562	213,689	835,553	36,958	1,879,390	74,835	455,561
1902 ..	777,738	190,316	860,453	28,199	2,177,442	70,996	508,045
1903 ..	822,424	295,778	921,363	27,829	2,436,311	59,891	533,314
1904 ..	821,017	324,996	881,436	34,079	2,373,021	65,921	520,320
1905 ..	810,050	328,747	824,786	20,330	2,339,608	73,540	520,486

According to the foregoing table, the total quantity of gold raised in each State, from 1851 to 1905, has been as follows:—

Gold produce of Australasia, 1851 to 1905.

SUMMARY OF GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1905.

				ozs.
Victoria	...	...	...	68,367,403
Queensland	...	...	...	19,206,066
New Zealand	...	...	...	17,146,627
Western Australia	...	...	...	17,123,403
New South Wales	...	...	...	14,471,882
Tasmania	...	...	...	1,551,110
South Australia	...	...	...	783,653
Total	...	...	...	138,650,144

VICTORIAN GOLD.

In the following return will be found the yield of gold from alluvial workings, and from quartz reefs during 1904 and 1905, in the more important mining districts of the State, as estimated by mining registrars:—

Yields, alluvial and quartz, Victoria.

GOLD DERIVED FROM ALLUVIAL WORKINGS AND QUARTZ REEFS.

Mining District.	1904.			1905.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Ararat and Stawell	13,085	11,458	24,544	11,496	12,156	23,651
Ballarat	44,713	104,260	148,973	40,316	105,014	145,331
Beechworth	85,083	37,502	122,585	101,439	32,147	133,587
Bendigo	12,746	230,135	242,880	12,744	199,721	212,465
Castlemaine	26,860	50,310	77,170	34,066	56,139	90,205
Gippsland	6,820	59,901	66,721	8,584	65,049	73,633
Maryborough	41,786	43,363	85,149	46,384	39,385	85,768
Total	231,093	536,929	768,022	255,029	509,611	764,640

At Bendigo eleven mine shafts had attained great depths by 31st December, 1905, namely, the Victoria Quartz, 4,035 feet; the Lazarus New Chum, 3,777 feet; the New Chum Railway, 4,060 feet; the Shenandoah, 3,276 feet; the New Chum and Victoria, 3,375 feet; Lansell's 180, 3,354 feet; New Chum Consolidated, 3,099 feet; North Johnson's, 3,500 feet; Great Extended Hustlers, 3,081 feet; the Eureka Extended, 3,060 feet; and Princess Dagmar, 3,040 feet. There are winzes in the New Chum Railway and Victoria Quartz down 4,225 feet and 4,153 feet respectively from the surface.

Mining—deep shafts.

Value of
machinery
on gold-
fields.

The following is a return showing the value of machinery used in alluvial and quartz mining for the six years ended 1905:—

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
	Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
	£	£	£
1900	562,690	1,375,350	1,938,040
1901	534,420	1,446,140	1,980,560
1902	523,320	1,435,240	1,958,560
1903	566,445	1,474,245	2,040,690
1904	628,520	1,551,990	2,180,510
1905	790,810	1,819,750	2,610,560

Dividends
paid, 1900
to 1905.

The following return shows the amount paid in dividends in each mining district of the State for the last six years:—

DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH MINING DISTRICT: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.					
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell ...	7,352	13,353	13,900	15,105	10,167	102
Ballarat	112,375	101,650	114,408	123,900	77,315	66,700
Beechworth	19,600	10,263	18,100	48,159	57,511	70,413
Bendigo	168,042	184,771	213,438	319,370	382,321	228,028
Castlemaine	74,900	42,250	28,050	15,138	17,240	35,465
Gippsland	41,814	25,360	46,840	34,700	41,844	28,504
Maryborough	29,250	50,350	37,400	44,780	37,000	25,219
Total	453,333	427,997	472,136	601,152	623,398	454,431

Yields and dividends for the whole State for the last six years are shown below:—

YIELDS AND DIVIDENDS.

Year.	Value of Gold Produced.	Dividends Paid.
	£	£
1900	3,190,940	453,333
1901	3,102,753	427,997
1902	3,062,028	472,136
1903	3,259,483	601,152
1904	3,252,045	623,398
1905	3,173,744	454,431

The total of the dividends paid in the years mentioned is equal to about sixteen per cent. of the gold won.

DREDGE MINING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING.

This class of mining has reached considerable dimensions in recent years, and the following tables show the position of the industry in 1905:—

District.	Number of Plants.	Gold won during 1905.	Dividends paid during 1905.
		oz.	£
Ballarat	9	7,483	1,350
Beechworth	31	35,596	30,258
Bendigo	2	517	...
Castlemaine	30	24,759	11,805
Gippsland... ..	4	2,778	...
Maryborough	6	1,813	...
Total	82	72,946	43,413*

* With regard to this item, which refers to dredge mining only, and does not include hydraulic sluicing by gravitation, the figures are merely approximate, as such information is not furnished in connexion with some privately-owned plants which are known to pay handsomely.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANTS.

District.	Bucket Dredges.	Pump Hydraulic Sluices.	Jet Elevators.	Rotary Hydraulic.
Ballarat	4	5	...	...
Beechworth	17	10	4	...
Bendigo ... ..	...	2	...	...
Castlemaine	2	27	1	...
Gippsland	3	...	1	...
Maryborough ... ..	...	5	...	1
Total	26	49	6	1

The number of men employed was 2,144, and the wages paid, £153,098.

AUSTRALASIAN SILVER.

We have no record of silver production in Victoria earlier than 1863, and the returns from all the other States are of later date. Since 12th June, 1872, the date of the opening of the Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint, nearly all the silver produced in Victoria has been extracted from crude gold. Up to the end of 1905, only 27,184 ozs. have been obtained from silver mining. The total quantity extracted from gold is 1,195,804 ozs.

Silver raised in Australasia.

New South Wales has by far the most extensive and valuable silver fields in Australasia. Those at Broken Hill are the principal,

and the aggregate output of silver lead ore from the Broken Hill mines was valued at 33½ million pounds sterling at the end of 1904.

Silver has been found in Queensland during many years past, the total production to date being over 7 million ounces. There are no silver mines in Western Australia, the quantity returned having been extracted from gold at the Mint. Tasmania is the only State, except New South Wales, where silver mining, to any great extent, has been carried on. The earliest recorded returns are in 1886, and up to date nearly 22 million ounces have been produced. The following return contains full particulars up to the end of 1904 of silver production in the various States of the Commonwealth, and in New Zealand:—

SILVER RAISED IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND,
1863 TO 1904.

Year or Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
1863 to 1865	10,165	...	...	...	...	...
1866 to 1870	8,187	14,621	2,771,733*	...	...	48,186
1871 to 1875	56,106	318,432		...	...	223,174
1876 to 1880	116,042	335,734		...	...	110,244
1881 to 1885	119,442	1,060,771		...	...	82,943
1886 to 1890	136,321	35,311,788		...	168,500	90,062
1891 to 1895	208,393	80,328,601	930,116†	...	5,369,770	252,353
1896 to 1900	350,351	77,633,471	875,685	...	9,072,458	1,247,775
1901 ...	54,362	14,835,704	571,561	356	1,657,824	571,134
1902 ...	47,683	12,801,591	701,312	83,293	1,945,458	674,196
1903 ...	40,533	13,342,101	642,125	168,113	1,711,040	911,914
1904 ...	39,908	17,769,550	654,929	399,190	2,693,688	1,094,461
Total ...	1,187,493	253,752,364	7,147,461	650,952	22,618,738	5,306,442

* Includes that raised in 1891.

† For the four years 1892 to 1895.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Exclusive of brown coal and lignite, the total known production of coal in the world, according to the latest available figures, is about 790 million tons (of 2,240 lbs.) per annum, of which the United Kingdom produces 230,334,000 tons; British India, 7,424,000 tons; Canada, 7,140,000 tons; Australia, 7,499,000 tons; New Zealand, 1,537,000 tons; Cape Colony, 166,000 tons; Natal, 714,000 tons; Transvaal, 2,016,000 tons. The number of persons employed in connexion with the coal industry was, approximately, 3,664,500. The United Kingdom employed 1,482,400 hands; British India, 98,312; Canada, 14,753; Australia, 16,775; New Zealand, 3,288; Cape Colony, 3,875; Natal, 6,940; Transvaal, 7,364.

The principal countries exporting coal are the United Kingdom, where the excess of exports over imports amounted to 60,397,000 tons; Germany, 12,111,000 tons; United States, 3,583,000 tons; New

South Wales, 3,451,000 tons; Belgium, 3,078,000 tons; Japan, 2,866,000 tons; and Natal, British India, New Zealand, and the Transvaal, about 798,000 tons. The principal countries receiving coal are—Russia, 3,259,000 tons; Sweden, 2,911,000 tons; France, 12,624,000 tons; Spain, 2,299,000 tons; Italy, 5,373,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 5,387,000 tons; Canada, 3,010,000 tons; States of Australia (other than New South Wales), 1,364,000 tons; Cape Colony, 446,000 tons.

The trade of New South Wales in coal is principally to the other States of Australia and New Zealand, Fiji, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, India, Java, Chili, Peru, United States, and the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands.

The following return shows the production of coal in the five principal coal-producing countries of the world, and in Australia and New Zealand:—

COAL PRODUCED AND CONSUMED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Production.	Value per ton at Collieries.	Production per head of Population.	Consumption per head of Population.	Number of Men Employed under and over ground.
	tons.	s. d.	tons	tons.	
United Kingdom ...	230,334,000	8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.44	3.93	1,482,400
Germany ...	116,638,000	8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.98	1.75	794,532
France ...	34,318,000	11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	.88	1.19	277,060
Belgium ...	23,912,000	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.42	3.07	233,489
United States ...	320,983,000	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.99	3.93	518,197
New South Wales ...	6,632,138	6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.49	2.15	14,137
Queensland ...	512,015	6 6	.99	1.02	1,350
Western Australia ...	138,550	9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.59	1.07	400
Tasmania ...	61,612	9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34	.60	236
Victoria ...	155,135	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.71	652
New Zealand ...	1,537,838	10 9	1.82	1.79	3,288

NOTE.—Some of the figures are provisional. Those for Australia relate to the year 1904, except in Victoria and New South Wales, which are for 1905. In Germany, France, and Belgium the quantities are given in metric tons of 2,204 lbs.

AUSTRALASIAN COAL.

At the present time, with the exception of South Australia, coal is raised in all the States in the Commonwealth, and in the colony of New Zealand. The following are the quantities returned as

Coal raised in Australasia.

brought to the surface in each of those States and colony of New Zealand:—

COAL PRODUCED IN AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—					
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	New Zealand.
Prior to 1876	14,774,680	395,681	..	76,606	5,831	709,931
1876	1,319,918	50,627	..	6,100	1,095	
1877	1,444,271	60,918	..	9,470	2,420	
1878	1,575,497	52,580	..	12,311	Nil	162,218
1879	1,583,381	55,012	..	9,514	Nil	231,218
1880	1,466,180	58,052	..	12,219	3	299,923
1881	1,769,597	65,612	..	11,163	Nil	337,262
1882	2,109,282	74,436	..	8,803	10	378,272
1883	2,521,457	104,269	..	8,872	428	421,764
1884	2,749,109	129,980	..	7,194	3,280	480,831
1885	2,878,863	209,698	..	5,334	800	511,063
1886	2,830,175	228,656	..	10,391	86	534,353
1887	2,922,497	238,813	..	27,763	3,357	558,620
1888	3,203,444	311,412	..	41,577	8,573	613,895
1889	3,655,632	265,507	..	40,300	14,596	586,445
1890	3,060,876	338,344	..	53,812	14,601	637,397
1891	4,037,922	271,603	..	45,524	22,834	668,794
1892	3,780,968	257,803	..	35,669	23,363	673,315
1893	3,278,328	264,403	..	34,042	91,726	691,548
1894	3,672,076	270,705	..	30,922	171,660	719,546
1895	3,738,589	323,068	..	33,349	194,227	740,827
1896	3,909,517	371,390	..	43,548	226,562	792,851
1897	4,383,591	358,407	..	42,530	236,277	840,713
1898	4,706,251	407,934	3,250	49,116	242,860	907,033
1899	4,597,028	494,009	54,336	43,113	262,380	975,234
1900	5,507,497	497,132	118,410	50,811	211,596	1,093,990
1901	5,968,426	539,472	117,836	49,176	209,329	1,227,638
1902	5,942,011	501,531	140,884	49,898	225,164	1,362,702
1903	6,354,846	507,801	133,000	51,805	64,200	1,420,193
1904	6,019,809	512,015	138,550	61,612	121,741	1,537,838
1905	6,632,138	529,326	127,364	51,993	155,135	1,585,756

VICTORIAN COAL.

Coal returns, Victoria. The following return shows the total quantity of black coal raised in Victoria:—

BLACK COAL RAISED TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Year.	Tons.
Prior to 1876	5,831
From 1876 to 31st December, 1890	49,249
1891	22,834
1892	23,363
1893	91,726
1894	171,660
1895	194,227
1896	226,562
1897	236,277

BLACK COAL RAISED TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1905—*continued*.

Year.					Tons.
1898	...	...	...	...	242,860
1899	...	...	...	...	262,380
1900	...	...	...	...	211,596
1901	...	...	...	...	209,329
1902	...	...	...	...	225,164
1903	...	...	...	...	64,200
1904	...	...	...	...	121,741
1905	...	...	...	...	155,135

Total ... 2,514,134

Brown coal raised to date, 48,416 tons.

Many attempts were made to develop the coal industry of the State prior to 1889, but a great impetus was given in that year by the constitution of a Royal Commission, which was appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means of developing the industry. Several true coal seams, situated in various localities, chiefly in Gippsland, have been discovered, and were brought under the notice of the Commission. In 1890, five diamond drills were employed, and seams were worked at Boolarra and Korumburra, and, in 1891, at Jumbunna. Coal mining at the two latter places was immediately begun, and has been actively carried on ever since. The principal companies concerned in the industry are the Outtrim-Howitt Company, the Jumbunna Company, and the Coal Creek Proprietary Company.

The number of collieries working at the end of 1905 was six, using engines of 1,842 horse-power, employing 652 hands under and over ground, and owning plant, land, and buildings of £48,624 value. The particulars of the output of these companies for 1905 are as follow:—

Output of
coal com-
panies,
1905.

OUTPUT OF COAL COMPANIES, 1905.

Company	Tons.
Black Coal—	
Outtrim-Howitt	71,989
Jumbunna	49,009
Coal Creek Proprietary	27,710
Silkstone	1,624
New Extended Co-operative	2,396
Strezlecki	2,407
Total	155,135

No dividends were paid during 1904 and 1905.

There was an increase in the number of miners employed in coal mines in 1905, as compared with the two preceding years. This will be seen by the following figures:—

NUMBER OF COAL MINERS EMPLOYED: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.			Number of Miners at Work.
1900	...	...	807
1901	...	...	877
1902	...	...	1,303
1903	...	...	377
1904	...	...	589
1905	...	...	640

From January, 1903, up to the end of the year, the coal miners of Korumburra, Outtrim, and Jumbunna were on strike. The small number employed in 1903 was owing to the difficulty of obtaining men in place of the strikers, and to the interruption of trade caused by the strike. The strike was responsible for the reduction in output from 225,164 tons in 1902 to 64,200 tons in 1903. The industry appears to be gradually recovering since the termination of the labour trouble, but the production of 155,135 tons in 1905 is lower than that of any year in the period 1894-1902.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE COAL INDUSTRY.

As a sequel to the strike, and the discontent engendered thereby, another Royal Commission, consisting of Dr. Howitt (Chairman), Messrs. G. C. Morrison (Under Secretary), and W. R. Anderson (Secretary for Mines), with Mr. J. A. Norris as secretary, was appointed on the 10th October, 1905, to inquire and report as to—

- (1) The conditions under which miners are engaged to work in the coal mines of Victoria.
- (2) The wages paid to the said miners, and the conditions under which they labour.
- (3) The regulation of the selling price of coal, and generally as to the circumstances connected with the industry of coal mining in Victoria.

After holding 41 public sittings and examining 96 witnesses, the Commission presented an elaborate report to Parliament, which states that the general conditions of employment in the mines are unsatisfactory, that the ruling wages are inadequate remuneration for the work, and that the ventilation in all the mines is inefficient, and in some cases defective. They recommend that a board somewhat on the lines of the Wages Board be appointed to frame conditions, terms, and rules of employment, and also for the purpose of settling differences between managers and men; that the minimum wage for efficient and capable miners be not less than 8s. 4d. per shift of eight hours, and that attention be directed to the improvement of the ventilation in all the mines.

In regard to the industry generally, the evidence proves that it is a valuable asset of the State, but requires further development. During the past eighteen years Victorian coal has been supplied to the Railways at a cost to the State, including freight, on the average of 2s. 8d. per ton less than the cost of imported coal. The divisible profits of the three larger companies have been tenpence per ton on the coal raised. The present depression is stated to be due to labour troubles; difficulties through faults, displacements, and thin seams; the low selling price of coal; insufficient capital to thoroughly develop the areas under lease, and the neglect of the companies to provide a reserve fund during the period of prosperity. To further develop the industry, the Commission recommend that the Government, for five years from the 1st January, 1908, give a bonus of 6d. per ton to any company whose production is 20 per cent. more than its average output during the quinquennium, 1898-1902, and that the bonus be not paid on that portion of the production which exceeds an increase of 20 per cent. on the average annual output as stated. In the case of the three smaller companies, it is recommended that the bonus be calculated upon their output during 1905. The Commission also recommend that the companies reserve 10 per cent. of their net profits for the purpose of creating a fund for exploratory and developmental work; that the prices for Victorian coal supplied to the Railways during the next five years be not less than 12s. 6d. per ton for the best, and 11s. 6d. per ton for the second quality; that no freight higher than a half-penny per mile per ton be imposed, with a concession in freight for the small coal as compared with the large. Manufacturers are urged to purchase a proportion of their requirements from Victorian mines, in order to encourage an industry of such great importance to them. Attention is also directed to the necessity of reserving timber supplies for future requirements of the mines, and the companies are recommended to equip their mines with the most suitable appliances in coal-cutters and other labour-saving machinery.

The following statement shows the progress of the industry since 1900, also, for comparison, the quantity and value of black coal imported in the six years:—

Coal
produced
and
exported.

BLACK COAL PRODUCED AND IMPORTED: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year	Raised in State.		Imported.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
				Official.*	Actual.†
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£
1900	211,596	101,599	690,567	403,723	578,350
1901	209,329	147,191	710,918	446,058	595,394
1902	225,164	155,850	656,656	428,904	533,533
1903	64,200	40,818	796,407	450,781	623,852
1904	121,741	70,208	743,470	412,765	539,016
1905	155,135	79,035	745,477	387,069	475,242

* Value according to Customs Return found by adding 10 per cent. to value in New South Wales as given by importers.

† Estimated value found by adding to cost at Newcastle the actual freight, insurance, primage, &c.

During recent years, Victoria has been singularly immune from serious mining disasters. In the last twenty years, the average number of men employed in gold mining was 27,083, and the average yearly number of accidents, 106; thirty-three persons per annum being killed, and eighty-one injured, or 1.23 and 2.99 respectively per thousand employed. In coal mining, during the seventeen years, 1889-1905, there were 27 persons killed and 94 injured.

OTHER MINING.

Stone
quarries,
Victoria.

The number of stone quarries (including stone-crushing works) in 1905 was six less than in the previous year, but there was an increase of 71 in the number of hands employed, and of £6,320 in the wages paid. The quantity and value of stone raised during the last six years are set forth in the following table:—

STONE QUARRIES: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—			Approximate Total Value of Stone Raised.
	Bluestone.	Sandstone, Freestone, Slate, &c.	Granite.	
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	£
1900	252,870	1,263	400	44,513
1901	270,126	2,400	1,500	45,447
1902	323,485	3,964	3,099	53,395
1903	259,012	300	940	42,649
1904	295,213	253	444	44,943
1905	357,474	300	584	52,649

Stone-breaking and tar-paving works being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them from the quarries, and the hands, machinery, &c., employed in these industries are, therefore, included with those of quarries. Some of the quarries returned are upon Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land is given.

Diamond
drills.

There were five steam diamond drill machines at work in Victoria during 1905, and the bores put down numbered thirteen, viz., four for gold, seven for coal, and two for water; 1,694 feet were bored through for gold, 5,833 feet for coal, and 759 feet for water. The bores put down by horse and hand machines were 201, and the number of feet bored through was 14,601. In addition to the above, one drill having oil for its motive power put down three bores through 295 feet for gold.

Mining in
the Trans-
vaal colony

The following return contains particulars of the quantity and value of precious metals obtained in the Transvaal from 1900 to 1904, and the figures show the great progress recently made in the mining industry in that colony. The output of gold has been more than doubled in 1904, as compared with the two previous years, and the number of men employed has increased from 37,000 to

nearly 97,000, principally due to the large importations of Chinese labourers. The figures for 1905 are not available:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED IN THE TRANSVAAL COLONY, 1900 TO 1904.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Quantity, in fine ozs., of gold produced ..	348,761	258,307	1,718,921	2,972,897	3,773,517
Value ..	£1,479,328	£1,095,652	£7,291,090	£12,610,038	£16,006,001
Quantity, in fine ozs., of silver produced ..	No record	No record	122,573	350,070	416,262
Value ..	No record	No record	£13,025	£36,745	£45,319
Total quantity of coal expressed in tons of 2,000 lbs. produced from the collieries ..	506,074	797,144	1,590,333	2,253,677	2,409,033
Value at the pit's mouth ..	£197,127	£329,113	£637,640	£877,976	£883,891
Total quantity expressed in carats of the diamonds won ..	Nil	Nil	1,065	174,976	884,331
Value ..	Nil	Nil	£2,402	£239,752	£1,150,873
Total value of all minerals, precious stones, &c. ..	£1,676,455	£1,439,108	£8,067,273	£14,048,377	£18,405,328
Average number of persons employed in each class of mining:—					
Gold ..	(Not known, War period)	15,952	37,380	73,833	96,973
Silver ..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal ..	(Not known, War period)	3,946	5,439	8,576	9,291
Diamonds ..	(Not known, War period)	Nil	25	1,097	2,782
Other minerals	Nil	133	973	2,424	3,114

MANUFACTORIES.

In order to secure uniformity throughout the States of Australia and New Zealand, in tabulating and promulgating statistics relating to manufactories, the Australian Statisticians have agreed to regard as factories all establishments employing, on the average, four hands or upwards, also those with less than four hands, where machinery is worked by power other than manual, making or repairing for the trade, or for export. Where two or more industries are carried on by one proprietor in one building, each industry is, when possible, treated as a separate establishment.

The following table shows the number of factories in each class of industry prepared on this basis, the power used, the number of persons employed, the salaries and wages paid to such persons (ex-

Definition of a factory.

Classification of factories, 1905.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY, 1905.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—		
		Steam.	Gas.	Electric.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horse.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*	
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.					
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material, the Product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise Classed.</i>													£	£	£	
1. Animal Products.																
Boiling down	17	15	..	(1)	..	..	138	8	60	..	..	8.2	6,380	11,218	12,076
Bone milling	20	17	1	..	2	..	323	13	82	..	1	8.8	5,631	25,213	16,225	
Catgut, sausage skins	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	94	..	..	12.0	6,124	141	1,799
Tanning, fellmongering, woolwashing ..	88	57	1	(3)2	3	3	1,022	94	1,516	2	2	9.9	114,339	114,863	159,015	
2. Vegetable Products.																
Bark milling	2	108	38	6	36	1	1,318	191	733	3	7	3.2 7.7	42,108	59,624	125,375	
Chaff cutting, corn crushing	187															
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>																
Oil, grease, glue	4	3	..	..	..	..	36	1	42	..	1	12.0	2,862	4,550	7,580
Soap, candle	20	13	(1)1	..	..	..	269	14	489	..	11	11.5	43,527	105,529	98,193

cluding working proprietors), and the value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements for the year 1905:—

*Class III.—Process relating to Stone, Clay,
Glass, &c.*

Brick, pottery, earthenware	121	33	1	..	4	78	1,341	130	1,350	1	32	8.6	110,383	101,264	162,037
Cement, including cement pipes ..	4	2	..	..	1	..	353	2	161	..	1	10.4	14,142	18,238	6,350
Lime	13	3	..	..	2	4	46	11	115	..	..	10.2	9,224	4,895	9,549
Asbestos	1	1	1	1	..	..	65	9	585	..	1	11.6	39,062	21,535	24,885
Glass (including bottles)	7	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
Glass bevelling	16														
Marble, stone dressing	35	5	4	5	..	..	105	44	325	1	1	11.9	12,879	4,209	18,539
Filter, stone	2	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
Modelling in plaster, cement, &c. ..	5														
							10	8	69	..	..	7.8	5,963	1,415	6,310
												12.0			

Class IV.—Working in Wood.

Cooperage	9	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
Cork-cutting	2														
Dairy, domestic implements	4	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}
Bellows	2														
Saw-milling, forest	124	120	..	..	..	4	1,702	152	1,495	..	..	7.1	102,176	87,757	13,414
Saw-milling—moulding, joinery, &c. ..	92	42	32	(2)12	1	..	1,873	99	1,747	..	3	10.7	150,934	92,112	153,511
Mantelpiece	5	1	..	..	..	..	14	6	151	..	1	10.4	12,131	910	4,222
Woodcarving, turnery	33	8	15	8	(1)2	..	114	41	131	..	2	10.8	8,837	7,742	21,370

Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.

Agricultural implement	53	32	6	1	8	2	559	59	1,562	..	3	11.8	145,651	65,203	74,958
Engineering, boilermaking, iron foundry ..	230	107	(2)88	(6)14	(1)14	1	2,314	299	4,574	1	19	11.4	413,290	439,607	311,216
Railway workshop	15	8	3	..	..	..	434	..	1,905	..	5	12.0	240,091	164,311	254,662
Cutlery, tool	13	1	8	2	2	..	75	13	57	..	..	11.5	4,556	8,090	12,120
Nail	8	6	2	..	..	..	269	6	176	1	4	10.2	11,896	37,250	8,775
Iron safe, door	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	30	..	..	10.0	2,029	970	5,150
Sheet iron, tin (including japanning) ..	58	5	17	(1)2	..	..	138	59	905	..	7	11.3	59,108	46,716	79,936
Oven, range	11	..	5	2	..	..	38	12	170	..	..	11.0	13,196	3,675	18,312
Pattern	6	..	3	3	(1)	..	17	8	13	..	..	10.7	877	950	2,673

For footnotes see end of table,

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY, 1905—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1905.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engine used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—	
		Steam.	Gas.	Electric.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horse.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
<i>Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.</i> —continued.													£	£	£
Meter	2	3	1	..	..	..	37	4	124	1	1	11.9	7,884	7,404	7,450
Spring	3											11.7			
Brass, coppersmithing	43	1	24	(1) 9	4	..	144	51	461	..	12	11.4	32,801	24,471	54,091
Lead, shot, pewter, zinc, &c.	4	3	1	..	..	..	225	4	47	..	1	11.8	4,514	7,685	13,060
Wireworking	13	3	3	2	1	..	66	15	171	..	9	11.2	12,625	11,672	15,949
Metallurgical	8	3	..	5	..	..	37	12	19	..	..	9.4	1,432	4,266	4,335
Smelting	2	4	1	..	..	..	85	6	75	..	..	10.6	6,022	10,500	6,410
Pyrites	3											11.6			
Cyanide	98	26	..	..	(1) 22	17	217	106	628	..	..	9.5	50,219	48,092	7,465
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or Preparation thereof.</i>															
1. Animal Food.															
Bacon-curing	26	24	1	(1)	..	..	219	25	284	..	5	11.7	24,525	28,335	31,591
Butter, cheese	214	203	1	4	(3) 3	(1) 1	1,798	61	1,304	2	14	11.2	107,027	306,559	233,387
Butterine	1											12.0			
Creameries†	(233)	(231)	..	..	(2)	..	1,039								
Meat freezing, preserving	16	13	(1)	(6)	..	..	1,256	14	584	..	1	7.5	30,581	86,542	199,901

2. Vegetable Food, including Products not Foods, but usually associated with the Manufacture of Foods.

Biscuit	4	4	(2)	(2)	..	..	113	6	638	..	264	12.0	48,883	41,166	47,380
Flour	64	64	..	..	..	..	3,571	48	699	..	8	10.2	79,179	238,139	214,695
Jam, pickle, sauce, vinegar	26	16	(2)	1	(1)	..	314	21	854	..	474	11.5	65,316	36,133	89,284
Oatmeal, maizena, starch, arrowroot	16	4	4	(1)	3	..	692	11	208	..	133	10.3	23,027	67,599	120,300
Macaroni	3	..	2	1	..	..	10	3	27	1	1	10.6	1,055	1,645	3,996
Sugar, treacle, refining	2	13	(4)	3	(5)	3	..	668	24	827	1	557	12.0	93,192	120,889
Confectionery	22											10.4			

3. Drinks and Stimulants.

Aerated water, cordial, &c. ..	133	71	(2)	43	4	(1)	10	5	329	134	844	7	16	10.3	60,195	82,166	135,292
Malt	15	2	(1)	10	..	(1)	2	1	123	8	130	..	1	11.8	13,864	14,633	106,492
Brewing	44	42	(3)	1	(3)	1	..	..	884	33	993	1	2	12.0	124,585	232,354	490,498
Distilling	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	6	32	..	..	6.4	1,369	11,662	21,120
Condiments, coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, mustard, spice, &c. ..	11	5	(1)	6	(1)	..	..	..	475	9	178	..	104	11.0	18,394	26,106	62,535
Ice	12	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	273	7	76	2	..	8.4	5,100	20,479	22,374
Salt	3	1	1	..	(1)	1	..	..	43	3	49	..	..	7.8	4,551	4,043	27,420

4. Narcotics.

Tobacco, cigars, snuff	10	2	1	1	2	150	12	666	..	860	11.7	89,995	72,772	117,756
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Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.

1. Textile.

Woollen mill	11	10	1	2,000	5	669	..	641	12.0	69,205	224,532	103,637
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2. Dress.

Clothing, tailoring	322	1	18	26	149	273	{1,458 149}	{23,529 1278}	11.4	345,323	31,611	350,679
Corset	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5 39	12.0	1,665	93	5,060

For footnotes see end of table.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY, 1905—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1905.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—	
		Steam.	Gas.	Electric.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horse.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
2. Dress—continued.															
Dressmaking, millinery	477	..	5	(1)20	..	..	75	30	97	433	7,539 { £158	11.0	£ 207,018	£ 23,082	£ 325,725
Underclothing, shirt	113	4	(1)12	27	..	..	178	33	{ 135	81	3,029 { £632	11.2	117,216	29,287	117,434
Hat, cap	32	7	(1)5	(1)8	..	..	227	28	{ 445	6	729 { £18	10.7	63,628	21,903	51,655
Hosiery	16	..	4	(1)3	..	..	33	11	{ 28	7	325 { £3	11.1	10,763	18,434	15,909
Oilskin, waterproof clothing	5	..	1	3	..	..	11	5	45	1	154 { £1	11.5	9,253	1,970	18,000
Boot, shoe	136	5	50	(4)20	1	..	564	171	{ 3,726	5	1,971 { £32	10.8	330,023	98,136	145,413
Fur	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	7	14	7	41 { £5	11.1	2,873	255	3,530
Umbrella	8	..	2	3	..	..	5	6	59	1	142	11.8	10,246	1,070	14,830
Dyeing	2	2	..	..	..	..	28	3	36	..	118	12.0	7,170	4,240	8,850
Feather Dressing	1											12.0			
3. Fibrous Materials and Textiles, n.e.i.															
Rope, twine, mat, bag, and sack	13	4	2	(1)	..	..	666	19	318	..	235	10.2	28,010	46,276	46,978
Tent, sail, tarpaulin	10	..	1	3	..	..	6	9	43	..	15	12.0	4,281	653	10,189

Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &c.																
Printing (including newspapers, paper-bag, lithographic, electrotyping, stereotyping)	258	6	(2)	(15)	(2)12	3	1,212	313	3,911	8	652	12.0	463,175	514,222	572,513	
Photo lithography	3	..	1	1	..	..	5	4	42	..	2	12.0	5,592	4,550	3,590
Account-book, stationery, and rubber stamp	20	1	6	3	1	..	201	17	585	..	690	11.7	65,332	66,348	113,327	
Ink, printing ink	6	..	4	..	..	..	22	4	35	..	1	12.0	2,817	1,733	6,854
Paper, strawboard, millboard	3	3	..	..	..	..	675	..	156	..	23	9.2	14,006	65,000	40,000
Fancy box, &c.	15	2	2	5	..	..	31	10	129	1	341	11.5	16,232	7,660	19,095
Die-sinking, engraving, medals, &c. ..	12	..	4	(2)6	1	..	30	18	104	..	1	11.0	9,049	7,160	22,794	
Class IX.—Musical Instruments.																
Organ	2	..	1	1	..	..	7	3	24	..	..	12.0	1,626	1,225	3,340
Class X.—Arms and Explosives.																
Ammunition	1	}	2	..	(1	1	78	3	80	..	181	{	11.8 12.0 12.0 11.3	13,067	43,747	27,201
Blasting powder, dynamite, lithofracteur, &c.	1															
Fireworks	1															
Fuse	2															
Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.																
Coach carriage, wagon	246	}	23	16	3	7	251	305	2,129	1	7	{	11.8 12.0	145,203	43,470	198,321
Carriage lamp	1															
Cycle	47	1	18	13	..	..	73	42	342	..	4	11.8	21,752	10,715	55,950
Perambulator	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	8	52	..	..	11.7	3,493	475	3,170
Saddle, harness	44	..	..	3	..	..	3	45	316	..	29	12.0	24,011	2,928	54,492
Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c. ..	3	}	2	10	6	15	..	1	{	11.7 12.0	1,281	950	3,486
Whip	1															

For footnotes see end of table.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY, 1905—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1905.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engine used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—	
		Steam.	Gas.	Electric.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horse.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fittings, &c.															
Ship, boat	3	1	..	..	..	..	10	5	15	..	..	12·0	£ 1,319	£ 100	£ 1,630
Docks, slips	7	7	..	..	..	..	1,160	4	79	..	..	9·3	9,169	54,780	381,380
Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.															
Upholstery, bedding, flock	33	4	4	(1)	..	..	104	19	296	1	121	11·2	28,677	14,539	49,800
Bedstead	1											12·0			
Curled hair	3	1	(1) 2	..	..	..	19	4	45	..	..	1 11·8	2,362	1,140	2,780
Cabinet, including billiard table ..	114	8	(1) 15	10	1	..	315	151	1,111	..	23	11·4	94,479	18,100	159,837
Picture frame	17	..	2	(1) 11	..	..	27	19	129	3	26	11·8	8,037	1,961	22,107
Venetian blind	5	3	..	..	..	..	16	8	34	..	..	11·8	1,853	1,464	7,110
Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.															
Blackening, blue, washing powder, &c. ..	12	4	3	(1) 1	1	..	75	17	147	2	111	10·5	12,445	7,667	27,055
Chemical	29	13	(1) 5	(3) 2	..	..	684	21	529	1	98	12·0	53,327	91,328	138,426
Essential oil	14	9	..	..	..	..	27	9	103	1	3	8·1	4,676	3,170	6,877
Paint, varnish, white-lead	4	4	..	(1)	..	..	27	3	44	..	..	11·5	3,768	2,525	11,225

Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.															
Philosophical instrument	4	..	..	3	..	..	3	2	17	..	2	12·0	1,071	604	4,083
Surgical instrument	4	..	1	3	..	..	4	2	10	..	2	12·0	1,221	340	2,367
Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Platedware.															
Goldsmithing, jewellery, gold-beating, electroplating	52	2	10	(1)18	1	1	92	57	512	..	36	11·8	50,866	15,337	78,518
Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.															
Electric apparatus	7	..	2	(1)4	..	..	29	5	69	..	..	11·9	5,872	4,594	9,212
Electric light	7	7	..	(2)	..	..	6,753	1	249	..	1	12·0	23,356	416,847	121,252
Gas, § coke	48	6	(2)2	..	..	..	560	4	985	..	..	12·0	128,372	1,235,183	469,800
Match	1	}	..	..	..	..	41	2	18	..	102	{ 12·0 11·8 11·9 12·0	4,134	2,180	3,157
Fire kindlers	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironfounders' charcoal dust	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydraulic power	2	2	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	15	..	..	12·0	2,135	42,456	30,589
Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except Saddlery and Harness).															
Fancy leather	10	4	2	..	..	..	42	12	147	..	85	12·0	12,756	2,996	8,345
Leather belting	3	..	2	1	..	..	19	6	35	..	1	12·0	3,294	2,750	7,500
Portmanteau, trunk	6	..	..	2	..	..	2	6	45	..	10	12·0	3,164	810	6,345
Class XIX.—Minor Wares, not elsewhere included.															
Basket, wicker	8	..	1	..	..	..	2	9	46	1	..	11·2	2,691	254	7,904
Bellows (see Class IV.).															
Brush, broom	17	..	5	4	..	..	19	17	170	..	51	11·2	14,886	4,308	16,859
Rubber goods	5	3	(1)2	(1)	..	..	416	2	487	..	184	11·4	44,165	39,570	25,170
Grand total	4,264	1,276	715	349	143	123	43,492	3,705	49,134	612	25,598	..	5,039,115	6,187,919	7,771,238
			(31)	75	(13)				†86		†1,100				

Production.

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NOTE.—Where the number of factories is braced the information has been combined in order to conceal the contents of individual schedules. The figures in parentheses indicate engines worked in conjunction with those of a different description.

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. One hundred and ninety-two establishments (including fifteen creameries and sixty cyanide works) were carried on upon Crown lands; in these cases, no valuation of the land has been given.

† Creameries are not counted as separate establishments, but are regarded merely as branches of butter factories. The number of hands employed was 272 males.

‡ Factory workers, working at their own homes.

§ Including one Pintsch gas-works.

Hands
employed,
male and
female.

The increase in the number of hands employed in factories in 1905, compared with 1904, was 3,948, and the following table shows the total number employed in each of the years mentioned, classified in eight groups:—

TOTAL HANDS EMPLOYED.

			1904.		1905.
Males	...	...	50,554	...	52,925
Females	...	...	25,733	...	27,310
Totals	...	...	76,287	...	80,235

CLASSIFICATION OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

			1904.		1905.
Working Proprietors—					
Males	...	...	3,612	...	3,705
Females	...	...	576	...	612
Managers and Overseers—					
Males	...	...	2,213	...	2,192
Females	...	...	342	...	377
Accountants and Clerks—					
Males	...	...	2,085	...	2,102
Females	...	...	273	...	322
Engine Drivers—					
Males	...	...	1,470	...	1,473
Workers in Factories—					
Males	...	...	37,567	...	39,680
Females	...	...	23,553	...	24,834
Factory Workers working in their own homes—					
Males	...	...	79	...	86
Females	...	...	912	...	1,100
Carters and Messengers—					
Males	...	...	2,657	...	2,774
All Others—					
Males	...	...	871	...	913
Females	...	...	77	...	65
Totals	...	...	76,287	...	80,235

The classification of factories according to the number of hands employed was:—

Classifica-
tion
according
to hands
employed.

Under 4 hands	...	...	615 factories	1,724 hands
4 hands	...	...	473 „	1,892 „
5 to 10 hands	...	...	1,648 „	11,509 „
11 to 20 hands	...	...	739 „	10,762 „
21 to 50 hands	...	...	504 „	15,544 „
51 to 100 hands	...	...	161 „	11,274 „
101 and upwards	...	...	124 „	27,530 „
<hr/>				
Total	...	...	4,264 „	80,235 „

Of those employed in factories with under 4 hands, 272 were employed in connexion with creameries. Of the 4,264 establishments, 2,606 used steam or other power, and employed 61,611 hands; and 1,658 used manual labour only, and employed 18,624 hands.

In the following return will be found particulars for the years 1904 and 1905, of all factories in operation in the metropolitan and country districts. In the latter year the manufactories of the State were returned as 4,264 in number—an increase of 56 over the year 1904. Of these, 2,364 were established in the metropolitan, and 1,900 in the country districts—an increase of 59 in the metropolitan, and a decrease of 3 in the country districts. The additional factories established in the metropolitan district were principally those connected with working in wood (12); metal works, machinery, &c. (9); clothing and textile fabrics (34); books, paper, &c. (4); minor wares (5). In the country the noticeable differences between the two years were increases of 11 and 6 respectively under the heads of “Processes relating to Stone, &c.,” and “Vehicles, &c.,” and decreases of 9 and 8 in “Working in Wood” and “Connected with Food, &c.”

Factories,
metro-
politan and
country.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND HANDS EMPLOYED, 1904 AND 1905.

Nature of Industry.	1904.			1905.		
	No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females		Males.	Females
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	88	1,344	3	86	1,540	4
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	11	438	12	12	467	12
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	82	2,153	10	82	2,154	7
4. Working in wood	103	1,786	10	115	2,133	5
5. Metal works, machinery, &c.	313	7,651	40	322	8,133	52
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	164	5,073	2,054	163	5,514	2,315
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	835	6,236	17,592	869	6,361	18,817
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	203	4,167	1,594	207	4,257	1,630
9. Musical instruments	2	32	..	2	27	..
10. Arms and explosives	2	50	164	2	46	153
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness ..	171	1,606	31	169	1,668	30
12. Shipbuilding, fittings, &c.	8	108	..	8	89	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c.	158	1,589	162	158	1,719	177
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	44	632	181	43	720	213
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	8	31	4	8	31	4
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and plated ware	45	582	33	46	552	35
17. Heat, light, and energy	23	973	101	23	1,119	102
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness	20	247	68	19	251	96
19. Wares (not elsewhere included) ..	25	700	246	30	731	236
Total	2,305	35,398	22,305	2,364	37,512	23,888
<i>Country Districts.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	229	1,309	8	231	1,284	11
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	12	82	..	12	79	..
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	111	714	29	122	819	31
4. Working in wood	165	1,949	2	156	1,876	2
5. Metal works, machinery, &c.	255	3,322	14	252	3,441	12
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	474	3,338	195	466	3,304	139
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	291	1,346	3,045	287	1,400	3,089
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	108	1,096	91	110	1,071	89
9. Musical instruments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Arms and explosives	3	38	31	3	37	28
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness ..	172	1,479	6	178	1,592	12
12. Shipbuilding, fittings, &c.	2	13	..	2	14	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c.	16	87	2	15	97	3
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	16	153	4	16	153	4
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and plated ware	6	13	1	6	17	1
17. Heat, light, and energy	43	217	..	44	229	1
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Wares (not elsewhere included) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,903	15,156	3,428	1,900	15,413	3,422

NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND HANDS EMPLOYED—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	1904.			1905.		
	No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females		Males.	Females
<i>State.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	317	2,653	11	317	2,824	15
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	23	520	12	24	546	12
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	193	2,867	39	204	2,973	38
4. Working in wood	288	3,735	12	271	4,009	7
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	568	10,973	54	574	11,574	64
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	638	8,411	2,249	629	8,818	2,454
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	1,126	7,582	20,637	1,156	7,761	21,906
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	311	5,263	1,685	317	5,328	1,719
9. Musical instruments	2	32	..	2	27	..
10. Arms and explosives	5	88	195	5	83	181
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness ..	343	3,085	37	347	3,260	42
12. Shipbuilding, fittings, &c. ..	10	121	..	10	103	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	174	1,676	164	173	1,816	180
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	60	785	185	59	873	217
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	8	31	4	8	31	4
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and plated ware	51	595	34	52	569	36
17. Heat, light, and energy	66	1,190	101	67	1,348	103
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness	20	247	68	19	251	36
19. Wares (not elsewhere included) ..	25	700	246	30	731	236
Total	4,208	50,554	25,733	4,264	52,925	27,310

The following is a summary, showing the power used, of the manufactories and works, as returned for each of the years, 1902 to 1905:—

Return of
factories
and works
for four
years.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS: RETURN FOR FOUR YEARS.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Power Employed.				Actual Horse-Power of Engines Used.
		Steam.	Gas.	Electric, Oil, Water, Wind, or Horse.	Manual.	
1902	4,003	1,328	755	330	1,590	43,821
1903	4,151	1,316	724	437	1,674	42,750
1904	4,208	1,304	734	509	1,661	40,859
1905	4,264	1,276	715	615	1,658	43,492

Year.	Hands Employed.			Approximate Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
				£	£	£
1902	49,658	23,405	73,063	5,082,023	3,045,291	5,125,969
1903	49,434	23,795	73,229	5,010,896	2,855,174	5,112,771
1904	50,554	25,733	76,287	6,027,134	2,721,076	4,919,975
1905	52,925	27,310	80,235	6,187,919	2,767,071	5,004,167

The total value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements for 1905 is £13,959,157 which shows an increase of £290,972 when compared with the previous year. A noticeable

feature in connexion with the power employed is the increase in the use of electrical power. In 1905 the number of engines worked by electricity was 349 against 261 in the previous year, and 195 in 1903. Taken as a whole, the figures for 1905 are very satisfactory.

Wages, fuel,
material,
&c.

In 1905, the manufacturers were again asked to furnish full particulars of the wages paid, the value of the fuel and materials used, and of the output, or work done, for each class of industry. The information collected appears in the following statement:—

Wages paid, value of fuel and materials used, and output or work done for each class of industry, for the year ended the 31st December, 1905:—

Class of Industry.	Value of—			
	Wages paid, exclusive of amount drawn by Working Proprietor.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used.	Articles produced or Work done.
	£	£	£	£
1. Treating raw materials, the product of pastoral pursuits	174,582	17,208	1,318,434	1,679,314
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	46,389	11,742	246,515	379,369
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	221,878	55,987	121,220	518,611
4. Working in wood ..	287,832	6,826	397,382	849,251
5. Metal works, machinery, railway work-shops, &c.	1,006,191	66,146	1,439,838	3,066,889
6. Foods, drinks, and narcotics ..	790,838	109,476	7,189,363	9,704,166
7. Clothing, textile fabrics, boots, &c. ..	1,206,674	34,267	2,452,771	4,375,206
8. Books, paper, printing, newspapers, engraving, &c.	577,829	25,113	524,301	1,669,007
9. Musical instruments ..				
10. Arms and explosives ..	13,067	905	42,874	75,467
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness ..	195,740	7,702	240,071	557,768
12. Shipbuilding, fittings, docks, &c. ..	10,488	622	5,340	24,578
13. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	135,408	2,247	222,483	427,372
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	74,216	5,421	329,002	598,079
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	2,292	74	1,060	5,612
16. Timepieces, jewellery, plated ware ..	50,866	1,421	91,769	182,706
17. Heat, light, and energy ..	163,869	22,927	166,144	678,979
18. Leatherware (except saddlery and harness)	19,214	408	82,035	117,391
19. Wares (not elsewhere included) ..	61,742	3,504	187,869	290,793
Total ..	5,039,115	371,996	15,058,471	25,200,648

The total amount of wages paid during the year was £5,039,115, which represents a payment per head on the average for all employes of £66 7s. This average is very much below the general rate of wages, as shown in the table which follows, and this is due, in many instances, to the fact that the hands were not continuously employed, and this sum simply represents the average wages received by the hands during the twelve months. Further, all the factories were not in operation during the whole of the year. It would, therefore, be quite misleading to say from these figures that £66 7s. was the average rate of wages per head in factories. The amount for 1904 was slightly higher than that for 1905, but there was a large increase last year in the number of females employed. The actual amount paid in wages last year was nearly a quarter of a million more than in 1904.

In the following return will be found a statement of the rates of wages obtaining in the various industries of the State during 1905 :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1905.

A.—Rates of Wages ruling for Adult Workers in classified manufacturing industries in Melbourne during 1905.

* * This Statement has been compiled from information collected direct from Employers.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of pastoral pursuits or vegetable products not otherwise classed.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Animal products.</i>			
Boiling down ..	Foremen	7s. to 10s. per day	7s. 6d. day
Bone Mill ..	Tallowmen	7s. to 10s. „	7s. „
	Labourers	6s. to 7s. „	6s. 6d. „
	Carters	7s. to 8s. „	7s. „
Sausage casing ..	Sausage skin cleaners		40s. per week
Tanning, fellmongery, wool-washing, scouring	Curriers	40s. to 60s. per week	48s. „
	Tanners	36s. to 45s. „	38s. „
	Beamsmen	40s. to 50s. „	45s. „
	Shedsmen	36s. to 45s. „	38s. „
	Fellmongers	30s. to 45s. „	36s. „
	Woolscourers	36s. to 42s. „	36s. „
<i>Order 2.—Vegetable products.</i>			
Bark mill	Labourers	36s. to 42s. per week	36s. per week
Chaff-cutting	„	36s. to 39s. „	37s. 6d. „
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>			
Oil, grease, glue	Labourers	7s. to 7s. 6d. per day	7s. per day
Soap, candle	Soap and candle makers	90s. to 95s. per week	36s. per week
	Labourers		40s. „
	Carters	40s. to 42s. per week	
<i>Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.</i>			
Asbestos	Machinists	36s. to 42s. per week	40s. per week
Asphalt	Asphalters and tarpavers	7s. to 9s. per day ..	8s. per day
Brick, pottery, earthenware	Clayhole men		10½d. per hour
	Setters—Brick		11½d. „
	Burners „	10½d. to 1s. per hour	
	Drawers „		1s. 1d. „
	Pipe-burners	56s. to 62s. per week	
	Pipe setters and pressers		45s. per week
	Tile moulders and pressers	42s. to 45s. per week	
	Hollow-ware pressers	45s. to 50s. „	
	Stone-ware throwers	45s. to 50s. „	
	Mould makers	45s. to 50s. „	
	Placers and others ..	40s. to 45s. „	
Glass (including bottles) ..	Bottlemakers	50s. to 80s. „	70s. per week
	Lampware blowers ..	50s. to 55s. „	52s. „
	finishers	50s. to 60s. „	60s. „
Glass bevelling, &c. ..	Bevellers	42s. to 60s. „	48s. „
	Silverers	42s. to 48s. „	45s. „
	Cutters	42s. to 54s. „	48s. „
Lime, cement, cement pipes	Labourers	6s. to 7s. per day ..	
Marble, stone-dressing ..	Building Carvers ..		1s. 10½d. per hr.
	Carvers and letter cutters		1s. 4½d. „
	Granite cutters		1s. 3d. „
	Bluestone, marble cutters		1s. 2d. „
	Polishers		10½d., 11d. „
	Labourers		10d. „
Modelling	Modellers	12s. to 14s. per day	
	Shophands	10s. to 11s. „	
	Pressers		42s. per week
Stonefilter	Filtermakers		35s. „

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1905—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class IV.—Working in Wood.			
Cooperage	Coopers	56s. to 62s. per week	56s. per week
Dairy implement (churn, &c.)	Box and case makers .. ..	..	45s. "
	Carpenters .. ..	..	54s. "
Mantelpiece	Mantelpiece makers .. ..	..	52s. "
	Polishers, enamellers	50s. to 55s. per week	50s. "
Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, sash, door, box, &c.	Sawyers	45s. to 57s. "	48s. "
	Carpenters and joiners	51s. to 66s. "	60s. "
	Machinists	42s. to 66s. "	52s. "
	Woodturners	48s. to 54s. "	54s. "
	Boxmakers .. ..	..	45s. "
	Painters and glaziers .. ..	..	48s. "
	Polishers .. ..	..	50s. "
	Engine-drivers	45s. to 60s. per week	54s. "
	Draymen and labourers	36s. to 45s. "	42s. "
Wood-carving, turning	Carvers	48s. to 54s. "	50s. "
	Turners	48s. to 54s. "	48s. "
Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.			
Agricultural implement	Blacksmiths	54s. to 60s. per week	60s. per week
	Fitters and turners	54s. to 60s. "	54s. "
	Carpenters	48s. to 60s. "	54s. "
	Painters	42s. to 48s. "	42s. "
	Labourers	36s. to 42s. "	36s. "
Brass, copper, smithing	Brass moulders, finishers	48s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Brasspolishers .. ..	..	42s. "
	Coppersmiths	45s. to 60s. "	54s. "
Cutlery	Cutlers	60s. to 70s. "	60s. "
	Knifemiths	50s. to 55s. "	50s. "
	Sawmakers	40s. to 60s. "	50s. "
	Saw and tool grinders	30s. to 55s. "	45s. "
Engineering, boilermaking, iron foundry	Blacksmiths	54s. to 72s. "	60s. "
	Strikers	36s. to 45s. "	42s. "
	Fitters and turners	54s. to 66s. "	60s. "
	Boilermakers and platers	60s. to 72s. "	60s. "
	Riveters	60s. to 72s. "	60s. "
	Moulders—Heavy	54s. to 72s. "	60s. "
	„ Light	48s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Pipe moulders	45s. to 57s. "	..
	Planers and slotters	45s. to 65s. "	52s. "
	Drillers	38s. to 45s. "	42s. "
	Coremakers	48s. to 66s. "	60s. "
	Patternmakers .. ..	..	66s. "
	Iron Dressers	40s. to 42s. "	40s. "
	Carpenters .. ..	..	60s. "
	Labourers	38s. to 44s. "	42s. "
	Furnacemen, engine-drivers	45s. to 60s. "	45s. "
Bedstead, fender	Blacksmiths	42s. to 54s. "	42s. "
	Fitters	45s. to 54s. "	45s. "
	Chill fitters	48s. to 60s. "	54s. "
	Chippers	36s. to 42s. "	36s. "
	Modellers	56s. to 70s. "	60s. "
	Moulders	42s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Grinders and polishers	42s. to 56s. "	50s. "
	Japanners	36s. to 50s. "	36s. "
	Electroplaters	56s. to 70s. "	56s. "
Iron safe, door	Fireproof, safe, &c., makers .. ..	..	48s. "
Lead, shot, pewter, zinc	Labourers in lead and shot factories	36s. to 45s. "	40s. "
	Zincworkers	48s. to 72s. "	60s. "
Meter	Instrument fitters	48s. to 60s. "	54s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1905—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class V.—continued.</i>			
Nail, barbed wire	Nail makers ..	40s. to 70s. per week	60s. per week
	Machine feeders (under 21)	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
Pattern making	Labourers ..	30s. to 35s. "	30s. "
	Barbed wire workers	32s. 6d. to 48s. "	35s. "
Smelting, chlorination, cyanide, pyrites	Pattern makers ..	..	66s. "
	Metallurgists and assayers	£3 to £5 per week ..	£3 "
Spring	Cyaniders ..	36s. to 55s. per week	..
	Chlorinators ..	40s. to 55s. "	..
Stove, range, oven	Smelters ..	45s. to 70s. "	..
	Roasters ..	36s. to 42s. "	..
Tinsmithing, galvanized iron, sheet iron, japanning	Furnacemen ..	42s. to 60s. "	..
	Labourers ..	36s. to 48s. "	..
Wire working	Spring fitters	45s. to 60s. "	48s. per week
	Springsmiths ..	..	48s. "
Wire mattress	Stove fitters ..	42s. to 60s. "	42s. "
	Oven fitters ..	..	42s. "
Wire working	Tinsmiths ..	44s. to 50s. "	44s. "
	Sheet iron workers	44s. to 65s. "	44s. "
Wire mattress	Galvanizers ..	42s. to 70s. "	42s. "
	Japanners ..	35s. to 50s. "	35s. "
Wire working	Wire workers	35s. to 48s. "	35s. "
	Weavers, framemakers	..	48s. "
Wire mattress	Weavers (female) ..	..	32s. "
	Varnishers ..	..	45s. "
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Animal Food.</i>			
Bacon-curing	Slaughtermen, cutters up, &c.	40s. to 55s. per week	48s. per week
	Factory managers ..	50s. to 100s. "	70s. "
Butter, cheese, concentrated milk	Butter makers, and churners	36s. to 45s. "	40s. "
	Cheese makers ..	45s. to 70s. "	50s. "
Butterine, margarine	Labourers, packers ..	30s. to 36s. "	30s. "
	Labourers ..	30s. to 42s. "	36s. "
Condensed milk	Condensers ..	50s. to 80s. "	60s. "
	Slaughtermen ..	..	20s. per 100 sheep
Meat, fish preserving, freezing	Kitchen hands, tallow-men	36s. to 60s. "	36s. per week
	Boners ..	42s. to 48s. "	..
Meat, fish preserving, freezing	Preservers ..	36s. to 65s. "	37s. per week
	Tinsmiths ..	50s. to 70s. "	..
Meat, fish preserving, freezing	Labourers, packers ..	(piece-work)	36s. per week
	Chambermen, &c. ..	36s. to 42s. "	42s. "
<i>Order 2.—Vegetable Food, including products not foods but usually associated with the manufacture of foods.</i>			
Biscuits	Factory foremen ..	38s. to 80s. per week	50s. per week
	Forewomen ..	20s. to 32s. 6d. "	20s. "
Biscuits	Biscuit makers ..	35s. to 37s. 6d. "	35s. "
	Cake makers ..	40s. to 54s. "	40s. "
Biscuits	Machine hands ..	30s. to 40s. "	35s. "
	Packers—male ..	32s. to 37s. 6d. "	32s. "
Confectionery .. ..	.. female ..	..	14s. "
	Confectioners ..	..	50s. "
Confectionery	Storemen ..	45s. to 60s. "	45s. "
	Labourers ..	..	30s. "
Confectionery	Chocolate dippers—female	17s. to 20s. "	20s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1905—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class VI.—Order 2—continued.			
Flour mill	Foremen	40s. to 44s. per week	60s. per week
	Smuttermen	40s. to 44s. per week	40s. "
	Wheat shooters	40s. to 44s. per week	40s. "
	Flour and bran packers	30s. to 38s. per week	36s. "
	Engine-drivers, firemen	50s. to 70s. "	60s. "
Jam, fruit-preserving, pickle, sauce, vinegar	Foremen	55s. to 85s. "	60s. "
	Tinsmiths	40s. to 45s. "	42s. "
		(piece work)	(piece-work)
	Coopers	56s. to 60s. per week	56s. per week
	Engine-drivers	48s. to 54s. "	50s. "
	General hands—male	30s. to 35s. "	30s. "
	" " female	14s. to 21s. "	14s. "
Oatmeal, cornflour, starch, arrowroot, macaroni		Not procurable	Not procurable
Sugar, treacle refining,	Vacuum hands and others	42s. to 115s. per week	..
Order 3.—Drinks and Stimulants.			
Aerated waters, cordials	Cordial makers .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week.
	Bottlers	35s. to 40s. per week	40s. "
	Wirers .. ..	.. ..	33s. "
	Washers	30s. to 33s. per week	30s. "
Brewing	Brewers	£10 to £12 .. ..	.. ..
	Topmen	44s. to 50s. "	44s. per week.
	Cellarmen	44s. to 60s. "	44s. "
	Cask washers	44s. to 48s. "	44s. "
	Storemen	44s. to 50s. "	44s. "
	Coopers	56s. to 62s. "	56s. "
	Farriers	44s. to 72s. "	44s. "
	Carters, stablemen	44s. to 47s. 6d. "	47s. 6d. "
	Rackers, corks. &c. .. ..	.. ..	35s. "
Condiments, coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, spice, &c.		Not procurable	Not procurable
Ice, refrigerating	Storemen	40s. to 60s. per week	40s. per week.
	Chambermen	40s. to 45s. "	40s. "
	Ice pullers	36s. to 42s. "	39s. "
	Engine-drivers, firemen	42s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Carters	42s. to 52s. "	45s. "
Malt	Maltsters	45s. to 70s. "	45s. "
Order 4.—Narcotics.			
Tobacco, cigar, cigarette	Tobacco (plug) makers	36s. to 50s. per week	59s. per week.
	" " female wrappers	25s. to 34s. "	29s. "
	Cigar makers	35s. to 60s. "	45s. "
	Cigarette makers (machine)—female	17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week	20s. "
	Cigarette makers (hand)—female	20s. to 30s. per week	25s. "
Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics and Fibrous Materials.			
Order 1.—Textile.			
Woollen cloth, blanket, rug	Foremen	50s. to 60s. per week	60s. per week.
	Pattern weavers, tuners .. ..	.. ..	40s. "
	Power-loom weavers .. ..	.. ..	22s. 6d. "
	Fettlers, yarnmen, spinners .. ..	.. ..	36s. "
	Wool scourers	30s. to 40s. per week	35s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1905—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
Class VII.—Order 1—continued.				
Woollen cloth, blanket, rug ..	Dye house labourers ..	30s. to 40s. per week	36s. per week	
	Wool dryers, warpers ..	..	30s. "
	Wiley house labourers ..	..	36s. "
	Warpers—female ..	..	25s. "
	Mule minders ..	20s. to 30s. per week	30s. "	
Order 2.—Dress.				
Boot, shoe	Makers, finishers, clickers, stuff-cutters, &c.	45s. to 65s. per week	45s. per week	
	Machine operators ..	45s. to 70s. "	50s. "	
	Assistant stuff-cutters, lining cutters, and all others	40s. to 50s. "	40s. "	
Clothing, tailoring	Machinists—female ..	20s. to 30s. "	20s. "	
	Cutters—order ..	60s. to 160s. "	80s. "	
	" stock ..	50s. to 80s. "	60s. "	
	Tailors ..	45s. to 60s. "	45s. "	
	Tailoresses ..	20s. to 35s. "	20s. "	
	Pressers ..	45s. to 55s. "	50s. "	
	" —female ..	..	30s. "
	Machinists—female ..	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "	
	Corset makers—female ..	17s. 6d. to 25s. "	17s. 6d. "	
	Dressmaking, millinery ..	Dressmakers—female ..	40s. to 160s. "	60s. "
Dressmakers' assistants—female		15s. to 35s. "	18s. "	
Corset	Mantlemakers—female	40s. to 80s. "	40s. "	
	Mantlemakers' assistants—female	15s. to 35s. "	18s. "	
	Milliners—female ..	40s. to 80s. "	40s. "	
	Milliners' assistants—female	15s. to 35s. "	18s. "	
	Pressers—female ..	16s. to 30s. "	20s. "	
	Machinists—female ..	16s. to 25s. "	20s. "	
	Laundry ironers, &c. —female	15s. to 20s. "	16s. 6d. "	
	Dye works	Dyers ..	50s. to 100s. "	50s. "
		Pressers ..	45s. to 50s. "	45s. "
		Pressers—female ..	16s. to 30s. "	20s. "
Furrier	Cleaners ..	40s. to 50s. "	40s. "	
	Cutters ..	40s. to 80s. "	50s. "	
	Machinists, &c.—female	16s. to 25s. "	18s. "	
Hat, cap	Body makers, silk hats	50s. to 60s. "	55s. "	
	Finishers ..	60s. to 80s. "	70s. "	
	Shapers ..	55s. to 65s. "	60s. "	
	Crown sewers, silk hats —female	25s. to 30s. "	25s. "	
	Trimmers, silk hats—female	22s. 6d. to 26s. "	25s. "	
	Bodymakers, felt hats	70s. to 90s. "	67s. 6d. per week	
	Blockers ..	60s. to 65s. "	65s. "	
	Finishers ..	70s. to 100s. "	75s. "	
	Shapers ..	..	65s. "
	Binders, felt hats—female	15s. to 30s. "	20s. "	
	Trimmers, felt hats—female	15s. to 30s. "	20s. "	
	Machinists, straw hats —female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "	
	Trimmers, straw hats—female	16s. to 20s. "	16s. "	
	Blockers, pressers, women's hats	..	40s. "	
	Machinists, caps—female	15s. to 25s. "	18s. "	
			per week at piece-work rates	
			[week	
			6d. per	

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1905—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate..
<i>Class VII.—Order 2—continued.</i>			
Hosiery	Machinists, knitting—female	12s. to 25s. per week	20s. per week.
	Machinists, sewing—female	15s. to 25s. "	20s. "
	Linkers—female ..	18s. to 24s. "	21s. "
	Pressers ..	40s. to 52s. "	45s. "
	Winders, menders, &c.—female	16s. to 20s. "	18s. "
Oilskin, waterproof clothing	Oilskin workers ..	40s. to 65s. "	40s. "
	Machinists, female ..	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
	Waterproof cutters ..	50s. to 60s. "	50s. "
	Machinists, &c.—female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
Ostrich feather	Feather dyers ..	50s. to 63s. "	50s. "
	" " female	" " "	35s. "
	" " curlers ..	15s. to 35s. "	25s. "
Shirtmaking, underclothing ..	Shirt makers, "	16s. to 30s. "	16s. "
	Underclothing makers—female	16s. to 25s. "	16s. "
Umbrella, parasol	Frame makers ..	40s. to 50s. "	40s. "
	Cutters ..	40s. to 55s. "	40s. "
	Machinists—female ..	15s. to 25s. "	20s. "
	Tipplers ..	15s. to 20s. "	16s. "
<i>Order 3.—Fibrous Materials and Textiles not elsewhere included.</i>			
Bag, sack (including calico bag)	.. .. .	Not procurable ..	Not procurable.
Flax milling .. .. .	.. .. .	" "	" "
Mat, matting .. .. .	.. .. .	" "	" "
Rope, twine	Undefined ..	36s. to 60s. per week	36s. per week.
Tarpaulin, tent, sail ..	Tarpaulin, tent, sail makers	40s. to 60s. "	48s. "
<i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving.</i>			
Die sinking, engraving ..	Die sinkers ..	52s. 6d. to 80s. per week	60s. per week.
	Engravers, general ..	52s. 6d. to 80s. "	55s. "
	Process engravers ..	50s. to 90s. "	55s. "
Ink, printing ink	Ink makers ..	50s. to 80s. "	60s. "
Paper bag, box, &c. ..	Box cutters ..	35s. to 52s. "	40s. "
	Makers-up—female ..	15s. to 23s. "	18s. "
Paper, millboard, strawboard	Paper, &c., makers ..	55s. to 70s. "	60s. "
	Beatermen ..	40s. to 60s. "	50s. "
	Breakermen ..	40s. to 50s. "	42s. "
	General hands ..	36s. to 42s. "	36s. "
	Engine drivers ..	50s. to 60s. "	54s. "
Printing (including lithographic printing, electrotyping, stereotyping)	Printers—Compositors	52s. to 80s. "	52s. "
	" " machinists	52s. to 60s. "	52s. "
	" " linotype-operators	70s. to 84s. "	84s. "
	Lithographers ..	52s. to 65s. "	52s. "
	Stereotypers—casters	" "	40s. "
	" " moulders	" "	60s. "
	" " finishers	" "	55s. "
Bookbinding, account book making, stationery, &c.	Bookbinders ..	52s. to 80s. per week	52s. "
	Pagers—female ..	16s. to 17s. 6d. "	16s. "
	Sewers and folders—female	20s. to 30s. "	20s. "
	Paper rulers ..	52s. to 75s. "	52s. "
<i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
Organ, pianoforte	Organ builders, expert	.. ..	84s. per week.
	" " ordinary	60s. to 72s. per week	60s. "
	Tuners and voicers ..	" "	78s. "
	Case makers ..	" "	60s. "
	Nickel pipe makers ..	" "	60s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1905—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives.</i>			
Ammunition	Cartridge operators—female	15s. to 25s. per week	18s. per week
	Mechanics (fitters, &c.)	55s. to 66s. "	" "
	Labourers	36s. to 42s. "	" "
Explosive	Nitro-glycerine workers	42s. to 55s. "	48s. per week
	Acid workers	" "	45s. "
	Labourers and carters	36s. to 42s. "	36s. "
Firework, Fuse	Fireworks makers	33s. to 45s. "	" "
<i>Class XI.—Vehicles, Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.</i>			
Carriage lamp	Lamp makers	44s. to 60s. per week	44s. per week
Coach, waggon, tramcar, spoke and felloe, wheelwright	Body makers	40s. to 60s. "	45s. "
	Wheelers	40s. to 50s. "	45s. "
	Smiths	40s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Trimmers	40s. to 60s. "	45s. "
	Painters	40s. to 54s. "	48s. "
	Vicemen	35s. to 45s. "	40s. "
Cycle	Cycle builders	35s. to 48s. "	40s. "
	Motor builders	50s. to 70s. "	60s. "
	Turners	50s. to 60s. "	60s. "
	Filers	30s. to 40s. "	35s. "
	Platers	45s. to 60s. "	45s. "
	Polishers	" "	42s. "
	Smiths	" "	48s. "
Perambulator	Wickerworkers	" "	48s. "
	Fitters up	30s. to 50s. per week	30s. "
Saddlery, harness	Saddle makers	48s. to 55s. "	48s. "
	Collar makers	48s. to 55s. "	48s. "
	Harness makers	48s. to 55s. "	48s. "
Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c.	Saddle-tree makers	35s. to 50s. "	40s. "
Whip	Thong makers	40s. to 50s. "	45s. "
Horse shoeing, &c.	Farriers	35s. to 45s. "	40s. "
<i>Class XII.—Ship Building, Fittings, &c.</i>			
Dock, ship	Shipwrights	" "	12s. per day
	Foundry and shipsmiths	" "	11s. "
	Labourers and painters	" "	8s. "
	Stevedores—men and lumps	" "	1s. 3d. per hr.
	Wharf labourers	" "	1s. "
Boat building	Boat builders	48s. to 60s. per week	48s. per week
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i>			
Bedding, flock, upholstery ..	Bedding and mattress makers	46s. to 50s. per week	46s. per week
	Machinists—female	20s. to 22s. 6d. "	20s. "
	Machine feeders	" "	25s. "
	Sorters, &c.—female	" "	15s. "
	Upholsterers	48s. to 70s. per week	48s. "
Curled hair	Curled hair, horsehair workers	35s. to 50s. "	40s. "
Furniture, cabinet making, chair, billiard table	Cabinet makers	48s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Carvers	48s. to 54s. "	48s. "
	Turners	48s. to 54s. "	48s. "
	Polishers	48s. to 54s. "	48s. "
	Billiard table makers	54s. to 60s. "	54s. "
	Cushion makers, machinists	" "	60s. "
	Slate rubbers	" "	42s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1905—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class XIII.—continued.			
Picture frame	Frame makers ..	40s. to 55s. per week	42s. per week
	Mount cutters ..	35s. to 50s. "	40s. "
	Fitters-up—female ..	12s. 6d. to 20s. "	15s. "
	Venetian blind makers	36s. to 48s. "	36s. "
Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, By-products.			
Baking powder .. ..	.. ..	Not procurable ..	Not procurable
Blacking, blue, washing powder, soda	Skilled, undefined ..	40s. to 100s. per week	..
	Unskilled ..	25s. to 37s. 6d. "	..
	Wrappers—female ..	12s. 6d. to 20s. "	..
Chemical, drug, horse and cattle medicine	Makers of pharmaceuti- cal preparations	50s. to 75s. per week	60s. per week
	Others working in drugs, &c.	35s. to 45s. "	40s. "
Essential oil	Disinfectant makers	35s. to 45s. "	40s. "
Fertilizer	Essence blending ..	35s. to 55s. "	40s. "
	Chemical manure workers	36s. to 40s. "	36s. "
Paint, varnish, white-lead ..	Paint makers ..	40s. to 80s. "	55s. "
Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.			
Optical, philosophical, instru- ment, &c.	Opticians, &c. ..	35s. to 60s. per week	45s. per week
Surgical appliance, instrument	Surgical instrument makers	40s. to 80s. "	50s. "
Class XVI.—Timepiece, Jewel- lery, Platedware.			
Electroplating	Electroplaters and silversmiths	50s. to 70s. per week	55s. per week
	Metal polishers ..	35s. to 48s. "	35s. "
Goldsmithing, jewellery, gold- beating	Lacquerers—female ..	15s. to 30s. "	20s. "
	Goldsmiths, jewellers	50s. to 90s. "	55s. "
Watchmaking, &c. ..	Setters ..	50s. to 100s. "	80s. "
	Watchmakers	45s. to 90s. "	55s. "
Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.			
Electric apparatus	Engine-drivers ..	..	60s. per week
	Dynamo attendants ..	..	54s. "
Electric light	Winders ..	48s. to 60s. per week	54s. "
	Engine-drivers ..	..	10s. 6d. per day
	Firemen ..	8s. 6d. to 9s. per day	9s. per day
	Electrical fitters ..	9s. to 10s. "	9s. "
	Switchboard attendants	..	9s. "
	Linemen ..	7s. to 8s. per day	7s. "
	Carboners ..	..	7s. "
	Patrolmen ..	..	7s. "
	Wires ..	8s. to 9s. per day	8s. "
	Greasers ..	..	7s. "
	Stokers ..	..	8s. "
	Enginemn ..	..	8s. "
	Purifiers ..	6s. 4d. to 6s. 9d. per day	8s. "
	Sulphate workers ..	..	8s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1905—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class XVII.—continued.			
Gas and coke	Stove repairers and fitters	8s. to 11s. 6d. per day	..
	Service layers ..	7s. 10d. to 8s. 2d. per day	..
	Main layers ..	7s. to 9s. 6d. per day	..
	Inspectors	8s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. per day	..
	Labourers	6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d. per day	..
Hydraulic power	Enginemmen ..	..	8s. per day
	Firemen .. ..	..	7s. 6d. "
	Fitters .. ..	..	9s. "
	Main layers ..	..	9s. "
	Special labourers ..	..	8s. "
	Ordinary labourers ..	..	7s. "
Ironfounders' dust, charcoal dust	Labourers	39s. to 45s. per week	39s. per week
Match	Vesta makers—female	12s. 6d. to 24s. "	16s. "
	Box makers—female	12s. to 21s. "	14s. "
Class XVIII.—Leatherware (excluding Saddlery and Harness.)			
Leather Belting	Belt makers ..	48s. to 60s. per week	48s. per week
Portmanteau, gladstone bag	Machinists, putters-up, Leather bag makers	45s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Portmanteau makers	45s. to 60s. "	45s. "
	Bagmakers (female) ..	18s. to 20s. "	45s. "
			20s. "
Class XIX.—Wares not elsewhere included.			
Basket, wickerware ..	Wicker workers (piece work)	30s. to 50s. per week	40s. per week
	Pith cane, bamboo workers	48s. to 50s. "	48s. "
Bellows	Bellows makers ..	30s. to 45s. "	40s. "
Broom, brushware ..	Millet broom makers	35s. to 45s. "	40s. "
	Hair broom, brush makers	45s. to 60s. "	45s. "
Cork cutting	Cork cutters ..	30s. to 45s. "	37s. 6d. "
Rubber goods (including cycle tires)	Rubber workers, expert	60s. to 90s. "	60s. "
	" ordinary	35s. to 50s. "	37s. 6d. "
	Trimmers, finishers, and small rubber goods makers—female	15s. to 25s. "	20s. "
Quarry	Quarrymen ..	48s. to 54s. "	48s. "
	Stonebreakers ..	2s. to 2s. 6d. per c. yd. (2½ in.)	..
	Labourers	36s. to 42s. per week	42s. per week

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1905.

B.—Rates of Wages ruling in Melbourne during 1905 for Servants and Adult Workers in Unclassified Trades and Industries.

*** NOTE.—This statement has been compiled from information collected direct from employers or their agents.

Industry and Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Educational*	Governesses	£20 to £40 per annum	..
	Teachers in advanced schools	£40 to £60 ..	..
	Teachers in private schools	£50 to £250 ..	..
Clerical	Bookkeepers	40s. to 70s. per week	..
	Shorthand clerks and typists	30s. to 70s. ..	..
	Shorthand clerks and typists (female)	20s. to 50s. ..	..
Domestic servants*—males ..	Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners	15s. to 30s. ..	20s. per week
" " females	Butlers	20s. to 40s. ..	25s. "
	Cooks	15s. to 30s. ..	20s. "
	Laundresses	14s. to 20s. ..	15s. "
	Housemaids	10s. to 12s. ..	11s. "
	Nursemaids	8s. to 20s. ..	15s. "
	General servants	10s. to 12s. ..	12s. "
	Girls	5s. to 8s. ..	7s. "
Hotel servants*—males ..	Barmen	20s. to 30s. ..	25s. "
	Waiters	20s. to 30s. ..	25s. "
	Boots	10s. to 15s. ..	15s. "
	Ostlers	12s. 6d. to 25s. ..	18s. "
	Cooks	20s. to 65s. ..	25s. "
	Barmaids	15s. to 25s. ..	20s. "
	Waitresses	10s. to 15s. ..	12s. 6d. "
" " females ..	Housemaids	10s. to 15s. ..	12s. 6d. "
	Cooks	15s. to 20s. ..	20s. "
	Bricklayers	10s. to 11s. per day	11s. per day
	Carpenters and joiners	9s. to 10s. ..	10s. "
	Labourers	7s. to 8s. ..	8s. "
	Masons	8s. to 9s. ..	10s. "
	Painters and glaziers	8s. to 9s. ..	9s. "
Building, &c.	Paperhangers .. ..	.. ..	10s. "
	Plasterers .. ..	.. ..	10s. "
	Plumbers .. ..	.. ..	10s. "
	Plumbers, licensed sanitary	11s. to 12s. ..	11s. "
	Signwriters and Decorators .. ..	.. ..	10s. "
	Slaters .. ..	.. ..	10s. "
	Bakers, bread	50s. to 64s. per week	50s. per week
Bakehouse	" " (foremen)	54s. to 80s. ..	..
	" " pastry	43s. 4d. to 56s. 4d. ..	43s. 4d. "
Butchering	Slaughtermen	50s. to 70s. ..	50s. "
	Shopmen	55s. to 80s. ..	55s. "
	General butchers .. ..	.. ..	45s. "
	Small goods men	55s. to 80s. ..	55s. "
	Drivers	35s. to 45s. ..	35s. "
Laundry	Laundresses—female	20s. to 24s. ..	20s. "
Photography	Operators	50s. to 120s. ..	..
	Printers	30s. to 60s. ..	50s. "
	Retouchers—female	20s. to 35s. ..	20s. "
	Finishers	15s. to 30s. ..	20s. "
	Makers of photographic materials	30s. to 80s. ..	45s. "
	Finishers, packers—female	17s. 6d. to 25s. ..	17s. 6d. "

* With board and lodging.

The sums expended in connexion with the whole of the factories of the State during 1905 were—for wages, £5,039,115; on fuel and light, £371,996; and for materials, £15,058,471. The total value of the articles produced was £25,200,648, which gives £4,731,066 to cover profits, rent, interest, and some minor unclassified expenses. The following statement contains full particulars:—

	Value 1905.	Proportion per cent.
	£	
Wages	5,039,115	19·9
Fuel	371,996	1·5
Materials... ..	15,058,471	59·8
	20,469,582	81·2
Articles produced	25,200,648	100·0
Margin for profit and miscellaneous expenses	4,731,066	18·8

The amount paid in wages in 1905 was nearly a quarter of a million more than in 1904, and the profits were also greater by £131,000.

In addition to the factories thus dealt with, there are a number of small establishments, where goods are made up, but respecting which no statistics are available.

The following particulars are furnished respecting the more important industries of the State:—

The number of tanneries, &c., increased by two during 1905, when 88 were in operation. The hands employed also increased from 1,439 to 1,614. The wages paid last year to the hands (excluding working proprietors) amounted to £114,339. The approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements during each of the last six years was:—

Tanneries, fell-mongeries, and wool-washing establishments.

VALUE OF TANNERIES: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Approximate Value of—		
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
	£	£	£
1900	91,530	51,250	117,960
1901	99,710	47,750	98,950
1902	103,329	54,179	104,114
1903	110,796	48,341	112,407
1904	109,095	41,979	104,005
1905	114,863	46,301	112,714

Tannery operations during the past year were carried on in 2,725 pits, where 9,440 tons of bark were used. The output for the last six years was:—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES : RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Number Tanned of—			Sheep Skins Stripped.	Wool Washed (weight after washing).
	Hides.	Calf Skins.	Sheep and other Skins.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	lbs.
1900 ...	500,549	165,802	1,395,600	1,431,811	6,866,383
1901 ...	406,260	181,522	676,936	615,614	8,511,171
1902 ...	424,786	189,886	313,166	453,660	5,279,916
1903 ...	397,367	179,425	629,465	925,263	6,197,723
1904 ...	381,473	134,003	674,105	643,532	5,166,200
1905 ...	393,695	139,506	544,145	562,705	4,543,927

The columns "Hides" and "Calf Skins" include the number of skins dealt with in small tanneries; but these are not included in the regular lists. The work done in these small tanneries was the tanning of 4,835 hides, 3,905 calf skins, and 9,114 sheep and other skins. The value of the leather imported into Victoria in 1905 was £204,518, of that exported, £307,902. The export of Victorian leather was valued at £252,569.

There were 20 soap and candle works in operation in 1905—one more than in the previous year. The hands employed numbered 514 (of whom 11 were females), including 14 working proprietors, and 19 managers. The value of the machinery, plant, land, and buildings and improvements was £202,742 in 1904, and £203,722 in 1905. The return for the last six years is:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—VALUE AND PRODUCTS : RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Products Made.	
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Soap. (Including that made in small Factories.)	Candles.
	£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.
1900 ...	95,114	42,675	58,049	133,678	46,624
1901 ...	97,260	42,870	60,940	143,140	47,313
1902 ...	91,325	39,967	56,852	165,188	49,406
1903 ...	103,411	42,288	64,354	151,414	45,052
1904 ...	101,486	38,295	62,961	170,028	41,521
1905 ...	105,529	36,605	61,588	157,446	42,049

The amount of wages paid to the hands employed was £43,527.

The quantity of soap, perfumed and other, imported during 1905 was 2,203,160 lbs., valued at £46,000; the quantity exported was 4,646,667 lbs., of which 3,829,979 lbs. was Victorian made. The former was valued at £52,652, and the latter at £35,602. The quantity of candles imported was 1,876,428 lbs., valued at £35,569; and the exports 903,373 lbs., valued at £18,091, including

624,059 lbs. of Victorian-made candles, valued at £12,567. The quantity of tallow used in the manufacture of soap and candles was 143,517 cwt.

The brickyards during the year increased from 111 to 121, and the number of hands increased from 1,432 to 1,513. The latter number (of whom 33 were females) included 131 working proprietors (of whom 1 was a female) and 42 managers and overseers. The sum of £110,383 was paid to the employés; and the value of land, plant, buildings, &c., was £263,301. The estimated value of the bricks made was £136,722.

Brickyards,
potteries,
earthen-
ware, &c.

The number of bricks made, and the value of pottery and of pipes and tiles manufactured during the last six years, were returned as follow :—

POTTERY, PIPES AND TILES : RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Number of Bricks Made.	Value of	
		Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
		£	£
1900	85,387,275	55,751	19,870
1901	86,769,000	73,060	23,695
1902	92,503,089	71,074	27,289
1903	79,105,831	81,732	34,572
1904	80,711,511	53,454	31,438
1905	91,495,284	56,086	27,205

NOTE.—The number of bricks includes those made in small brickyards.

The expansion of building operations in the city and suburbs during the last two years is reflected in the figures.

Forest saw-mills were established for the purpose of cutting native timber at or near the place where it is grown. The number of these mills during the last year was 124, or four less than in 1904. The number of hands employed in 1905 was 1,647, of whom 152 were working proprietors, and 41 were managers and overseers. The wages paid amounted to £102,176. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, improvements, together with the quantity and value of timber sawn during the last six years appears in the following statement :—

Forest
saw-mills.

FOREST SAW-MILLS : RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Timber Sawn.	
	Machinery and Plant in use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£	£	Super ft.	£
1900	104,500	7,520	27,350	44,782,330	125,121
1901	91,810	6,170	13,500	46,495,885	134,310
1902	81,898	6,380	11,854	40,494,660	128,430
1903	80,039	1,495*	10,797	38,841,322	116,845
1904	89,760	1,966*	12,301	49,250,000	147,750
1905	87,757	2,553*	10,861	47,635,358	142,905

* Value of land occupied by saw-mills only.

The other factories working in wood number 147, comprising—cooperage and cork-cutting works (11), employing 79 males, and paying £5,812 in wages; dairy and domestic implements and bellows (6), employing 108 males and 1 female, and paying £7,942 in wages; saw-milling, moulding and joinery works (92), employing 1,846 males and 3 females, and paying £150,934 in wages; mantelpiece (5), employing 157 males and 1 female, and paying £12,131 in wages; and wood carving and turnery (33), employing 172 males and 2 females, and paying £8,837 in wages. The total amount paid in wages to workers in wood, other than those employed in forest saw-mills, was £185,656; and the approximate value of land, buildings, machinery, &c. in use in the works was £309,519.

Firewood,
&c.

As the result of an investigation, it has been estimated that the average consumption of firewood in each household is about 3 tons per annum, and that the total consumption of the State is therefore about 750,000 tons, of the approximate value of £380,000.

In addition, there are supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines, obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

Bacon and
ham curing.

There were 26 establishments connected with this industry in 1905. The number of hands employed increased from 288 in 1904 to 314 in 1905. The approximate value of machinery and plant in use last year was £28,335; of land, £5,941; and of buildings and improvements, £25,650; and the wages paid to employes amounted to £24,525.

The following gives details of the industry for the six years ended 1905:—

BACON CURING : RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.		
	£	£	£	No.	lbs.
1900 ...	23,210	7,680	25,200	109,619	10,267,778
1901 ...	27,900	8,690	27,670	112,428	11,696,710
1902 ...	29,611	9,231	30,625	114,539	11,702,322
1903 ...	26,810	5,721	23,415	90,979	9,814,951
1904 ...	27,822	5,641	25,730	106,728	11,423,870
1905 ...	28,335	5,941	25,650	120,383	11,607,072

NOTE.—The columns, "Pigs Slaughtered" and "Weight of Bacon and Ham Cured," include the number and quantity dealt with in small factories. These are not included in the regular list.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms, viz.:—2,936,769 lbs. in 1900, 3,314,906 lbs. in 1901, 2,736,048 lbs. in 1902, 2,689,900 lbs. in 1903, 3,428,074 lbs. in 1904, and 4,826,593 lbs. in 1905. The total for the State in 1905 was thus 16,433,665 lbs.

Import and
export of
bacon and
hams.

The import of bacon and hams in 1905 was 536,260 lbs., valued at £13,683; and 3,194,011 lbs., valued at £100,172, were exported, including 2,869,896 lbs., valued at £89,943, cured in Victoria.

The number of butter and cheese factories (including 1 butterine factory) exclusive of creameries, was 215 in 1905. The great majority of these employed steam power. There was an increase of 1 from the previous year. Of the factories in operation in 1905, 171 made butter, 11 made butter and cheese, 5 made butter and concentrated milk, 27 made cheese only, and 1 made butterine. In 1905 there were 233 creameries, the maximum number being 399 in 1900. In 1905 the horse power of the engines used in factories and creameries was 2,837. The number of hands employed in 1905 was 1,381, a decrease of 19 from the previous year. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in 1905 was £539,926, or £17,515 more than in 1904. The quantity of milk received at the factories and creameries increased from 77,520,000 gallons in 1895 — the first year in which a record was kept — to 122,522,063 gallons in 1905, but this quantity was about 7,000,000 gallons less than the previous year.

Butter and cheese factories.

Butter and cheese made on farms.

The output from butter and cheese factories during the last six years was:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Butter.	Cream Sold.	Cheese.	Concentrated Milk Made.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	gallons.
1900 ...	48,839,996	38,274	2,508,843	263,138
1901 ...	40,824,928	50,092	2,073,940	266,083
1902 ...	32,927,546	23,739	2,128,835	243,904
1903 ...	40,707,377	17,882	3,602,988	236,581
1904 ...	55,058,391	7,242	2,599,443	226,810
1905 ...	52,274,639	16,513	2,447,938	232,310

In addition to the quantity of butter and cheese made in the factories, the following quantities were returned as having been made on farms, viz.:—Butter, 6,764,122 lbs. in 1900, 6,032,644 lbs. in 1901, 6,300,208 lbs. in 1902, 5,978,350 lbs. in 1903, 5,944,450 lbs. in 1904, and 5,332,182 lbs. in 1905; cheese, 1,775,327 lbs. in 1900, 1,900,728 lbs. in 1901, 1,720,726 lbs. in 1902, 2,078,527 lbs. in 1903, 2,148,408 lbs. in 1904, and 1,849,412 lbs. in 1905.

Butter and cheese made in factories and on farms.

Taking the returns of butter from all sources, the largest quantity, 61,002,841 lbs., was made in 1904. The largest quantity of cheese returned was 5,681,515 lbs. in 1903. Previously, the largest return was 5,052,782 lbs. in 1895. The total quantity of cheese made in factories and on farms in 1905 was 4,297,350 lbs.

Import and export of butter and cheese.

The import of butter was 2,282,310 lbs., valued at £93,242; and the export 38,372,483 lbs., valued at £1,616,651; 36,722,925 lbs. of the latter, valued at £1,546,302, being Victorian butter; 530,931 lbs. of cheese, valued at £14,469, was imported from abroad; and 1,268,500 lbs., valued at £34,005, was exported, including 1,114,537 lbs. of Victorian cheese, valued at £29,887.

The number of works for freezing and preserving meat increased from 6 in 1895 to 16 in 1905, the horse power from 529 to 1,256, and the number of hands from 238 to 599. The approximate value

Meat freezing and preserving works.

of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in 1905 was £286,443. The output was:—

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
	No.	Qrs.	No.	No.
1900	437,242	16,096	4,840,128	44,050
1901	417,721	6,395	3,990,460	71,490
1902	375,178	1,338	6,218,422	34,228
1903	294,906	1,424	7,003,022*	41,460
1904	459,963	3,394	8,086,776*	46,820*
1905	649,107	5,656	10,259,904	51,705

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Fish.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1900	5,593	2,198	24,874	831
1901	3,304	2,417	26,303	1,140
1902	7,705	14,913	16,537	2,134
1903	8,796	2,653	17,380	4,492
1904	4,248	491	14,977	535
1905	4,866	1,435	6,665	...

* Figures amended since last publication.

Imports and exports of frozen and preserved meats.

The following is a statement showing the imports and exports of frozen and preserved meats, exclusive of bacon and ham, during 1905:—

		Imports (including transfers from other States).		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Frozen—			£		£
Mutton	... .. lbs.	1,277,952 lbs.	15,310	18,955,231 lbs.	288,765
Beef	... .. "	373,875 "	4,124	1,693,079 "	23,183
Pork	... .. "	118,307 "	3,305	117,172 "	2,124
Rabbits and Hares	... .. "	41,100 "	274	...	221,082
Poultry	... .. "	8,715 "	343	...	6,960
Game	... .. "	4,950 "	127	12,041 "	469
Other meats	... .. "	217,128 "	2,550	155,487 "	1,960
Meats—Fresh and smoked	... .. "	880,736 "	4,929	259,378 "	3,304
„ Potted and concentrated	... .. "	... .. "	7,230	...	960
„ Preserved in tins	lbs	£35,710 "	26,334	1,617,129 "	33,108
„ Not elsewhere included	cwt.	1,088 cwt.	1,380	1,646 cwt.	2,452
Total value	...	...	65,906	...	584,367

The number of flour mills in 1905 was 64, which was a decrease Flour mills. on the previous year of 3, but the hands employed increased by 22. Full particulars relating to flour mills are given in the following table:—

FLOUR MILLS: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Wheat Operated on for Flour.	Flour Made.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.		
	£	£	£	bushels.	tons.
1900	297,880	74,442	184,470	8,387,323	169,739
1901	280,130	70,530	175,520	9,482,175	190,845
1902	256,980	76,121	171,125	8,491,224	170,696
1903	261,530	68,917	166,869	5,762,849	115,368
1904	235,508	52,220	147,559	10,012,476	202,314
1905	238,139	56,910	157,785	10,232,491	209,058

During the year 1,756,771 lbs. of Victorian biscuits, valued at Import and export of bread-stuffs. £32,577, and 158,001,100 lbs. of Victorian flour, valued at £590,297, were exported; as well as 142,533 lbs. of biscuits, valued at £3,028, and 1,653,600 lbs. of flour, valued at £6,462, received from outside the State. The imports were 348,307 lbs. of biscuits, valued at £8,610, and 2,731,600 lbs. of flour, valued at £10,409.

There are two sugar refineries working in Victoria, full particulars Sugar refineries. of which will be found in the following table:—

SUGAR REFINERIES: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Sugar Refineries.		Actual Horse-power of Engines Used.	Average Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of—			Cane Sugar Treated (Raw).	Refined Sugar Made.	Refined Treacle Made.
	Total Number.	Using Steam Engines.			Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings.			
					£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1900	2	2	424	301	74,500	7,000	56,000	1,004,913	944,049	34,080
1901	2	2	424	324	74,500	7,000	56,000	1,129,586	1,052,742	40,320
1902	2	2	424	346	82,000	10,000	76,500	952,801	879,521	51,052
1903	2	2	474	344	83,500	10,000	76,500	1,087,005	1,025,583	51,109
1904	2	2	506	343	83,500	10,000	76,500	1,123,381	1,071,995	36,803
1905	2	2	526	352	87,500	10,000	76,900	1,143,742	1,079,454	42,219

The number of breweries in 1905 was 44, being one less than in Breweries. the previous year, but the hands employed increased by 27. The approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and

improvements, the quantities of materials used, and the beer made during the last six years, were:—

BREWERIES: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Materials Used—			Beer Made.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.	
	£	£	£	cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.
1900	204,840	230,530	269,410	111,863	598,094	648,648	16,162,550
1901	212,280	236,310	271,600	113,686	608,445	650,214	16,563,068
1902	211,036	228,990	273,325	115,258	625,441	677,262	17,162,680
1903	209,492	229,965	277,383	102,651	552,042	569,981	15,423,149
1904	231,687	229,965	291,180	100,430	530,771	544,524	14,927,873
1905	232,354	198,760	291,738	99,230	529,067	582,012	15,176,439

NOTE.—The columns under “Materials Used” and “Beer Made” include those of small breweries, not included in the regular list.

Distilleries.

The number of distilleries increased from 5 in 1904 to 7 in 1905, the hands employed from 24 to 38, and the estimated value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements from £19,365 to £32,782. Although there has been some improvement in the last two years, the industry is still a long way behind what it was in 1900 and 1901.

The materials used in the manufacture, and the quantity of spirits distilled, were:—

DISTILLERIES: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Materials Used.							Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Wheat.	Maize.	Other Grain.	Sugar and Molasses.	Beer.	
	Gal.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	lbs.	Gal.	Proof gal.
1900	160,301	91,223	2,353	3,692	26	4,652,480	...	439,117
1901	148,584	123,394	1,541	16,000	2,464	2,853,760	2,265	490,550
1902	128,272	16,744	87	11,880	2,507	1,780,016	...	190,644
1903	207,621	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	41,083
1904	293,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,745
1905	348,791	...	...	...	...	199,360	...	85,690

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in the previous table. The following quantities were distilled during the last six years in vineyards for that purpose:—30,554 gallons in 1900, 38,058 gallons in 1901, 49,867 gallons in 1902, 56,851 gallons

in 1903, 73,210 gallons in 1904, and 78,163 gallons in 1905. The following are the quantities of Victorian spirits consumed (*i.e.*, duty paid) in the years named:—194,345 gallons in 1900, 297,486 gallons in 1901, 234,986 gallons in 1902, 189,068 gallons in 1903, 253,555 gallons in 1904, and 254,827 gallons in 1905.

In some of the leading distilleries no spirit has been distilled since the imposition of the new duties. To the reduction of the differential duty, from 4s. to 1s. per gallon, the distillers have ascribed the great falling-off in this industry.

The number of jam, pickle, and sauce factories in 1905 was 26, being one less than in the previous year, but the hands employed increased from 1,336 to 1,349; there was also an increase in the value of the machinery, plant, lands, and buildings from £118,620 to £125,417, and in the horse power of engines used from 252 to 314. Jam, pickle, and sauce works.

The following are the particulars of the materials used in, and of the output of, jam, pickle, and sauce factories during the year:—Fruit used, 175,119 cwt.; sugar used, 107,382 cwt.; jams and jellies made, 192,579 cwt.; fruit preserved, 35,395 cwt.; fruit pulped, 44,450 cwt.; sauce made, 2,029,644 pints; pickles made, 312,680 pints.

The value of the imports of pickles and sauces was £17,683; that of the exports of these goods £17,424. The value of jams and jellies imported was £24,240; of that exported, £86,376. Salt works.

The following table contains full particulars relating to salt works for the past six years:—

SALT WORKS: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery.	Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of—			Crude Salt Raised.	
				Machinery and Plant in use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Quantity.	Value.
				£	£	£	Tons.	£
1900	5	2	76	2,650	700	20,950	5,326	3,995
1901	5	2	72	4,550	700	24,080	7,118	5,339
1902	4	1	59	4,150	410	24,660	7,147	5,360
1903	3	1	63	4,300	400	26,025	9,374	7,030
1904	4	2	54	4,675	690	26,623	2,739	2,053
1905	3	3	52	4,043	404	27,016	13,920	10,440

Although the number, 10, of tobacco manufactories in 1905 was only one more than in the previous year, the number of hands employed was greater by 214, and the value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements increased from £169,778 to £190,528. Tobacco, &c. manufactories.

The quantity of material used and the output also very materially increased, as will be seen from the particulars in the following table:—

TOBACCO FACTORIES: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf.			Quantity Manufactured of—			
	Imported Duty Paid.	Operated on.		Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes
		Imported.	Colonial.				
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.	
1900	1,743,280	1,661,632	276,407	1,722,236	794	11,584,442	111,010,705
1901	2,742,653	2,542,580	230,113	2,365,831	1,133	13,025,840	125,693,100
1902	969,602	1,379,905	205,434	1,630,510	550	11,936,455	100,817,104
1903	1,910,553	2,052,100	304,049	2,390,976	813	9,336,975	58,928,535
1904	2,597,035	2,768,873	266,053	3,166,767	1,122	12,419,426	73,304,100
1905	3,772,322	3,597,887	265,219	3,981,357	1,051	14,324,536	103,673,300

NOTE.—The quantity manufactured in small factories (£5 licences) is included in the above, but does not appear in the regular list.

The total consumption of tobacco in 1894, 1899, and 1904, was—

Year.	Total Consumption.	
	Quantity.	Average per Head.
	lbs.	lbs.
1894	2,266,000	1.93
1899	2,492,879	2.10
1904	2,771,332	2.29

Woollen
mills.

The woollen mills increased by one in 1905, and there was a general improvement in the business of these mills; the horse-power of the engines increased from 1,719 to 2,000, the number of hands from 1,231 to 1,315, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements from £306,889 to £328,169, during the same period. The quantities of wool and cotton used, and of goods manufactured, were:—

WOOLLEN MILLS: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Quantity of Scoured Wool Used	Quantity of Cotton Used.	Goods Manufactured—			
			Tweed and Cloth.	Flannel.	Blankets.	Shawls and Rugs.
	lbs.	lbs.	yards	yards.	No. of Pairs.	No.
1900 ...	1,831,000	178,332	971,267	1,596,120	56,340	3,500
1901 ...	2,023,509	250,184	818,975	2,229,617	49,302	4,600
1902 ...	2,149,897	273,335	708,749	2,612,343	67,609	5,718
1903 ...	2,130,100	368,749	662,381	3,201,275	77,601	6,565
1904 ...	2,368,871	211,256	697,726	3,301,004	86,253	8,431
1905 ...	2,663,587	499,630	738,924	3,355,013	145,106	8,516

The boot factories increased from 131 in 1904 to 136 in 1905, the horse-power of the engines from 508 to 564, the number of hands from 5,655 to 5,910, and the approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements from £241,342 to £243,549. The following are the quantities of goods manufactured each year from 1900 to 1905:—

BOOT FACTORIES: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—*		
	Boots and Shoes.	Boot and Shoe Uppers for other than Factory use.	Slippers.
	No. of pairs.	No of pairs.	No. of pairs.
1900 ...	3,446,809	18,639	66,740
1901 ...	3,123,749	66,057	92,174
1902 ...	3,613,487	72,391	216,483
1903 ...	3,574,761	99,222	150,012
1904 ...	4,065,881†	98,216†	189,108
1905 ...	3,951,033	112,742	165,892

* Including output of small factories not included in regular list.

† Figures amended since last publication.

NOTE.—The number of slippers returned for 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905 includes canvass shoes and house-boots, which were not returned previous to these years.

The value of boots and shoes imported into the State during 1905 was £93,879; the value of the exports was £339,749, including £294,016 worth of Victorian manufacture, the main portion of which was to the adjoining States.

Electric light works did not increase in number in 1905, but there was a marked advance in the industry in all other ways. The number of hands employed was 251, against 222 in the previous year, and the horse-power of the engines used was raised from 5,226 to 6,754. Other particulars relating to this class of works are given in the following table:—

ELECTRIC LIGHT WORKS: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Electricity Supplied.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	
	£	£	£	British Units.
1900 ...	145,580	16,060	37,700	6,100,519
1901 ...	220,690	15,240	86,730	6,680,214
1902 ...	204,022	10,000	67,661	6,450,560
1903 ...	198,751	9,750	76,733	5,626,568
1904 ...	374,850	12,085	98,809	6,644,343
1905 ...	416,847	13,709	107,543	7,698,394

Gasworks.

Forty-eight gasworks were in operation in 1905, the same number as in the previous year.

The quantities of coal used, of gas made, and of coke produced, during the period under review, are shown hereunder:—

GASWORKS: RETURN FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.
	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.
1900 ...	153,455	1,516,531,100	77,255
1901 ...	159,374	1,567,649,380	84,546
1902 ...	169,356	1,642,652,799	92,308
1903 ...	166,018	1,628,889,400	94,947
1904 ...	166,307	1,649,396,000	97,357
1905 ...	168,007	1,707,184,000	98,559

In addition to the coal used, 108,531 gallons of oil in 1902, 105,651 in 1903, 117,114 in 1904, and 137,247 in 1905, were also consumed.

TOTAL PRODUCTION.

Total
production.

The following is a return of the estimated value of Victorian products for the year 1905, which shows a total of £33,935,611, and that is an increase on the previous year of £2,283,578. The increases are:—Primary products, £1,807,566; and manufacturing, £476,012.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTS, 1905.

—					Produce.	Value.
<i>Cultivation.</i>						£
Wheat ...	...	...	...	bushels	23,417,670	3,366,290
Oats ...	...	...	...	"	7,232,425	678,040
Barley, Malting ...	...	...	...	"	645,456	126,402
Barley, Other ...	...	...	...	"	416,683	56,426
Maize ...	...	...	...	"	641,216	88,167
Other Cereals ...	...	...	...	"	294,099	52,693
Grass and Clover Seed ...	...	...	...	"	33,280	8,320
Potatoes ...	...	...	...	tons	115,352	597,426
Onions ...	...	...	...	"	25,597	133,638
Other Root Crops ...	...	...	...	"	22,808	39,914
Hay ...	...	...	...	"	864,177	1,641,936
Straw ...	...	...	...	"	141,538	35,384
Green Forage* ...	...	...	...	acres	34,041	85,103
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	"	169	1,944
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c.	...	...	...	cwt.	60,158	27,071
Raisins, ordinary ...	...	...	...	lbs.	2,622,920	43,715
" sultanas ...	...	...	...	"	2,190,320	45,631

Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTS, 1905—continued.

		Produce.	Value.
<i>Cultivation—continued.</i>			
Currants	lbs.	717,156	£ 11,952
Wine	gallons	1,726,444	86,322
Hops	cwt.	1,906	11,563
Other Crops	acres	3,263	27,735
Fruit grown for Sale in Orchards and Gardens	"	47,312	369,500
Fruit in Private Orchards and Gardens	"	4,962	9,924
Market Gardens	"	7,333	183,325
Total ... ..		...	7,728,421
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>			
Milk Consumed in natural state	gallons	30,426,600	697,276
Butter made	lbs.	57,606,821	2,496,580
Cheese made	"	4,297,350	102,563
Cream made (not for butter)	gallons	77,900	15,580
Concentrated Milk	"	232,310	40,654
Horses produced	No.	13,559	176,267
Cattle "	"	308,008	2,064,000
Sheep "	"	2,910,457	1,599,800*
Pigs "	"	232,379	331,140
Wool produced	lbs.	75,738,303	3,313,550
Total ... ..		...	10,837,410
<i>Mining.</i>			
Gold, fine	ozs.	746,166	3,173,744
Coal	tons	155 185	79,060
Stone from Quarries ... ..	...	...	52,649
Limestone ... ..	...	...	28,916
Salt (crude) ... ..	...	...	10,440
Other Metals and Minerals ... ..	...	...	16,646
Total ... ..		..	3,361,455
<i>Forest Produce.</i>			
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only) ... ..	...	...	142,905
Firewood (estimated) ... ..	...	...	380,000
Bark for Tanning ... ..	...	...	63,820
Total ... ..	...	...	586,725
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Honey and Beeswax ... ..	...	...	16,206
Poultry production (estimated) ... ..	...	...	1,491,550
Rabbits, Hares, and Game ... ..	...	...	183,560
Fish ... ..	...	...	69,034
Total ... ..	...	...	1,760,350
Total Value of Primary Products ... ..	...	...	24,274,361
Manufacturing.—Value added during process...	...	...	9,661,250†
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	33,935,611

* Exclusive of value of wool obtained from skins stripped, and that on skins exported.

† Exclusive of butter and cheese factories and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber included above.

Production
per head of
population.

The mean population of the State for the year 1905 was 1,212,517, and the figures of this table show the value of production per head to be as under:—

			Per Head of Population.		
			£	s.	d.
Cultivation	...	...	6	7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dairying and pastoral	...	...	8	18	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mining	...	...	2	15	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Forest produce	...	...	0	9	8
Honey and beeswax	}	...	1	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poultry					
Rabbits, hares, and game					
Fish					
Primary products	...	...	20	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Manufacturing	...	...	7	19	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total	...	...	27	19	9

SUMMARY FOR THE YEARS 1905 AND 1904.

					1905.	1904.
					£	£
Cultivation	...	...	...	...	7,728,421	6,216,213
Dairying and Pastoral	...	...	...	...	10,837,410	10,494,308
Mining	...	...	...	...	3,361,455	3,420,136
Forest	...	...	...	...	586,725	610,567
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,760,350	1,725,571
Total Primary Products	...	...	...	...	24,274,361	22,466,795
Manufacturing.—Value added during process	...	...	...	...	9,661,250	9,185,238
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	33,935,611	31,652,033
Increase in 1905	...	...	...	...	...	2,283,578

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD.

Year.	Mean Population.	Primary Products.	Manufacturing.— Value added during process.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1905	1,212,517	20 0 5	7 19 4	27 19 9
1904	1,207,537	18 12 1	7 12 2	26 4 3

PRODUCTION, AUSTRALASIA, 1904-5.

A table showing the value of production in the Australian States and New Zealand for the year 1904-5 will be found in Part *Australasian Statistics* of this work.

INTERCHANGE.

By the Commonwealth Constitution the collection of Customs and Excise duties was transferred to the Federal Government on the 1st January, 1901, and the departments of Posts and Telegraphs and Defence were transferred by proclamation on 1st March following. The Commonwealth Government collects the revenue of these departments, and after deducting the expenditure of the transferred departments incurred in the State, and the State's proportion of new expenditure on a population basis, returns the balance to the State.

Customs
and Excise
transferred
to Com-
monwealth.

A limit to the amount which the Commonwealth may expend is fixed by Section 87 of the Constitution, which provides that not more than one-fourth of the net revenue from Customs and Excise shall be applied to the expenses of the Commonwealth. Ten years after the introduction of uniform duties, the Commonwealth Parliament may repeal or alter this provision. After 8th October, 1906, the Commonwealth Parliament may alter the basis of the distribution of Customs and Excise revenue amongst the States, and may provide for distribution on a population or any other basis. A provisional tariff was introduced by resolution of the House of Representatives on the 8th October, 1901; and the tariff, in its present form, was finally passed on 16th September, 1902, with various modifications of the duties as first proposed.

Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903. It is, however, very much to be regretted that this information as now compiled is incomplete in regard to matters of first importance to each State. The returns prepared for 1903 were ample for all purposes; but, inasmuch as they were not fully published by the Federal Government, the work was carried out by the States. The export returns for 1904 and 1905 are defective, as home produce exported to the other Australian States was not recorded, and the returns for 1906 are being compiled on the same defective lines.

Imports and
exports.

The total value of Victoria's imports and exports and their value per head of the population for each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1905.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1900 ...	18,301,811	15 6 9	17,422,552	14 12 0
1901 ...	18,927,340	15 14 8	18,646,097	15 10 0
1902 ...	18,270,245	15 2 8	18,210,523	15 1 8
1903 ...	17,859,171	14 15 6	19,707,068	16 6 0
1904 ...	20,096,442	16 12 10	24,404,917	20 4 3
1905 ...	22,337,886	18 8 6.	22,758,828	18 15 5

The trade of 1905 is somewhat greater than that of 1904, and considerably greater than that of other years. The imports exceeded those of any year since 1890, and the exports those of all other years, excepting 1904. Compared with 1904, there is an increase in imports equivalent to £1 15s. 8d. per head of the population, but a decrease in exports equivalent to £1 8s. 10d. per head. Per head of population imports exceeded exports in 1900 by 14s. 9d., in 1901 by 4s. 8d., and in 1902 by 1s. only, but in 1903, 1904, and 1905 exports exceeded imports by £1 10s. 6d., £3 11s. 6d., and 6s. 11d. per head respectively.

Imports and
exports to
principal
countries.

Trade with the other Australian States, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, other British possessions, and all foreign countries in each of the last five years was as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES,
1901 TO 1905.

Countries.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Imports.					
From—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	6,240,460	5,412,520	5,519,556	7,353,067	9,380,031
New Zealand ...	619,894	1,151,179	1,043,509	873,304	843,264
United Kingdom ...	7,221,801	6,935,040	5,977,947	7,266,239	7,472,489
India and Ceylon ...	687,383	546,839	680,894	605,565	848,727
South Africa ...	2,920	2,459	2,239	2,206	5,581
Other British Possessions	350,039	579,736	423,599	376,880	347,307
Belgium ...	197,275	162,212	150,672	214,908	205,772
France ...	141,107	114,918	108,906	113,863	118,168
Germany ...	822,685	903,189	796,897	952,322	925,040
United States of America	1,537,598	1,494,486	1,976,015	1,538,623	1,480,809
Other Foreign Countries	1,106,178	967,667	1,178,937	799,465	710,698
Total ...	18,927,340	18,270,245	17,859,171	20,096,442	22,337,886

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Countries.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Exports.					
To—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	5,570,838	7,841,188	8,522,056	8,232,223	8,730,187
New Zealand ...	465,704	638,735	524,898	508,227	552,820
United Kingdom ...	5,425,772	3,433,310	3,280,134	7,953,077	7,472,462
India and Ceylon	814,046	1,321,633	3,549,910	2,847,755	849,450
South Africa ...	3,891,057	2,823,677	1,226,981	993,883	917,238
Other British Possessions	144,364	117,200	133,770	204,289	246,839
Belgium ...	265,281	397,356	431,979	627,674	697,885
France ...	636,277	817,280	967,770	1,301,371	1,529,438
Germany ...	546,567	464,144	568,985	857,113	534,121
United States of America	249,598	128,896	312,297	454,911	423,979
Other Foreign Countries	636,593	227,104	188,288	424,394	804,409
Total ...	18,646,097	18,210,523	19,707,068	24,404,917	22,758,828

A mere comparison of the figures of the last two years is misleading. Although the total exports in 1904 were £1,646,089 greater in value than those of 1905, that was on account of the large amount of gold coin and bullion—£4,444,011—exported in the former as against £1,999,297 in the latter year. The value of the merchandise exported in 1905 exceeded that of the previous year by £798,625.

The proportion of imports coming from Australian States formed 33 per cent. of the total in 1901, 30 in 1902, 31 in 1903, 36½ in 1904, and 42 per cent. in 1905, the percentage coming from the United Kingdom being 38 in 1901 and 1902, 33 in 1903, 36 in 1904, and 33 in 1905. The average contributions for the five years to Victorian imports by other countries were—New Zealand 4½ per cent., India and Ceylon 3½, Belgium 1 per cent., Germany 4½, the United States of America 8, and all others 7½ per cent. Of the total exports the proportion sent to Australian States was 30 per cent. in 1901, 43 in 1902 and 1903, 34 in 1904, and 38 per cent. in 1905, the proportion sent to the United Kingdom being 29 per cent. in 1901, 19 in 1902, 17 in 1903, and 33 per cent. in 1904 and 1905; India and Ceylon took 4½ per cent. in 1901, 7 in 1902, 18 in 1903, 11½ in 1904, and 4 per cent. in 1905; whilst South Africa took 21 per cent. in 1901, 15½ in 1902, 6 in 1903, and 4 per cent. in 1904 and 1905. On the average for the five years New Zealand took about 2½ per cent. of Victorian exports, Belgium 2, France 5,

Germany 3, the United States of America $1\frac{1}{2}$, and all other countries 3 per cent. British countries contributed 80 per cent. of the total imports in 1901 and 1902, 76 in 1903, $81\frac{1}{2}$ in 1904, and 85 per cent. in 1905, and took $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total exports in 1901, 89 in 1902, $87\frac{1}{2}$ in 1903, 85 in 1904, and 83 per cent. in 1905. In each of the last 5 years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with India and Ceylon, South Africa, Belgium, and France; but with New Zealand, Germany, and the United States, the value of imports was greater than that of exports. In 1904 there was an excess of exports, but in the other four years an excess of imports in trade with the United Kingdom, and in interchange with the other Australian States there was an excess of exports in 1902, 1903, and 1904.

Trade with
United
Kingdom.

On the whole, during the five years under review, Victorian trade with the United Kingdom shows an increase from £12,647,573 to £14,944,951; but as compared with our total trade, a decline is shown from 34 to 33 per cent. The proportion of imports declined from 38 to 33 per cent., but that of exports increased from 29 to 33 per cent.

Trade with
United
States.

Leaving British countries out of consideration, our largest trade is with the United States, amounting in 1905 to nearly two millions, of which nearly one and a half millions represent imports. As compared with the year 1901, however, this trade has only increased by £117,592, but its proportion to the total trade has diminished from nearly 5 to 4 per cent.

Trade with
Germany.

Germany next claims attention, with which country the total trade in 1901 was £1,369,252, and in 1905, £1,459,161, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole in each case. Here the imports and exports for 1904 are fairly equal, but the figures for 1905 show a considerable decline in exports.

Trade with
France.

With France, contrary to our experience with the United States and Germany, our principal trade is in exports, which in 1905 amounted to £1,529,438, as against imports £118,168; the increase in the total trade in the five years is £870,222, viz., exports £893,161, less a decline in imports of £22,939. The proportion to the total in 1901 was 2, and in 1905 nearly 4 per cent.

Articles
imported
from
different
countries.

In the table which follows, the average annual value of imports from the United Kingdom, British possessions, and foreign countries for the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 are compared with similar information for the years 1903, 1904, and 1905. The various articles are grouped under seven classes, according to the classification adopted by a conference of statisticians at Hobart in 1902:—

VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO VICTORIA FROM COUNTRIES
BEYOND AUSTRALIA, 1894-6 AND 1903-5.

Class of Articles.	Period.	Average Annual Imports from—					
		United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.			
				Germany.	United States.	Others.	Total Foreign Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foods, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	1894-6	606,767	489,500	40,861	70,748	334,427	446,036
	1903-5	554,538	678,351	71,851	450,409	519,258	1,041,518
Animals and plants ..	1894-6	12,419	11,065	6,272	365	1,216	7,853
	1903-5	24,201	33,727	9,682	2,148	6,540	18,370
Textile fabrics, dress, and manufactured fibrous materials	1894-6	2,428,097	145,522	80,918	5,017	82,987	168,922
	1903-5	3,188,940	289,393	193,845	68,371	107,156	369,372
Products of arts and manufactures, not otherwise classified	1894-6	1,414,160	21,907	154,343	163,079	156,735	474,157
	1903-5	2,013,802	51,766	414,671	581,978	342,530	1,339,179
Staple animal and vegetable substances	1894-6	301,231	137,810	31,039	156,806	42,241	230,086
	1903-5	422,095	358,585	107,718	461,604	148,366	717,688
Staple minerals and metals	1894-6	360,064	210,699	47,891	2,604	29,091	79,586
	1903-5	613,708	602,977	89,646	95,750	74,098	259,494
Miscellaneous articles imperfectly defined	1894-6	48,568	6,227	4,618	4,872	3,032	12,522
	1903-5	88,274	2,893	4,006	4,889	2,515	11,410
Total of all articles	1894-6	5,171,306	1,022,730	365,942	403,491	649,729	1,419,162
	1903-5	6,905,558	2,017,692	891,419	1,665,149	1,200,463	3,757,031

This return shows that the average annual value of imports from countries beyond Australia had increased by 67 per cent. between the two periods, and that the increased value in articles from the United Kingdom was 33 per cent., from British Possessions 97 per cent., and from foreign countries 165 per cent.; also, that of the total imports during each period, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom and British Possessions decreased from 81 to 70 per cent., while that supplied by foreign countries increased from 19 to 30 per cent. The increased trade with foreign countries is most prominent under products of arts and manufactures, the principal articles of which, especially in the imports from Germany and the United States, are machines, tools, and implements. Staple vegetable substances from the United States also show a marked increase, chiefly through the larger trade in printing paper and timber. The advance shown in the value of food, &c., imported from the United States is not of a permanent character, as the average figures for 1903-5 are about doubled in consequence of the large and exceptional importations of wheat from there during 1903. Under imports from British Possessions the most noticeable increase is in staple minerals and metals, and this is wholly due to larger importations of gold bullion from New Zealand.

Trade with
Australian
States.

Trade with each of the other States of the Commonwealth in each of the last five years was as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OTHER STATES, 1901 TO 1905.

State.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Imports.					
From—	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales...	4,597,861	3,669,446	3,297,545	4,352,895	5,477,163
Queensland ...	517,696	499,595	400,766	875,415	1,172,771
South Australia ...	492,654	524,952	904,962	693,600	770,778
Western Australia	276,832	291,004	221,989	166,759	207,623
Tasmania ..	355,417	427,523	694,294	1,264,398	1,751,696
Total Inter-State	6,240,460	5,412,520	5,519,556	7,353,067	9,380,031
Exports.					
To—	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales...	2,992,342	3,747,504	4,430,742	3,973,818	3,932,531
Queensland ...	366,783	1,024,894	738,498	592,529	717,399
South Australia ...	523,978	702,157	857,498	1,111,964	1,392,222
Western Australia	988,481	1,122,500	1,243,833	1,250,355	1,331,877
Tasmania ...	699,254	1,244,133	1,251,485	1,303,557	1,356,158
Total Inter-State	5,570,838	7,841,188	8,522,056	8,232,223	8,730,187

This statement, which includes for 1905 under the head of exports, £2,828,840 worth of goods other than those of Victorian origin, serves to illustrate the growing importance of Melbourne as a distributing and manufacturing centre for the neighbouring States. This is more apparent in the classes of articles imported and exported. The imports chiefly comprise raw materials for manufacture, or for transfer to oversea markets, and in 1905 the nine articles of highest value accounted for 78 per cent. of the total as follow:—Wool, £2,906,822; live stock (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs), £1,801,850; sugar, £644,016; gold and silver (bullion and specie), £621,390; coal, £387,060; tin ingots, £315,302; hides and skins, £289,845; fruit, £166,810; and wheat, £165,155. On the other hand, the exports are mainly in a manufactured form, and are for consumption in the States. They are also more varied than in the case of imports; the nine leading items account for 49 per cent. of the total, and are as follow:—Live stock, £862,043; bullion and specie, £794,234; apparel and attire, £570,631; machines, tools, and implements, £449,268; butter, £339,049; boots and

shoes, £330,700; piece goods, £404,613; tobacco, £257,059; and metal manufactures, £240,144. Further, the table shows that after the abolition of Inter-State duties towards the end of 1901, exports to the other States increased considerably notwithstanding that in 1904, as compared with 1903, they declined by £289,833. In 1901 the imports exceeded the exports, but in the next three years the reverse was the case, and in 1905 the imports, which show an increase of £2,026,964 over the previous year, were again in excess, though the exports had increased by £497,964. The average yearly figures for the five years show an excess of about £998,000 in exports, made up of an excess in exports to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, amounting to £1,467,000, less an excess of imports from New South Wales and Queensland together amounting to about £469,000. In 1905, as compared with 1901, imports from New South Wales increased by £879,302, from Queensland by £655,075, from South Australia by £278,124, and from Tasmania by £1,396,279—the latter being an increase of no less than 393 per cent.; but imports from Western Australia decreased by £69,209. Comparing the same years, viz.:—1905 with 1901, exports to New South Wales increased by £940,189, or 31 per cent.; to Queensland by £350,616, or 96 per cent.; to South Australia by £868,244, or 166 per cent.; to Western Australia by £343,396, or 35 per cent.; and to Tasmania by £656,904, or 94 per cent.

In 1901 the total trade of Victoria with the other States was valued at £11,811,298, of which the imports formed 53 per cent., and the exports 47 per cent. In 1905 this trade had increased to £18,110,218, or by 53 per cent., the imports representing 52 per cent., and the exports 48 per cent. of the total.

No record of Victorian produce exported to other States since 1903 has been kept by the Customs Department; but information has been supplied by which a reliable estimate can be made. The years 1903 and 1904 show a considerable increase in the value of Victorian produce exported, the increase per head of population over 1902 being 18s. 8d. in 1903 and £2 19s. 2d. in 1904; but in 1905, consequent on the small exports of gold, the total per head was very little more than in 1902. The exports of merchandise in the last year show a decline of 5 per cent. as against 1904; but a considerable increase over all other years. The proportion to the total exports was 76 per cent. in each of the first three years, 71 per cent. in 1904, and only 63 per cent. in 1905. The principal articles of domestic produce exported are wool, wheat, and butter and cheese, all of which in 1904 show a substantial increase in value over the three preceding years, but which in 1905 was not maintained.

Victorian
produce
exported.

The values of the *principal* articles of export the produce or manufactures of Victoria during each of the last five years were as follow:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED, 1901 TO 1905.

Principal Articles.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals—Cattle ...	131,535	66,733	315,399	167,141	293,241
Horses ...	253,310	214,354	182,996	228,209	278,033
Sheep ...	125,025	163,206	704,622	340,199	326,526
Butter and Cheese	1,246,739	796,789	1,303,422	1,593,377	1,576,189
Fruit—Dried ...	20,058	44,249	56,768	70,492	56,808
Fresh ...	65,162	50,621	81,692	31,137	68,522
Jams and					
Jellies ...	46,178	111,178	82,755	71,941	73,233
Grain—Oats ...	250,308	149,535	45,818	163,121	165,585
Wheat ...	1,064,649	500,436	33,052	2,581,276	1,835,204
Other ...	23,571	102,768	53,961	50,075	68,553
Grain prepared—					
Flour ...	199,506	179,293	74,479	364,705	590,297
Hay and Chaff ...	407,433	1,242,186	339,660	65,420	97,471
Fodder ...	85,540	90,142	69,306	121,375	63,260
Meat—Bacon and					
Ham ...	91,870	129,817	137,971	108,750	89,943
Frozen Beef	6,680	10,135	24,724	25,555	22,697
„ Mutton	124,849	185,539	191,647	233,154	275,195
„ Rabbits					
& Hares	104,959	160,445	167,914	126,432	220,940
Skins and Hides ...	252,682	365,659	323,245	414,677	535,086
Wool ...	2,762,801	1,602,177	1,848,925	3,443,153	2,501,990
Other Articles ...	2,567,555	3,352,980	4,548,497	3,701,037	4,059,628
Total Merchandise	9,835,410	9,518,242	10,586,853	13,901,226	13,198,401
Gold (Bullion and Specie) ...	4,298,618	4,305,697	4,353,171	3,468,383	1,078,560
Total ...	14,134,028	13,823,939	14,940,024	17,369,609	14,276,961
Per head of Population ...	£ s. d. 11 15 0	£ s. d. 11 8 6	£ s. d. 12 7 2	£ s. d. 14 7 8	£ s. d. 11 15 6
Percentage of Total Exports ...	75·801	75·912	75·810	71·173	62·731

Distribution
of Victorian
produce.

The following table shows the destination of this produce under four principal heads for the past five years:—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1901 TO 1905.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Australian States ...	3,649,138	6,120,850	6,093,933	5,478,995	5,901,347
United Kingdom ...	4,124,991	2,137,768	2,298,484	6,178,666	4,454,510
Other British Possessions	4,953,443	4,512,570	5,154,382	3,530,530	1,551,420
Foreign Countries ...	1,406,456	1,052,751	1,393,225	2,181,418	2,369,684
Total ...	14,134,028	13,823,939	14,940,024	17,369,609	14,276,961

Of the Victorian produce exported, 26 per cent. was sent to the sister States in 1901, 44½ in 1902, 41 in 1903, 31½ in 1904, and 41 per cent. in 1905. Twenty-nine per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom in 1901, 15½ in 1902 and 1903, 35½ in 1904, and 31 per cent. in 1905. Thirty-five per cent. was sent to other British Possessions in 1901, 32½ in 1902, 34½ in 1903, 20½ in 1904, and 11 per cent. in 1905. Ten per cent. was sent to foreign countries in 1901, 7½ in 1902, 9 in 1903, 12½ in 1904, and 17 per cent. in 1905. Compared with 1904, the total value of domestic produce exported in 1905 shows a decrease of £3,092,648, or 18 per cent.

Decreases occur in exports to the United Kingdom and British Possessions, and in the case of the former, chiefly in wheat, oats, and gold coin. To the British Possessions, there were large decreases in the exports to Cape Colony, Ceylon, and India, principally in gold coin to the two latter and in wheat to Cape Colony.

Victoria imports a considerable quantity of timber, including large quantities of American oregon and Baltic deal. The following is a statement of the imports and exports during the five years 1901 to 1905:—

Imports and
exports of
timber.

VALUE OF TIMBER IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1901 TO 1905.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Imports	600,304	640,392	380,158	597,210	598,486
Imports from Australian States and New Zealand...	150,539	144,699	114,943	152,203	195,217
Imports of Australasian Timber	147,700	141,214	111,675	151,114	193,116
Total Exports	35,785	42,800	57,441	46,884	42,724
Exports to Australian States and New Zealand ...	35,269	41,712	55,908	45,975	41,611
Exports of Victorian Timber	9,724	14,597	11,682	15,342	11,788
Victorian Timber exported to Australian States and New Zealand	9,583	14,398	11,058	15,105	11,456

By deducting from the total imports the value of timber which had been imported and then exported, the value of foreign timber (*i.e.*, timber produced outside Victoria) required for use within the State is obtained. Such net imports were valued at £574,243 in 1901, £612,189 in 1902, and £334,399 in 1903, £565,668 in 1904, and £567,550 in 1905.

Of the Australasian timber (*i.e.*, timber produced or treated in Australasia) imported into Victoria in 1905, New Zealand contributed £127,870 worth. The Australasian timber imported in that year was valued at £193,116, whilst the Victorian timber exported to Australasia was only worth £11,456. The export trade in Victorian timber has been done almost wholly with the adjoining States, very little going to foreign markets.

Net revenue
of Customs
Depart-
ment.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in each of the last four years, the principal items being separately distinguished:—

REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: 1901-2 TO 1904-5.

Heads of Revenue.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Import Duty—	£	£	£	£
Alcoholic Liquors ...	469,438	489,195	515,584	525,932
Narcotics ...	205,553	204,457	234,026	241,047
Sugar ...	231,129	283,991	269,890	112,217
All Other Articles ...	1,059,604	1,103,822	1,008,312	1,016,490
Total ...	1,965,724	2,081,465	2,027,812	1,895,686
Excise Duty—				
Spirits ...	79,835	75,578	86,019	88,926
Beer ...	183,738	174,618	168,155	169,115
Tobacco...	92,004	131,003	140,979	149,187
Sugar ...	40,189	10,715	Dr. 2,307	163,247
Starch ...	741	8,036	7,935	8,662
Total ...	396,507	399,950	400,781	579,137
Miscellaneous ...	14,294	17,599	14,912	14,019
Grand Total ...	2,376,525	2,499,014	2,443,505	2,488,842

The net revenue collected by the Department of Trade and Customs in Victoria from all sources, after deduction of drawbacks and repayments, and making Inter-State adjustments, amounted to £2,488,842 in 1904-5, being £45,337 in excess of that of the previous year, but £10,172 below that of 1902-3. The revenue from Customs duties in 1904-5 was £132,126 less than that of 1903-4, but Excise duties returned £178,356 more.

Drawbacks.

Imported goods, other than stimulants and narcotics, on which duty has been paid are allowed drawback, or refund of the duty paid, if subsequently exported. Drawback is allowed not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but also upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. Drawbacks are included in the general exports. The following are the figures for the last five years:—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£
1901	577,928	115,283
1902 ... ..	...	45,022
1903 ... ..	...	34,096
1904 ... ..	...	18,840
1905 ... ..	...	20,275

From 1872, when the system of allowing drawback was first introduced, to the end of 1905, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback was £2,923,909. The withdrawals were heavy in 1901, but very light in 1905, the difference between the amounts paid as drawback being £95,008.

Victorian shipping has grown considerably in volume during the last five years; the number of vessels (excluding those engaged in the Victorian coastal trade) entered and cleared, their gross tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews, were as follow:—

Vessels entered and cleared.

SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1901 TO 1905.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Vessels Entered—					
Number	2,418	2,278	2,204	2,495	2,376
Tons	3,392,226	3,366,485	3,409,288	3,928,849	3,989,903
Men	107,120	110,134	112,064	120,710	121,415
Vessels Cleared—					
Number	2,347	2,286	2,263	2,503	2,274
Tons	3,323,265	3,372,555	3,448,566	3,906,692	3,859,098
Men	105,798	110,293	113,376	120,331	118,458

Although the numbers of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports during 1905 were much below the numbers of 1904, the gross tonnage of vessels arriving advanced considerably, and the average tonnage of departing vessels was much above the average of 1904. Compared with all other years shown in the table, the total tonnage of 1905 shows great increase also, that of vessels arriving exceeding 1901 by 597,677 tons, and that of vessels departing exceeding that of the same year by 535,833 tons.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports in each of the years 1901 to 1905 was as shown hereunder:—

Nationality of vessels.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1901 TO 1905.

Year.	Total	British.	Australasian.	Foreign.
	Entered.			
1901	2,418	580	1,640	198
1902	2,278	497	1,613	168
1903	2,204	466	1,579	159
1904	2,495	657	1,636*	202
1905	2,376	658	1,518*	200
	Cleared.			
1901	2,347	561	1,598	188
1902	2,286	517	1,602	167
1903	2,263	460	1,644	159
1904	2,503	663	1,641*	199
1905	2,274	619	1,469*	186

* Australian only.

Australasian vessels formed 68 per cent. of the total shipping inward and outward in 1901, 71 in 1902, 72 in 1903, 66 in 1904, and 64 per cent. in 1905. British vessels constituted 24 per cent. in 1901, 22 in 1902, 21 in 1903, 26 in 1904, and 28 per cent. in 1905. Foreign vessels made up 8 per cent. of the total in 1901, 7 in 1902 and 1903, and 8 per cent. in 1904 and 1905.

Vessels on
Victorian
register.

The vessels on the Victorian register were as follow on the 31st December, 1905, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished:—

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1905.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne	160	78,602	203	32,090	363	110,692
Geelong ... ..	...	...	2	337	3	337
Total	160	78,602	206	32,427	366	111,029

Vessels on
Austral-
asian
registers.

The following is a statement, compiled from figures supplied by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria, of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on the 30th June, 1905. It will be seen that the tonnage on the Victorian, New South Wales, and New Zealand registers exceeded 100,000 tons:—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1905.

State.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria	147	69,600	209	32,433	356	102,033
New South Wales	519	65,398	583	53,851	1,102	119,249
Queensland	93	14,502	220	9,211	313	23,713
South Australia	109	37,791	255	17,834	364	55,625
Western Australia	37	11,689	332	8,430	369	20,119
Tasmania	60	9,569	158	10,056	218	19,625
Total Australia	965	208,549	1,757	131,815	2,722	340,364
New Guinea	2	25	...	...	2	25
New Zealand	231	66,693	358	42,587	589	109,280
Total	1,198	275,267	2,115	174,402	3,313	449,669

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTS, 1905.

Where situated.		Description.	Nature.	Power in Lighthouse. (Units of 1,000 Candles.)			Colour.	Distance Visible.	No. of Hands.	Ordinary Expenditure during the Financial Year 1904-5.	Capital Cost.	
				White.	Red.	Green.		Miles.		£	£	
Cape Nelson	Auxiliary	Dioptric	Fixed	4½	3½	..	White*	19	3	480	16,178	
Portland		Dioptric	"	..	..	..	Red	3		319	2,573	
Port Fairy		"	Fixed and Flashing	..	{ 1½ f. 1½ d. }	..	Green	12		2	312	3,857
Warrnambool (upper light)		"	Fixed	½	..	..	Red	9	2	306	7,917	
lower light)		"	"	..	..	..	White	14		5	492	10,367
Cape Otway	Auxiliary	"	Triple Flashing	24	..	..	Red	24		3	480	11,838
Split Point		Dioptric	Fixed	7½	5½	..	Red†	4 to 8	3	480	11,838	
Auxiliary		"	"	..	..	..	White	18		3	512	4,113
Point Phillip—		"	"	..	..	..	White	3		17	17	19,071
Point Lonsdale		Dioptric	Occulting	22	13	..	White and Red	17	3	512	4,113	
Queenscliff (high)		Catadioptric	Fixed	2½	..	..	White	17		10 & 14	1,257	19,071
(low)		Dioptric	"	2	½	..	Red and White	10 & 14		8	604	9,456
West Channel Pile Light		"	"	2	1	..	"	11	4	604	9,456	
South Channel (Eastern Light)		"	"	2½	2½	..	"	13		10	40	5,005
(pile)		"	"	½	1½	..	"	10		2	395	5,005
Schnapper Point		"	"	0	..	..	White	10	2	40	5,005	
Gellibrand's Point (lightship)		"	"	..	½	..	Red	10		6	..	..
Geelong (Hopetoun Channel N.S.)		"	"	..	..	..	White	6		..	..	..
(Hopetoun Channel S.S.)		"	"	..	..	..	Red	4	..	..	..
Cape Schanck		Catadioptric	Fixed and Flashing	{ 4½ f. 48½ f. }	..	..	White	23	3	525	19,278	
Auxiliary		"	Fixed	..	..	..	Red	3		3	778	24,433
Wilson's Promontory		Catoptric	"	2½	..	..	White	24		8	484	13,225
Cliffy Island		Dioptric	Flashing	4½	..	..	White	15	3	557	21,785	
Cape Everard		Holophotal	Double Flashing	30	12	..	White*	21		2	907	22,631
Auxiliary		"	Fixed	..	..	..	Red	2		3	..	..
Gabo Island		Catadioptric	"	4½	..	..	White	20	3	907	22,631	
"		"	"	..	..	..	Red	3		..	..	..
Auxiliary		"	"	..	..	..	Red	3		..	..	..
Total										8,448	191,727	

* Red sectors between the limits of white light and shore at either side.
† White sectors between the limits of red light and shore at either side.

The following return contains particulars of the lighthouses and Light-houses on the Victorian coast:—

Interchange.

Dredges.

At the close of 1905, the Melbourne Harbor Trust possessed four dredges, having an aggregate maximum lifting capacity of 3,034 tons per hour, but varying according to the character of the material dredged, whether silt, sand, clay, rotten rock, &c. Of the above dredges, two are central-ladder end-cutting, one is central-ladder, and one side-ladder.

Silt raised.

The total quantity of dredgings by the Harbor Trust actually raised in 1905 amounted to 1,243,375 cubic yards, viz., 430,125 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay, and 813,250 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust, the river dredgings have amounted to 21,652,371 cubic yards, and the bay dredgings to 12,763,810 cubic yards, making a total of 34,416,181 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 24,688,113 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 9,728,068 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation work. The average cost of dredging in 1905 was 1.86d. per cubic yard.

Postal
returns.

The following table shows the number of post-offices and the letters, &c., handled each year since 1900:—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1901 TO 1905.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number of Post Offices Despatched and Received—	1,637	1,645	1,646	1,652	1,655
Letters and Post Cards ...	88,973,499	98,342,507	105,922,527	110,445,804	119,689,073
Newspapers ...	27,125,251	33,638,532	41,101,050	58,995,233	58,555,037
Packets ...	13,172,858	16,966,644	13,653,569		
Parcels ...	309,118	365,898	429,084	424,507	469,106
Total ...	124,580,726	149,313,581	161,106,230	169,865,544	178,713,216

The business done by the Post Office has grown considerably in the five years under review, that for 1905 being 43 per cent. more than that for 1901. The number of letters and post-cards have increased by 35,715,574 since 1901, newspapers and packets by 18,256,928, and parcels by 159,988.

Money
orders and
postal
notes.

Money order offices are established at 479 places in connexion with the Post Office, and orders are issued for payment throughout the Commonwealth and all the principal British and foreign countries. Orders are limited to a maximum amount of £20, and the

charges range from 1 1-5d. in the £1 on orders issued for payment within Victoria to 6d. in the £1 for orders payable beyond Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji. Postal notes, ranging from 1s. to £1 in value, are issued and paid throughout the Commonwealth, the commission ranging from ½d. to 3d. The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1900:—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES: 1901 TO 1905.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Money Orders Issued—					
Number	228,931	217,634	215,694	221,578	221,732
Amount	£700,618	£706,791	£721,017	£747,875	£759,763
Money Orders Paid—					
Number	298,860	306,510	318,766	319,886	312,244
Amount	£1,004,725	£1,053,313	£1,121,807	£1,125,557	£1,102,652
Postal Notes—					
Victorian—Paid in					
Victoria	£504,039	£498,174	£514,464	£559,325	£585,548
Victorian—Paid in					
Other States ...	£19,171	£30,207	£44,512	£58,061	£67,156
Of Other States—					
Paid in Victoria ...	£28,205	£46,805	£77,341	£96,532	£110,027

The value of money orders issued has increased year by year, the issues of 1905 exceeding those of 1901 by £59,145, and those of 1904 by £11,888. Of orders paid those of 1905 exceeded 1901 by £97,927, but were less than those of 1904 by £22,905.

The business in postal notes has increased considerably, the amount of Victorian notes paid within the State being £81,509 more in 1905 than in 1901. The business with the other States shows great improvement during the period embraced in the table, attributable to the removal of Inter-State charges existing prior to the federation of the States; Victorian notes paid in other States during 1905 showing an increase of £47,985 over 1901, and notes of other States paid in Victoria compared for the same years an increase of £81,822.

Telegraphic communication exists between 969 stations within the State. Victorian lines are connected with those of New South Wales, and by means of them with Queensland and the submarine cable to New Zealand, also with the lines in South Australia, and through them with those of Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, Africa, and America; also with the submarine cable to Tasmania; the length of lines and wire open, and the

Telegraphs
and tele-
grams.

number of telegrams sent from Victorian stations in the last five years were as follow:—

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEGRAMS, 1901 TO 1905.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number of Stations ...	843	875	878	881	969
Miles open—					
Line (poles) ...	6,468	6,589	6,596	6,494	6,338
Wire ...	15,356	15,611	15,883	16,240	16,082
Number of Telegrams sent—					
Paid—Inland ...	1,513,217	1,524,236	1,706,497	1,644,522	1,689,145
Inter-State ...	410,970	434,807	476,881	501,038	508,058
International ...	22,725	41,822	50,320	55,750	59,279
Unpaid—O.H.M.S. ...	110,768	93,892	...	...	...
Total ...	2,057,680	2,094,757	2,233,698	2,201,310	2,256,482

In 1905 there were 126 telegraph stations, and 726 miles of telegraph wire more than in 1901, but the mileage of telegraph lines and wire has been reduced since 1904, and this is due to telegraph lines having been converted into telephone. Compared with 1904 the total telegrams despatched in 1905 show an increase of 55,172, inland telegrams having increased to the extent of 44,623, whilst inter-state and international increased by 7,020 and 3,529 respectively. Compared with 1901 the telegrams of 1905 show an increase of 198,802. Unpaid telegrams O.H.M.S. were discontinued in 1902. New Zealand telegrams for 1901 are included with inter-state, but for the four latter years with international.

Telephones.

The telephone exchanges were worked by a private company until September, 1887, in which month the business, buildings, and plant were purchased by the Government. The annual rental for business telephones in Melbourne and suburbs is £9, in country towns, £7. For private residence telephones in Melbourne, suburbs, and country the rental is £5. The following statement shows for the past five years the length of lines and wire open, the number of exchanges, subscribers, bureaux, and private lines:—

TELEPHONES: 1901 TO 1905.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Miles Open—					
Lines (Poles and under-ground					
Cables) ...	1,224	1,275	1,310	1,368	1,659
Wire ...	17,763	21,308	22,995	25,501	29,312
Exchanges—					
Number ...	20	20	20	22	24
Subscribers ...	6,049	6,847	7,610	8,429	9,259
Bureaux ...	70	74	90	126	135
Private Lines ...	383	388	392	395	416

The length of wire has increased 65 per cent., and the number of subscribers 53 per cent., since 1901.

All railways in Victoria are the property of the State. The gauge is 5 ft. 3 in. for all double lines, and for 3,048.12 miles of the single lines, the balance—81.60 miles of single lines—being 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. The following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and average cost per mile for the last five years:—

RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION, 1900-1 TO 1904-5.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Length of Lines on 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	294	297	297	315.46	312.01
Single Lines (miles)	2,944	3,006	3,104	3,113.09	3,129.72
Total ...	3,238	3,303	3,401	3,428.55	3,441.73
Cost of Construction	£ 31,232,023	£ 31,716,408	£ 32,052,954	£ 32,156,868	£ 32,231,083
Average Cost per mile	9,645	9,602	9,425	9,379	9,365

During the years 1903-4 and 1904-5 all railways and tracks were re-measured by the Railway Department, and the mileage is now correctly given. Since the 30th June, 1901, 190.52 miles of railway (including 32.89 narrow gauge) have been constructed and opened for traffic, and the average cost per mile of all lines constructed has been reduced from £9,645 to £9,365, or by £280 per mile.

During the year 1904-5 13.21 miles were opened for traffic, and on the 30th June, 1905, one line was in progress of construction, viz., that from Moe to Walhalla.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways from 1901 to 1905 are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1900-1 TO 1904-5.

—	Year ended 30th June.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Miles Constructed ...	3,238	3,303	3,401	3,428.55	3,441.73
„ Dismantled ...	16	16	16	16.07	16.07
„ Closed to Traffic	9	9	9	31.77	31.81
„ Open for Traffic	3,213	3,278	3,376	3,380.70	3,393.85
Train Mileage ...	11,066,016	11,284,944	10,286,272	9,172,644	9,023,365
Passengers carried ...	54,704,062	57,465,077	54,798,073	54,282,003	59,702,060
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ...	3,381,860	3,433,627	3,093,997	3,439,203	3,628,237

The traffic of 1904-5 is the heaviest experienced by the railways, the passengers exceeding those of the next heaviest year—1889-1890—by 750,254, and the tonnage of goods and live stock exceeding that of 1903-4, the next in volume, by 189,034. Comparing 1904-5 with 1900-1, the passenger traffic has increased by 4,997,988 passengers, or 9 per cent., and the goods and live stock carried by 246,377 tons, or 7 per cent.; but the number of train miles run has been reduced by 2,042,651 miles, or 18 per cent. Passengers carried during 1904-5 exceeded those carried during 1903-4 by 5,420,047, or 10 per cent., the increase in goods and live stock—189,034 tons—being equivalent to 5½ per cent.

The receipts and working expenses of the railways during the last five financial years were as follow:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1900-1 TO 1904-5.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Receipts -	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Fares ...	1,368,311	1,378,746	1,325,565	1,360,484	1,382,308
Freight on Goods and Live Stock	1,711,894	1,719,462	1,454,770	1,792,978	1,918,793
Sundries ...	257,592	269,635	266,523	284,679	281,165
Total ...	3,337,797	3,367,843	3,046,858	3,438,141	3,582,266
Working Expenses -					
Maintenance ...	518,488	501,938	528,253	545,013	571,149
Rolling-stock ...	793,345	855,464	774,933	743,032	942,529
Traffic Charges ...	609,000	640,442	582,167	577,799	} 562,370
Compensation ...	7,945	31,145	10,729	8,216	
General Charges...	146,461	137,129	136,005	148,343	146,231
Total ...	2,075,239	2,166,118	2,032,087	2,022,403	2,222,279
Net Receipts ...	1,262,558	1,201,725	1,014,771	1,415,738	1,359,987
Percentage of Expenses to Receipts	62·17	64·32	66·69	58·82	62·04

The receipts for 1904-5 are the largest yet earned, being £144,125, or 4 per cent., in excess of the receipts for 1903-4, the next best year, and £244,469, or 7 per cent., in excess of those for 1900-1. Working expenses, which include pensions and gratuities under the head of general charges, have increased to the extent of £199,876, or 10 per cent., over 1903-4, and £147,040, or 7 per

cent., over 1900-1. The net receipts of 1904-5 are £55,751 less than those of the previous year, but £345,216 in excess of 1902-3, and £97,429 in excess of 1900-1. The proportion of expenses to receipts for 1904-5 is 5 per cent. higher than for 1903-4, but lower than the proportions for the other years. It must be remembered that working expenses include expenditure on belated repairs, and on account of previous years, together amounting to £21,500 in 1900-1 and 1901-2, £102,630 in 1902-3, £119,556 in 1903-4, and £248,485 in 1904-5.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for the years ended 30th June, 1901 to 1905, were as follow:—

Railway
earnings
and ex-
penses per
mile.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN MILE, 1900-1 TO 1904-5.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Average Number of Miles Open ...	3,229 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,266 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,328	3,371	3,384
Gross Earnings per Mile ...	£ 1,033	£ 1,031	£ 916	£ 1,020	£ 1,059
Expenses per Mile ..	642	663	611	600	657
Net Profits per Mile	391	368	305	420	402

The receipts per mile of open railway for 1904-5 are £39 better than for the preceding year, and £143 better than 1902-3, whilst the expenses per mile show increases of £57 and £46 over the same respective years. Net profits per mile are £18 below 1903-4, but £97 above 1902-3.

This table excludes all consideration of interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which amounted to £1,461,994 in 1904-5—equal to a charge of £432 per mile of railway open for traffic.

Victorian coal has been largely used by the Railway Department for steaming purposes. In 1901, 95,273 tons were consumed; in 1902, 120,854 tons; in 1903, 23,694 tons; in 1904, 51,572 tons; and in 1905, 76,289 tons. The quantity carried for use by the general public was 109,801 tons in 1901, 98,781 tons in 1902, 46,599 tons in 1903, 70,341 tons in 1904, and 67,239 tons in 1905; the rate of carriage from the mines to Melbourne being $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton per mile, of which $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton per mile was paid by the Government; beyond Melbourne the charge is 1d. per ton per mile.

Victorian
coal used,
&c.

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST.

By the "Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act 1883" (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company was authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs, unless the municipalities interested, who had the prior right, elected to do so. All the municipalities, however, decided

Tramways.

to exercise the powers conferred upon them, and the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of delegates from municipalities concerned, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal properties and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the amending Acts (51 Vict. No. 952 and 56 Vict. No. 1278), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1893, and to grant a 32 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commenced), and expiring on the 1st July, 1916. The company, on its part, is required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in good working condition to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay to the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to the 31st December, 1893, were defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is by Act 48 Vict. No. 788 made a joint and several charge on the properties and revenues of the several municipalities. The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000, which has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The premiums received amounted to £55,794, making a total of £1,705,794. The whole of this was expended by the 31st December, 1893, when all outlay from loan moneys ceased in accordance with Act No. 1278. The sinking fund on the 3rd January, 1906, amounted to £843,060. The following particulars have been furnished by the secretary to the Tramways Trust:—

“The total length of tramways authorized and constructed amounts to 47 miles 4 furlongs, of which 43 miles 6 furlongs are worked by cables and stationary steam-engines, and the remaining 3 miles 6 furlongs by horses.

“The cable lines form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted combined all the best features and latest improvements of lines constructed both in America and Europe.

“A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7, and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per journey. All fares will be, by Act No. 765, section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of ten years from the date of

the first 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, viz., on the 31st December, 1897."

The lengths of the several lines and the dates on which they were opened for traffic were given in previous issues of this work.

The succeeding table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company:—

Melbourne tramways.

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS, 1900-1 TO 1904-5.

Year ended 30th June.	Length of Lines Open.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
				£
1901	48	8,964,734	47,195,647	465,427
1902	48	9,226,883	47,261,572	454,683
1903	48	9,044,282	46,832,910	432,505
1904	48	8,968,928	49,183,742	444,495
1905	48	8,932,073	50,297,357	448,740

The traffic of the Melbourne tramways for 1904-5 is the heaviest recorded, exceeding that of 1903-4 (the next in volume) by 1,113,615 passengers, although the number of tram miles run was 36,855 less than in the earlier year. Compared with 1900-1, the 1904-5 traffic shows an increase of 3,101,710 passengers, but a diminution of 32,661 in the mileage.

Besides the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there is a cable tramway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, between Clifton Hill and Preston; a horse tramway, 7 miles in length, between Sandringham and Cheltenham (Beaumaris); and a horse tramway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, between Brunswick and Coburg. There are also electric tramways at Ballarat and Bendigo. The cost of the Beaumaris tramway to 30th June, 1905, was £21,821. The following were the traffic receipts, &c., on this line during the last five years:—

Other suburban and country tramways.

BEAUMARIS TRAMWAY, 1900-1 TO 1904-5.

Year.	Miles run.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£	£
1900-1	38,723	1,323	1,281
1901-2	39,500	1,528	1,622
1902-3	39,150	1,410	1,644
1903-4	39,700	1,489	1,312
1904-5	42,300	1,669	1,560

The number of vehicles licensed for the conveyance of passengers in Melbourne, and for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1905 was 1,557, of which 806 were cabs. The number

Licensed vehicles in Melbourne.

of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,638. The following are the particulars for the last five years:—

LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1901 TO 1905.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs (4 Wheels)	657	637	613	607	591
" (Hansoms)	199	210	200	210	215
Omnibuses	22	57	37	29	33
Tram Cars	372	372	11	10	382
" Dummies	359	344	5	5	336
Total	1,609	1,620	866	861	1,557
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed	1,265	1,339	1,290	1,138	1,638

The reason for the small number of tram cars and dummies licensed in 1903 and 1904 is that their liability to be licensed was under dispute. The matter has now been settled, the decision being, as the figures show, in favour of licensing.

PART XI.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1905;

WITH

SUMMARIES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

*Compiled from Official Information in the Office of the
Government Statist of Victoria.*

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AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS.

I.—AUSTRALIA—SUMMARIES.

AUSTRALIA.

POPULATION, MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

Period.	Population at end of Year.		Marriages.*		Births.*		Deaths.*	
	Total.	Per Square Mile.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1830	62,190	·02	643	10·34	1,395	22·43	998	16·05
1840	180,626	·06	2,778	15·38	6,649	36·82	3,548	19·64
1850	405,660	·14	5,099	10·58	16,532	34·31	6,823	14·16
1860	1,141,563	·39	9,949	8·71	49,335	43·20	21,453	18·79
1870	1,650,172	·55	11,711	7·10	63,279	38·35	23,307	14·12
1880	2,245,448	·75	17,331	7·72	79,460	35·24	34,263	15·26
1890	3,165,066	1·06	23,209	7·27	109,619	34·26	44,705	14·01
1900	3,769,707	1·27	27,590	7·32	102,648	27·23	46,155	12·24
1901	3,826,287	1·29	27,753	7·29	102,945	27·05	46,330	12·17
1902	3,883,089	1·31	27,926	7·24	102,776	26·66	48,078	12·47
1903	3,926,990	1·32	25,977	6·65	98,443	25·21	47,293	12·11
1904	3,984,376	1·34	27,684	7·00	104,113	26·33	43,572	11·02
1905	4,052,474	1·36	29,004	7·22	104,940	26·13	43,514	10·83

* Annual average of three years at each period, from 1830 to 1900 inclusive.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—BY DECADES.

Period (Census to Census).	Total Increase.		Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Assisted Immigration.
	Number.	Rate per cent. per Annum.			
1831-41 ...	118,436	11·25	8,116	110,320	*
1841-51 ...	225,034	8·43	68,063	156,971	*
1851-61 ...	744,988	10·94	168,660	576,328	225,153
1861-71 ...	512,237	3·75	335,357	176,880	82,005
1871-81 ...	587,232	3·13	391,987	195,245	107,520
1881-91 ...	923,983	3·50	537,083	386,900	151,802
1891-1901	594,569	1·73	589,089	5,480	8,402

* No record.

AUSTRALIA.

STATE REVENUES AND FUNDED DEBTS.

Financial Year ended in—	STATE REVENUES AND FUNDED DEBTS.					Funded State Debts at end of Financial Year.
	State Revenues Derived from—					
	Aggregate State Revenues.	State Taxation.	Customs and Excise Duties.	Land.	Posts and Telegraphs.	
<i>Total Amount.</i>						
	£	£	£	£		£
1850	966,784	530,500	410,894*	379,432	32,541	...
1860	5,342,239	3,041,207	2,387,404*	1,354,425	230,828	9,820,180
1870	7,133,474	3,202,437	2,906,301*	1,451,599	366,900	28,328,480
1880	13,787,997	4,639,401	4,015,638*	3,633,970	790,390	61,327,018
1890	25,008,273	9,300,149	7,324,960*	3,833,711	1,661,030	143,662,094
1900	28,789,803	10,189,880	7,708,661*	3,521,397	2,274,105	192,659,283
1903	29,031,789	3,281,382	...	3,260,480	...	216,474,676
1904	28,707,973†	3,285,917†	...	3,322,816†	...	221,456,965
1905	29,714,929	3,428,732	...	3,256,609	...	224,685,540
<i>Per Head of Population.</i>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1850	2·45	1·34	1·04	1·96	·08	...
1860	4·72	2·69	2·11	1·20	·20	8·61
1870	4·39	1·97	1·79	·89	·23	17·17
1880	6·18	2·07	1·80	1·46	·35	27·31
1890	8·06	3·00	2·37	1·23	·53	45·34
1900	7·75	2·74	2·07	·95	·61	51·13
1903	7·48	·85	...	·84	...	55·40
1904	7·31	·84	...	·85	...	56·01
1905	7·46	·86	...	·82	...	55·94

* Included under the head of State taxation.

† The figures included for Tasmania relate to the half-year ended 30th June, 1904.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING.							
Year.	Aggregate.		Inter-State.		Extra-Australian.		Shipping Inwards and Outwards.†
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
<i>Total Amount (000's omitted).</i>							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Tons.
1860	26,469,	22,633,	*	*	*	*	2,686,
1870	25,353,	26,303,	7,172,	8,256,	18,181,	18,047,	3,702,
1880	38,899,	42,514,	15,958,	15,246,	22,941,	27,268,	7,733,
1890	61,785,	55,008,	26,433,	23,679,	35,352,	31,329,	14,083,
1900	69,257,	72,823,	27,869,	26,865,	41,388,	45,958,	23,704,
1903	67,468,	77,618,	29,657,	29,452,	37,811,	48,166,	27,153,
1904	70,112,	90,309,	33,099,	32,820,	37,013,	57,489,	29,151,
1905	76,034,	94,529,	37,688,	37,688,	38,346,	56,841,	30,406,
<i>Per Head of Population.</i>							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1860	23·19	19·83	...	...	...	...	...
1870	15·37	15·94	4·35	5·00	11·02	10·94	...
1880	17·32	18·94	7·10	6·79	10·22	12·15	...
1890	19·84	17·66	8·49	7·60	11·35	10·06	...
1900	18·51	19·46	7·45	7·18	11·06	12·28	...
1903	17·27	19·87	7·59	7·54	9·68	12·33	...
1904	17·73	22·84	8·37	8·30	9·36	14·54	...
1905	18·93	23·53	9·38	9·38	9·55	14·15	...

* No record. —† Includes Inter-State shipping.

LAND IN CULTIVATION.

AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Area under Cultivation.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Vines.
<i>Acres.</i>								
1860-61	1,355,367	643,983	125,961	26,982	54,769	*	*	4,621
1870-71	2,781,991	1,123,889	197,248	55,416	124,232	*	493,605	16,516
1880-81	5,832,986	3,052,020	177,656	105,754	171,589	87,537	715,865	15,516
1890-91	7,679,525	3,235,631	270,710	117,442	300,990	109,487	1,033,114	41,299
1900-1	11,416,030	5,666,614	470,308	98,211	343,505	110,435	1,517,963	64,577
1902-3	10,637,261	5,156,049	592,247	76,422	303,375	118,368	1,590,458	63,943
1903-4	11,631,330	5,566,340	620,856	121,088	371,906	116,112	1,853,864	65,463
1904-5	11,909,476	6,269,778	493,317	113,207	324,265	116,707	1,367,321	65,674
1905-6	12,314,642	6,122,746	466,567	90,945	314,901	118,533	1,574,412	64,357
<i>Produce.</i>								
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons of Wine.
1860-61 ..	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1870-71 ..	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1880-81 ..	..	23,429,543	3,235,223	1,696,459	5,942,811	247,742	818,803	1,672,445
1890-91 ..	..	27,115,895	5,858,268	2,028,893	8,662,114	384,532	1,219,570	3,997,005
1900-1 ..	..	48,353,402	12,043,310	1,814,051	9,354,971	319,657	1,834,448	5,121,090
1902-3 ..	..	12,378,068	7,296,710	1,147,515	4,835,232	408,231	1,359,874	4,758,558
1903-4 ..	..	74,149,634	17,541,210	2,656,313	9,667,089	449,383	2,903,160	6,160,169
1904-5 ..	..	54,535,582	8,832,045	2,019,896	8,118,530	296,539	1,442,774	5,631,479
1905-6 ..	..	68,520,772	10,474,521	1,884,298	8,346,068	267,780	2,045,191	5,679,834

* Figures not available.

LIVE STOCK, WOOL AND GOLD PRODUCTION, RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Year.	Number of Live Stock.			Production of—				Miles open of—	
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Wool. (000's omitted.)		Gold. (000's omitted.)		Railways.	Telegraph (Poles).
				Quantity. lbs.	Value. £	Quantity. oz.	Value. £		
1860	431,521	3,957,915	19,852,743	*	*	*	*	361	*
1870	716,772	4,276,326	41,593,608	*	*	*	*	953	†12,889
1880	1,061,078	7,523,000	62,162,923	282,565,	15,115,	1,323,	5,292,	3,623	23,932
1890	1,521,598	10,299,816	97,881,221	399,951,	16,387,	1,402,	5,230,	9,543	37,781
1900	1,609,654	8,640,225	70,602,995	344,458,	13,837,	3,191,†	13,540,	13,365	47,073
1901	1,625,380	8,470,530	72,208,736	459,858,	15,584,	3,301,†	14,006,	13,617	47,565
1902	1,534,520	7,021,765	54,012,259	340,917,	12,954,	3,491,†	14,812,	13,895	44,962
1903	1,562,934	7,184,814	57,438,279	329,025,	14,263,	3,838,†	16,294,	14,506	44,619
1904	1,595,256	7,768,520	66,822,918	400,366,	17,345,	3,753,†	15,941,	14,771	44,849
1905	1,673,805	8,525,025	74,403,704	442,099,	20,042,	3,663,†	15,560,	14,942	45,228

* Information not available.

† Miles of wire.

‡ Fine ounces.

STATES OF
AUSTRALIA.

II.—STATES OF AUSTRALIA—SUMMARIES.

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
POPULATION (ON 31ST DECEMBER).						
1850 ...	76,162	189,341	*	63,700	5,886	70,571
1860 ...	537,847	348,546	28,056	124,112	15,227	87,775
1870 ...	726,599	498,659	115,567	183,797	24,785	100,765
1880 ...	860,067	747,950	226,077	267,573	29,019	114,762
1890 ...	1,133,266	1,121,860	399,215	319,145	46,290	145,290
1900 ...	1,197,206	1,364,590	494,375	361,451	179,708	172,377
1901 ...	1,210,882	1,375,242	505,944	365,733	194,109	174,377
1902 ...	1,211,450	1,403,334	510,853	366,660	213,327	177,465
1903 ...	1,208,854	1,427,342	515,530	368,823	226,954	179,487
1904 ...	1,210,304	1,457,246	521,655	372,682	242,289	180,200
1905 ...	1,218,571	1,491,763	528,048	378,208	254,779	181,105
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.						
1850 ...	·86	·61	...	·07	·01	2·68
1860 ...	6·12	1·13	·04	·14	·02	3·33
1870 ...	8·27	1·61	·17	·20	·03	3·81
1880 ...	9·79	2·42	·34	·30	·03	4·35
1890 ...	12·89	3·63	·60	·35	·05	5·50
1900 ...	13·62	4·39	·74	·40	·18	6·57
1901 ...	13·78	4·43	·76	·40	·20	6·65
1902 ...	13·79	4·52	·76	·41	·22	6·77
1903 ...	13·76	4·59	·77	·41	·23	6·85
1904 ...	13·77	4·69	·78	·41	·25	6·87
1905 ...	13·86	4·80	·79	·42	·26	6·91
INCREASE OF POPULATION (BY DECADES).†						
1851-61 ...	462,977	189,820	*	63,130	9,214	19,847
1861-71 ...	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043
1871-81 ...	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685
1881-91 ...	278,059	374,129	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962
1891-1901 ...	60,936	226,899	104,411	42,173	134,342	25,808
ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE PER CENT. (BY DECADES).						
1851-61 ...	21·06	7·14	...	6·89	9·88	2·52
1861-71 ...	3·07	3·69	14·66	3·88	5·28	1·14
1871-81 ...	1·65	4·07	6·11	4·19	1·63	1·37
1881-91 ...	2·83	4·25	6·31	1·36	5·30	2·40
1891-1901 ...	0·52	1·84	2·38	1·24	13·97	1·63

* Included with New South Wales.

† These figures relate to intercensal periods.

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION—*continued.*STATES OF
AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (BY DECADES).†						
1851-61 ...	62,932	63,506	*	27,380	2,704	12,138
1861-71 ...	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226
1871-81 ...	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455
1881-91 ...	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969
1891-1901 ...	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987
NET INCREASE BY IMMIGRATION.—(BY DECADES).†						
1851-61 ...	400,045	126,314	*	35,750	6,510	7,709
1861-71 ...	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	-5,183
1871-81 ...	-15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	-135	-770
1881-91 ...	116,950	164,424	114,835	-28,275	12,973	5,993
1891-1901 ...	-111,577	223	16,693	-16,121	118,441	-2,179

* Included with New South Wales.

† These figures relate to intercensal periods.

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.*	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
1851-60 ...	87,963	71,649	...	48,905	...	16,636	225,153
1861-70 ...	46,594	18,212	1,617	13,730	...	1,852	82,005
1871-80 ...	5,545	24,412	50,782	25,415	889	477	107,520
1881-90 ...	2	34,079	103,140	7,295	4,552	2,734	151,802
1891-1900 ...	...	659	6,177	...	1,566	...	8,402
1901 ...	...	...	831	...	125	...	956
1902 ...	...	...	487	...	160	...	647
1903 ...	...	...	335	...	196	...	531
1904 ...	...	...	216	...	207	...	423
1905 ...	...	...	151	...	314	...	465
Total ...	140,104	149,011	163,736	95,345	8,009	21,699	577,904

* New South Wales, prior to the period embraced in the table, received 62,061 assisted immigrants between 1832 and 1850.

STATES OF
AUSTRALIA.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Period (Yearly Average).	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
	Number.	Mean Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Mean Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Mean Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Mean Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Mean Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Mean Rate per 1,000.
BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.												
1850-52	3,159	40·84	8,526	45·55	..	..	2,553	40·08	221	33·47	2,073	29·37
1860-62	23,571	43·62	14,782	42·14	1,453	48·33	5,731	46·02	600	38·48	3,198	36·43
1870-72	27,298	37·32	20,013	39·71	5,125	41·33	7,069	38·46	734	29·61	3,040	30·17
1880-82	26,680	31·02	23,952	33·52	8,314	38·94	10,605	37·90	1,009	33·96	3,900	33·71
1890-92	37,971	33·30	39,486	34·82	15,008	38·09	10,507	32·83	1,731	34·73	4,916	33·53
1900-02	30,749	25·60	37,619	27·77	14,440	28·99	9,078	25·00	5,802	31·51	4,960	28·76
1903 ..	29,569	24·46	35,966	25·35	12,621	24·62	8,508	23·21	6,099	30·27	5,080	28·61
1904 ..	29,763	24·65	38,667	26·81	14,082	27·12	9,133	24·70	7,176	30·34	5,292	29·50
1905 ..	30,107	24·83	39,501	26·72	13,626	25·92	8,868	23·66	7,582	30·30	5,256	29·32
DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.												
1850-52	1,350	17·45	3,194	17·06	..	..	1,019	16·00	52	7·87	1,208	17·11
1860-62	10,887	20·15	6,143	17·51	591	19·66	2,072	16·69	231	14·81	1,529	17·42
1870-72	10,389	14·20	6,811	13·52	1,788	14·42	2,606	14·18	323	13·03	1,390	13·79
1880-82	12,529	14·57	11,861	15·78	3,537	16·57	4,105	14·67	408	13·73	1,823	15·76
1890-92	17,498	15·35	14,971	13·20	5,358	13·60	3,958	12·37	780	15·65	2,140	14·59
1900-02	15,765	13·13	15,928	11·76	5,986	12·02	4,072	11·21	2,527	13·72	1,877	10·83
1903 ..	15,595	12·90	16,497	11·63	6,346	12·33	3,951	10·78	2,788	12·60	2,116	11·92
1904 ..	14,393	11·92	15,360	10·65	5,250	10·11	3,778	10·22	2,317	11·91	1,974	11·04
1905 ..	14,676	12·10	14,978	10·13	5,503	10·47	3,804	10·15	2,709	10·83	1,844	10·29
MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE RATES.												
1850-52	1,316	17·01	2,305	12·31	..	..	382	6·00	53	8·02	1,043	14·78
1860-62	4,436	8·25	3,164	9·02	389	12·94	1,126	9·07	154	9·88	680	7·74
1870-72	4,738	6·47	3,908	7·75	991	7·99	1,290	7·02	151	6·01	633	6·28
1880-82	5,830	6·78	6,268	8·38	1,761	8·24	2,376	8·49	208	7·00	888	7·67
1890-92	8,563	7·51	8,118	7·16	2,958	7·51	2,224	6·97	367	7·36	979	6·67
1900-02	8,397	6·99	10,340	7·63	3,318	6·66	2,335	6·43	1,874	10·18	1,326	7·69
1903 ..	7,605	6·29	9,759	6·88	2,933	5·72	2,272	6·20	2,064	9·33	1,344	7·57
1904 ..	8,210	6·80	10,424	7·23	3,078	5·93	2,534	6·85	2,038	8·83	1,350	7·55
1905 ..	8,774	7·24	10,970	7·42	3,173	6·04	2,599	6·93	2,123	8·48	1,365	7·61

STATE REVENUES.

STATES OF
AUSTRALIA.

Financial Year ended in—	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
TOTAL STATE REVENUE.												
1850	259,433	3·64	374,670	2·03	..	..	238,983	3·75	19,138	3·44	74,560	1·06
1860	3,082,461	5·77	1,308,925	3·82	178,589	6·37	438,827	3·54	69,863	4·65	263,574	3·02
1870	3,261,883	4·49	2,102,697	4·26	743,058	6·59	657,576	3·58	98,132	3·96	270,128	2·72
1880	4,621,282	5·50	4,904,230	6·80	1,612,314	7·40	2,027,963	7·65	180,050	6·24	442,158	3·89
1890	8,519,159	7·72	9,498,620	8·62	3,260,308	7·45	2,557,772	8·21	414,314	8·64	758,100	5·27
1900	7,460,855	6·27	9,957,036	7·41	4,588,207	9·45	2,853,329	8·00	2,875,396	17·05	1,054,980	6·14
1903	6,954,619	5·74	11,532,231	8·22	3,526,465	6·90	2,530,568	6·90	3,630,238	17·01	867,668	4·83
1904	7,319,949	6·05	11,244,328	7·88	3,595,440	6·97	2,568,101	6·96	3,550,016	15·64	1,426,139	2·38
1905	7,515,742	6·21	11,336,918	7·78	3,595,399	6·89	2,798,849	7·51	3,615,340	14·92	852,681	4·73

REVENUE RAISED BY STATE TAXATION.*

1880	1,690,923	2·00	1,417,294	1·97	600,236	2·75	529,450	2·00	101,257	3·51	300,241	2·64
1890	3,630,814	3·29	2,748,339	2·49	1,471,983	3·82	790,177	2·50	204,405	4·26	454,431	3·16
1900	2,984,592	2·51	2,618,066	1·95	1,984,713	4·09	902,362	2·53	1,055,637	6·26	644,510	3·75
1903	950,183	·78	1,145,232	·82	415,688	·81	398,941	1·09	221,247	1·04	150,091	·85
1904	1,012,119	·84	1,100,193	·77	475,184	·92	353,433	·96	235,114	1·04	1109,874	·61
1905	979,029	·81	1,114,408	·76	454,574	·87	442,030	1·19	221,738	·92	216,953	1·20

LAND REVENUE.

1850	136,261	1·91	122,265	·66	..	..	90,386	1·42	2,076	·37	28,444	·40
1860	663,238	1·24	312,869	·91	101,573	3·62	180,616	1·45	17,343	1·15	78,786	·90
1870	463,821	·65	478,070	·97	293,692	2·60	152,862	·84	20,103	·81	43,051	·43
1880	844,064	1·00	1,648,436	2·37	449,561	2·03	604,744	2·30	35,752	1·24	53,413	·47
1890	579,776	·52	2,243,039	2·04	576,868	1·50	246,427	·77	107,636	2·24	79,965	·56
1900	388,255	·32	2,116,076	1·57	618,743	1·27	157,116	·44	171,082	1·01	70,124	·41
1903	356,262	·29	1,870,691	1·33	610,280	1·19	159,850	·44	190,900	·90	72,497	·41
1904	406,739	·34	1,100,570	1·30	637,081	1·24	181,608	·49	205,854	·91	130,964	·17
1905	408,836	·34	1,761,027	1·21	623,416	1·20	192,337	·52	207,905	·86	63,088	·35

* Including Customs and Excise in 1880, 1890, and 1900.

† Half-year ended 30th June, 1904.

STATE FUNDED DEBTS.

At end of Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Total Amounts.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860 ...	5,118,100	3,830,230	...	870,100	1,750	...
1870 ...	11,924,800	9,681,130	3,509,250	1,944,600	Nil	1,268,700
1880 ...	22,060,749	14,903,919	12,192,150	9,865,500	361,000	1,943,700
1890 ...	41,443,216	46,051,450	28,105,684	20,401,500	1,367,444	6,292,800
1899-1900	48,774,885	63,299,859	34,348,414	26,131,780	11,674,640	8,429,705
1902-3 ...	51,097,900	75,465,361	38,318,627	26,754,420	15,627,298	9,211,070
1903-4 ...	51,519,962	78,055,955	39,069,227	27,504,695	16,090,288	9,216,838
1904-5 ...	51,513,767	80,594,372	39,068,827	27,558,345	16,642,773	9,307,456
Per Head of Population.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1860 ...	9 10 4	10 19 9	...	7 0 2	0 2 4	...
1870 ...	16 8 3	19 8 1	30 7 4	10 11 7	...	12 11 10
1880 ...	25 13 0	20 3 2	53 18 7	36 17 5	12 8 9	16 18 9
1890 ...	36 11 5	41 0 11	71 17 4	63 19 0	27 15 10	43 6 3
1899-1900	40 17 4	46 14 9	70 2 2	72 15 3	67 6 9	48 19 2
1902-3 ...	42 5 11	53 6 1	74 14 7	73 5 11	70 7 11	51 6 5
1903-4 ...	42 13 5	54 2 5	75 5 0	74 8 0	68 0 7	51 10 10
1904-5 ...	42 9 8	54 13 4	74 6 3	73 10 9	66 10 4	51 18 5

STATES OF
AUSTRALIA.

GROSS IMPORTS, VALUE.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<i>Total.</i>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1850 ...	744,925	1,333,413	...	845,572	52,351	658,540
1860 ...	15,093,730	7,755,859	742,023	1,639,591	169,075	1,068,411
1870 ...	12,455,758	8,284,378	1,577,339	2,029,794	213,259	792,916
1880 ...	14,556,894	13,950,075	3,087,296	5,581,497	353,669	1,369,223
1890 ...	22,954,015	22,615,004	5,066,700	8,376,808	874,447	1,897,512
1900 ...	18,301,811	27,561,071	7,184,112	8,174,218	5,962,178	2,073,657
1903 ...	17,859,171	26,770,169	6,731,207	6,743,872	6,769,922	2,593,810
1904 ...	20,096,442	27,285,958	6,052,164	7,450,716	6,672,480	2,554,454
1905 ...	22,337,886	29,424,008	6,699,345	8,439,609	6,481,309	2,651,754
<i>Per Head of Population.</i>						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850 ...	10 9 3	7 4 4	...	13 5 6	9 7 11	9 7 8
1860 ...	28 5 3	22 5 2	26 9 0	13 4 2	11 4 10	12 5 0
1870 ...	17 9 3	16 15 3	13 19 10	11 2 6	8 12 1	7 19 8
1880 ...	17 2 4	19 6 10	13 18 2	21 3 7	12 5 3	12 1 0
1890 ...	20 10 5	20 10 6	13 2 8	26 9 6	18 4 9	13 4 0
1900 ...	15 6 8	20 7 0	14 13 3	22 15 2	34 7 9	12 0 10
1903 ...	14 15 6	18 17 5	13 2 7	18 7 11	30 11 11	14 12 2
1904 ...	16 12 10	18 18 5	11 13 2	20 3 1	28 4 3	14 5 8
1905 ...	18 8 5	19 19 2	12 14 10	22 10 5	25 18 1	14 15 10

GROSS EXPORTS, VALUE.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<i>Total.</i>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1850 ...	1,041,796	1,357,784	...	570,817	22,135	613,850
1860 ...	12,962,704	6,311,351	523,477	1,783,716	89,247	962,170
1870 ...	12,470,014	8,030,578	2,533,732	2,419,488	200,985	648,709
1880 ...	15,954,559	15,525,138	3,448,160	5,574,505	499,183	1,511,931
1890 ...	13,266,222	22,045,937	8,554,512	8,982,386	671,813	1,486,992
1900 ...	17,422,552	28,164,516	9,581,562	8,191,376	6,852,054	2,610,617
1903 ...	19,707,068	26,738,111	9,514,974	8,490,359	10,324,732	2,843,108
1904 ...	24,404,917	33,007,835	11,153,383	8,482,205	10,271,511	2,989,600
1905 ...	22,758,828	36,757,002	11,939,594	9,490,667	9,871,219	3,711,616
<i>Per Head of Population.</i>						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850 ...	14 12 8	7 7 0	...	8 19 3	3 19 5	8 15 0
1860 ...	24 5 5	18 8 7	18 13 2	14 7 5	5 18 9	11 0 8
1870 ...	17 9 8	16 5 1	22 9 6	13 5 2	8 2 2	6 10 8
1880 ...	18 15 3	21 10 6	15 10 8	21 3 1	17 6 1	13 6 2
1890 ...	11 17 3	20 0 2	22 3 6	28 7 9	14 0 3	10 6 11
1900 ...	14 12 0	20 15 11	19 11 1	22 16 2	39 10 5	15 3 3
1903 ...	16 6 0	18 17 0	18 11 2	23 3 2	46 13 2	16 0 3
1904 ...	20 4 2	22 17 9	21 9 7	22 18 10	43 8 7	16 14 4
1905 ...	18 15 5	24 18 8	22 14 3	25 6 6	39 9 1	20 14 1

INTER-STATE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—VALUE.

STATES OF
AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imports.</i>						
1860	2,371,425	1,842,682	684,711	526,365	...	225,017
1870	1,847,491	3,045,808	1,140,053	626,031	68,911	444,358
1880	5,522,358	5,259,065	2,061,342	1,936,199	179,127	1,000,031
1890	7,860,240	10,049,648	2,231,933	4,826,725	363,255	1,100,921
1900	6,364,167	10,164,080	3,067,278	4,225,870	2,675,156	1,372,552
1903	5,519,556	12,792,252	3,481,817	3,520,463	2,541,368	1,802,105
1904	7,354,018	14,152,101	3,022,393	4,161,038	2,650,527	1,758,895
1905	9,380,031	14,938,885	3,535,714	5,207,005	2,712,479	1,913,637
<i>Exports.</i>						
1860	957,429	3,441,317	523,166	910,744	...	190,490
1870	1,233,714	3,618,381	1,865,710	1,158,436	11,637	368,324
1880	3,802,761	6,698,334	2,527,434	1,362,760	126,161	728,327
1890	3,728,091	10,990,627	4,123,650	3,631,050	114,743	1,091,006
1900	5,257,188	9,979,214	5,412,881	4,018,678	1,125,031	1,071,829
1903	8,522,056	7,876,898	5,787,999	4,851,988	866,607	1,546,438
1904	8,232,335	9,918,050	8,179,573	3,772,760	359,079	2,358,550
1905	8,730,187	12,263,472	8,554,738	4,038,029	812,057	3,239,441

EXTRA-AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—VALUE.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imports.</i>						
1860	12,722,305	5,913,177	57,312	1,113,226	...	843,394
1870	10,608,267	5,238,570	437,286	1,403,763	144,348	348,558
1880	9,034,536	8,691,010	1,025,954	3,645,298	174,542	369,192
1890	15,093,775	12,565,356	2,834,767	3,550,083	511,192	796,591
1900	11,937,644	17,396,991	4,116,834	3,948,348	3,287,022	701,105
1903	12,339,615	13,977,917	3,249,390	3,223,409	4,228,554	791,705
1904	12,742,424	13,133,857	3,029,771	3,289,678	4,021,953	795,559
1905	12,957,855	14,485,123	3,163,631	3,232,604	3,768,830	738,117
<i>Exports.</i>						
1860	12,005,275	2,870,034	311	872,972	...	771,680
1870	11,236,300	4,412,197	668,022	1,261,052	189,348	280,385
1880	12,151,798	8,826,804	920,726	4,211,745	373,022	783,604
1890	9,538,131	11,055,310	4,430,862	5,351,336	557,070	395,986
1900	12,165,364	18,185,302	4,168,681	4,172,698	5,727,023	1,533,788
1903	11,185,012	18,861,213	3,726,975	3,638,371	9,458,125	1,296,670
1904	16,172,582	23,089,785	2,973,810	4,709,445	9,912,432	631,050
1905	14,028,641	24,493,530	3,384,856	5,402,638	9,059,162	472,175

STATES OF
AUSTRALIA.

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS.—ACRES.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<i>Wheat.</i>						
1860-61	161,252	128,829	196	273,672	13,584	66,450
1870-71	284,167	147,997	2,892	604,761	26,640	57,382
1880-81	977,285	252,540	10,944	1,733,542	27,687	50,022
1890-91	1,145,163	333,233	10,390	1,673,573	33,820	39,452
1900-01	2,017,321	1,530,609	79,304	1,913,247	74,308	51,825
1904-5	2,277,537	1,775,955	150,958	1,840,157	182,080	43,091
1905-6	2,070,517	1,939,447	119,356	1,757,036	195,071	41,319
<i>Oats.</i>						
1860-61	86,337	6,535	6	2,273	507	30,303
1870-71	149,309	10,683	122	6,188	(?)	30,946
1880-81	134,089	17,923	116	4,355	1,320	19,853
1890-91	221,048	14,102	411	12,475	1,934	20,740
1900-01	362,689	29,383	385	27,988	4,790	45,073
1904-5	344,019	40,471	643	50,630	13,864	43,690
1905-6	312,052	38,543	533	56,950	15,713	42,776
<i>Barley.</i>						
1860-61	4,123	2,860	13	11,336	2,412	6,238
1870-71	19,646	4,650	591	22,912	(?)	7,617
1880-81	68,630	7,890	1,499	13,074	6,364	8,297
1890-91	87,751	4,937	584	14,472	5,322	4,376
1900-01	58,853	9,435	7,533	15,352	2,536	4,502
1904-5	46,089	14,930	17,387	23,904	3,251	7,646
1905-6	40,938	9,519	5,201	26,250	3,665	5,372
<i>Maize.</i>						
1860-61	1,650	51,488	1,525	32	74	...
1870-71	1,014	107,178	16,040	...	...	...
1880-81	1,769	125,679	44,109	...	32	...
1890-91	10,357	191,152	99,400	...	81	...
1900-01	9,389	206,051	127,974	...	91	...
1904-5	11,394	193,614	119,171	...	86	...
1905-6	11,785	189,353	113,720	...	43	...
<i>Potatoes.</i>						
1860-61	24,842	9,229	333	2,348	*	7,621
1870-71	39,026	13,927	2,627	3,376	*	9,290
1880-81	45,951	18,996	6,111	5,587	471	10,421
1890-91	53,818	19,406	8,994	6,626	510	20,133
1900-01	38,477	29,408	11,060	6,628	1,794	23,068
1904-5	46,912	23,855	9,771	8,315	1,906	25,948
1905-6	44,670	26,374	7,170	9,540	2,145	28,634
<i>Hay.</i>						
1860-61	90,921	31,929	*	55,818	6,626	31,837
1870-71	163,181	64,403	3,670	140,316	17,173	34,862
1880-81	249,656	130,443	12,021	272,567	19,563	31,615
1890-91	413,052	175,242	31,106	345,150	23,183	45,381
1900-01	502,105	466,236	42,497	341,330	104,254	61,541
1904-5	452,459	435,704	48,740	269,626	105,247	55,545
1905-6	591,771	438,036	37,425	317,924	124,906	64,350
<i>Vines.</i>						
1860-61	1,138	303	...	3,180	...	...
1870-71	5,466	4,504	415	6,131	...	...
1880-81	4,980	4,800	739	4,337	660	...
1890-91	20,686	8,044	1,981	9,535	1,023	...
1900-01	30,634	8,441	2,019	20,158	3,325	...
1904-5	28,016	8,840	2,194	23,210	3,413	...
1905-6	26,402	8,767	2,044	23,603	3,541	...

* No record.

PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS.

STATES OF
AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<i>Wheat (bushels).</i>						
1860-61	3,459,914	1,581,598	*	3,576,593	*	1,415,896
1870-71	2,870,409	999,595	15,524	6,961,164	*	896,881
1880-81	9,727,369	3,708,737	223,243	8,606,510	413,644	750,040
1890-91	12,751,295	3,649,216	207,990	9,399,389	465,025	642,980
1900-01	17,847,321	16,173,771	1,194,088	11,253,148	774,653	1,110,421
1904-5	21,092,139	16,464,415	2,149,663	12,023,172	2,013,237	792,956
1905-6	23,417,670	20,737,200	1,137,321	20,143,798	2,308,303	776,478
<i>Oats (bushels).</i>						
1860-61	2,633,693	98,814	*	52,989	*	926,418
1870-71	2,237,010	119,365	*	*	*	691,250
1880-81	2,362,425	356,121	2,081	50,070	25,080	439,446
1890-91	4,919,325	256,659	8,967	116,229	37,693	519,395
1900-01	9,582,332	593,548	7,855	366,229	86,433	1,406,913
1904-5	6,203,429	652,646	15,137	555,696	226,318	1,178,819
1905-6	7,232,425	883,081	5,858	869,146	283,987	1,200,024
<i>Barley (bushels).</i>						
1860-61	83,854	39,802	*	189,163	*	126,605
1870-71	240,825	47,701	*	337,792	*	161,729
1880-81	1,068,830	160,602	31,433	151,886	114,552	169,156
1890-91	1,571,599	81,383	12,673	175,583	87,813	99,842
1900-01	1,215,478	114,228	127,144	211,102	29,188	116,911
1904-5	874,099	266,781	331,772	346,718	37,332	163,194
1905-6	1,062,139	111,266	61,816	505,916	49,497	93,664
<i>Maize (bushels).</i>						
1860-61	25,045	1,484,468	*	241	*	...
1870-71	20,028	2,340,654	*	...	...	...
1880-81	49,299	4,483,457	1,409,607	...	448	...
1890-91	574,083	5,713,205	2,373,803	...	1,023	...
1900-01	604,180	6,292,745	2,456,647	...	1,399	...
1904-5	623,736	4,951,132	2,542,766	...	896	...
1905-6	641,216	5,539,750	2,164,674	...	428	...
<i>Potatoes (tons).</i>						
1860-61	77,258	28,128	*	7,112	*	33,589
1870-71	127,579	34,118	*	9,563	*	34,211
1880-81	129,262	51,936	16,177	16,170	1,649	32,548
1890-91	204,155	52,791	28,810	23,963	1,655	73,158
1900-01	123,126	63,253	20,014	14,566	4,836	93,862
1904-5	92,872	48,754	19,231	19,521	5,614	110,547
1905-6	115,352	49,889	11,308	20,328	6,297	64,606
<i>Hay (tons).</i>						
1830-61	144,211	50,927	*	71,241	*	62,318
1870-71	183,708	69,582	*	197,419	*	42,706
1880-81	300,581	173,074	23,440	261,371	24,454	35,883
1890-91	567,779	213,034	50,116	310,125	26,495	52,021
1900-01	677,757	526,260	78,758	353,662	103,813	94,198
1904-5	514,316	366,293	80,662	294,252	113,794	73,457
1905-6	864,177	459,182	56,829	435,546	139,380	90,077
<i>Wine (gallons).</i>						
1860-61	12,129	6,420	...	182,087	...	...
1870-71	629,219	342,674	*	801,694	...	...
1880-81	484,028	602,007	85,455	500,955	*	...
1890-91	2,008,493	842,181	189,274	762,776	194,881	...
1900-01	2,578,187	891,190	132,489	1,388,847	130,377	...
1904-5	1,832,386	928,160	60,433	2,625,430	185,070	...
1905-6	1,726,444	831,700	66,926	2,845,853	208,911	...

* No record.

STATES OF
AUSTRALIA.

SHIPPING.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
INWARDS. *												
1850	555	108,030	976	234,215	..	..	284	86,583	64	15,988	674	104,017
1860	1,814	581,642	1,424	427,835	210	45,736	324	100,681	109	54,564	806	116,172
1870	2,093	663,764	1,858	689,820	476	133,292	445	140,081	127	65,716	613	105,647
1880	2,076	1,078,885	2,108	1,242,458	1,225	633,673	1,045	590,085	165	123,385	654	205,217
1890	2,474	2,173,551	2,889	2,413,247	616	468,607	1,041	1,075,133	281	484,534	746	475,618
1900	2,101	2,929,389	3,626	4,094,088	713	835,355	1,065	1,851,803	769	1,625,696	741	618,963
1901	2,418	3,392,226	3,452	4,196,408	684	853,515	1,128	2,049,240	884	1,842,236	816	706,044
1902	2,278	3,366,485	3,164	4,390,086	780	1,035,492	1,060	2,157,961	763	1,671,169	964	887,485
1903	2,204	3,409,288	3,879	4,601,731	727	902,670	1,112	2,157,961	708	1,673,154	928	938,371
1904	2,496	3,928,849	2,718	4,419,179	766	949,601	1,228	2,426,562	651	1,773,632	957	1,043,425
1905	2,376	3,989,903	2,725	4,697,511	780	1,067,741	1,273	2,625,897	662	1,839,227	961	1,056,256
OUTWARDS. *												
1850	508	87,087	1,014	263,849	..	..	275	87,872	67	14,748	702	108,848
1860	1,841	599,137	1,438	431,484	183	39,503	338	108,355	126	62,615	818	118,243
1870	2,187	681,098	2,066	771,942	456	127,992	471	147,908	131	67,730	611	107,263
1880	2,115	1,101,014	2,043	1,190,321	1,221	621,903	1,111	610,819	168	126,444	655	208,086
1890	2,459	2,184,790	2,777	2,348,625	606	442,172	1,081	1,115,309	267	420,327	763	475,629
1900	2,134	2,944,192	3,406	3,920,801	716	819,662	1,057	1,843,968	747	1,606,332	743	613,955
1901	2,347	3,323,265	3,375	4,324,826	675	832,305	1,139	2,080,126	901	1,872,027	820	726,681
1902	2,286	3,372,555	3,002	4,338,058	769	1,032,119	1,103	2,100,194	765	1,686,905	944	879,730
1903	2,263	3,448,666	3,396	4,503,670	726	895,785	1,085	2,122,929	703	1,662,741	927	935,802
1904	2,503	3,906,692	2,767	4,460,014	761	958,792	1,246	2,456,848	655	1,777,186	944	1,050,182
1905	2,274	3,859,098	2,694	4,684,108	780	1,062,566	1,264	2,632,233	656	1,828,256	955	1,063,153

* Includes Inter-State Shipping.

WOOL PRODUCTION (000's omitted).

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1880	51,763	3,440	151,540	7,918	24,361	1,387	41,534	1,557	4,342	271	9,025	542
1890	55,559	2,862	236,686	9,002	55,714	2,534	36,870	1,298	6,970	261	9,152	430
1900	42,723	2,404	204,748	7,687	49,234	2,202	31,359	993	9,095	271	7,249	280
1901	73,235	2,638	273,993	9,090	52,506	2,139	36,966	1,036	13,579	378	9,579	303
1902	65,981	2,447	188,268	7,353	29,860	1,313	34,932	1,100	12,932	458	8,944	283
1903	51,607	1,946	187,968	8,548	34,978	1,877	35,767	1,240	12,907	443	5,798	209
1904	75,786	3,544	220,503	9,356	46,151	2,285	34,299	1,306	12,214	419	11,413	435
1905	61,738	2,705	264,701	12,339	53,185	2,655	35,443	1,357	17,489	595	9,543	391

GOLD PRODUCTION (000's omitted).

STATES OF
AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
1880	829,	3,316,	117,	435,	270,*	1,080,	17,	68,	..	..	47,	201,
1890	588,	2,354,	127,	458,	610,	2,137,	30,	106,	23,	87,	23,	87,
1900†	752,	3,191,	262,	1,071,	677,	2,872,	19,	82,	1,416,	6,008,	75,	316,
1901†	730,	3,103,	174,	787,	599,	2,542,	22,	93,	1,706,	7,236,	70,	295,
1902†	721,	3,062,	162,	685,	641,	2,721,	22,	95,	1,874,	7,948,	71,	301,
1903†	767,	3,259,	255,	1,080,	670,	2,840,	21,	90,	2,065,	8,771,	..	254,
1904†	766,	3,252,	270,	1,146,	639,	2,715,	29,	124,	1,983,	8,424,	66,	290,
1905†	747,	3,174,	274,	1,165,	593,	2,517,	20,	86,	1,955,	8,306,	74,	312,

* Figures for 1881.

† Quantities for these years given in fine ounces.

LIVE STOCK.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<i>Horses.</i>						
1860-61 ...	76,536	251,497	23,500	49,399	9,555	21,034
1870-71 ...	167,220	337,597	83,358	83,744	22,174	22,679
1880-81 ...	275,516	395,984	179,152	150,591	34,568	25,267
1890-91 ...	436,469	444,163	365,812	199,605	44,384	31,165
1900-01 ...	392,237	481,417	456,788	179,352	68,253	31,607
1902-3 ...	392,237	450,125	399,122	179,413	80,158	33,465
1903-4 ...	392,237	458,014	401,984	192,411	82,747	35,541
1904-5 ...	372,397	482,663	413,165	200,241	90,225	36,565
1905-6 ...	385,513	506,884	430,565	216,345	97,397	37,101
<i>Cattle.</i>						
1860-61 ...	722,332	2,408,586	432,890	278,265	32,476	83,366
1870-71 ...	721,096	2,195,096	1,076,630	136,832	45,213	101,459
1880-81 ...	1,286,267	2,580,040	3,162,752	303,035	63,719	127,187
1890-91 ...	1,782,881	2,091,229	5,558,264	574,032	130,970	162,440
1900-01 ...	1,602,384	1,983,116	4,078,191	472,428	338,590	165,516
1902-3 ...	1,602,384	1,741,226	2,543,471	519,163	437,136	178,385
1903-4 ...	1,602,384	1,880,578	2,481,717	536,580	497,617	185,938
1904-5 ...	1,694,976	2,167,129	2,722,340	520,379	461,490	202,206
1905-6 ...	1,737,690	2,337,973	2,963,695	647,631	631,825	206,211
<i>Sheep.</i>						
1860-61 ...	5,780,896	6,119,163	3,166,802	2,824,811	260,136	1,700,935
1870-71 ...	10,761,887	16,308,585	8,163,818	4,400,655	608,892	1,349,771
1880-81 ...	10,360,285	35,398,121	6,935,967	6,453,222	1,231,717	1,783,611
1890-91 ...	12,692,843	55,986,431	18,007,234	7,050,544	2,524,913	1,619,256
1900-01 ...	10,841,790	40,020,506	10,339,185	5,283,247	2,434,311	1,683,956
1902-3 ...	10,841,790	26,649,424	7,213,985	4,922,662	2,704,880	1,679,518
1903-4 ...	10,841,790	28,656,501	8,392,044	5,350,258	2,600,633	1,597,053
1904-5 ...	10,167,691	34,526,894	10,843,470	5,874,979	2,853,424	1,556,460
1905-6 ...	11,455,115	39,506,764	12,535,231	6,202,330	3,120,703	1,583,561

STATES OF
AUSTRALIA.

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN.

Year ended in—	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
1860 ...	214	70	21*	56	...	...
1870 ...	274	340	206	133	...	...
1880 ...	1,199	850	633	667	102	172
1890 ...	2,471	2,263	2,112	1,774	524	399
1900 ...	3,202	2,895	2,801	1,902	1,978	587
1903 ...	3,376	3,220	3,263	1,882	2,145	620
1904 ...	3,381	3,362	3,360	1,882	2,168	618
1905 ...	3,394	3,362	3,381	1,926	2,260	619

* In 1865.

TELEGRAPH LINES.—MILES OPEN, 31ST DECEMBER.—POLES.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
1860 ...	*	1,616	169	*	...	...
1870 ...	3,371†	5,579†	2,221†	1,718†	...	...
1880 ...	3,155	7,955	5,768	4,754	1,555	745
1890 ...	6,628	11,231	9,830	5,526	2,921	1,645
1900 ...	6,445	16,756	10,221	5,508	6,052	2,091
1903 ...	6,596	14,395	10,180	5,517	6,079	1,852
1904 ...	6,494	14,491	10,154	5,550	6,199	1,961
1905 ...	6,338	14,827	10,154	5,551	6,389	1,969

* Not available.

† Miles of wire.

NEW
ZEALAND.

III.—NEW ZEALAND—SUMMARIES.

POPULATION, MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

Year.	Population (exclusive of Maoris) at end of Year.		Marriages.*		Births.*		Deaths.*	
	Total.	Per Square Mile.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1860	79,711	·76	886	11·12	3,530	44·54	1,144	14·35
1870	248,400	2·38	1,862	7·50	10,555	41·15	2,845	11·45
1880	484,864	4·64	3,354	6·92	19,027	39·24	5,543	11·43
1890	625,508	5·99	3,868	6·18	18,142	29·00	6,323	10·11
1900	769,321	7·36	5,805	7·53	19,624	25·46	7,505	9·74
1903	832,505	7·95	6,748	8·23	21,829	26·61	8,528	10·40
1904	857,539	8·19	6,983	8·26	22,766	26·94	8,087	9·57
1905	882,462	8·42	7,200	8·28	23,682	27·22	8,061	9·27

* Annual average of three years at each period, from 1860 to 1900 inclusive.

INCREASE OF POPULATION—BY DECADES.

Period.*	Total Increase.		Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Assisted Immigration.
	Number.	Rate per Cent.			
1861-71 ...	173,274	11·80	50,052	123,222	(?)
1871-81 ...	232,123	6·63	103,490	128,633	100,920
1881-91 ...	136,725	2·49	131,733	4,992	14,614
1891-1901 ...	146,061	2·12	117,867	28,194	44

* The periods referred to are from Census to Census.

REVENUE AND FUNDED DEBT.

NEW
ZEALAND.

Year ended 31st March.	Revenue derived from—												Funded Debt.	
	Revenue.		Taxation.*		Customs and Excise Duty.		Land.		Posts and Telegraphs.					
	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s.		
1850					43,612	1.98	8,559	.39						
1860	464,739	5.83			189,168	2.37	215,760	2.85						
1870	1,384,639	5.57			765,930	3.08	327,569	1.35	83,202	.35	7,841,891	32 5 10		
1880	3,283,396	7.08	1,535,700	3.31	1,258,114	2.71	389,914	.84	249,540	.54	28,583,231	61 12 10		
1890	4,208,029	6.83	2,173,985	3.53	1,541,395	2.50	364,166	.59	340,564	.55	38,332,350	63 0 10		
1900	5,699,618	7.55	2,891,126	3.83	2,187,859	2.90	282,229	.35	488,246	.65	47,873,732	62 19 1		
1903	6,447,435	7.98	3,277,964	4.06	2,426,043	3.00	252,278	.31	525,099	.70	55,899,019	68 5 4		
1904	7,130,116	8.56	3,649,601	4.38	2,698,046	3.24	247,842	.30	580,771	.75	57,522,215	68 11 5		
1905	7,347,197	8.57	3,754,379	4.38	2,728,193	3.18	260,021	.30	633,306	.74	59,912,000	69 5 3		

* The figures given include Customs and Excise duty.

† Figures for 1862.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND SHIPPING.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Shipping— Inwards and Outwards.
	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	tons.
1860	1,548,333	20 9 3	588,953	7 15 8	280,569
1870	4,639,015	19 2 1	4,822,756	19 17 3	538,558
1880	6,162,011	12 19 10	6,352,692	13 7 10	819,716
1890	6,260,525	10 1 8	9,811,720	15 6 1	1,312,474
1900	10,646,096	13 19 4	13,245,161	17 7 6	1,679,907
1903	12,788,675	15 11 10	15,010,378	18 6 0	2,215,229
1904	13,291,694	15 14 7	14,748,348	17 9 0	2,299,333
1905	12,828,857	14 14 11	15,655,947	17 19 11	2,280,962

LAND IN CULTIVATION—AREA AND PRODUCE.

Year.	Total Area.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Vines.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1880-81	1,029,764	324,933	215,007	46,877	2,321	22,530	54,028	...
1890-91	1,636,179	301,460	346,224	32,740	5,759	32,691	44,045	...
1900-01	1,710,619	206,465	449,534	30,831	14,232	28,524	68,023	522
1903-4	1,786,095	230,346	391,640	34,681	11,156	31,778	77,167	749
1904-5	1,805,724	258,015	342,189	29,484	10,084	26,331	78,816	571
1905-6	1,845,582	222,183	354,291	29,644	10,485	26,834	80,749	550

Produce.

		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	
1880-81...	...	8,147,705	6,891,251	1,221,241	...	111,329	68,710	...
1890-91...	...	5,723,610	9,947,036	758,833	238,864	178,121	62,901	...
1900-01...	...	6,527,154	19,085,837	1,027,651	502,697	169,042	136,046*	...
1903-4 ...	...	7,891,654	15,107,237	1,160,504	530,291	208,787	154,334*	...
1904-5 ...	...	9,123,673	14,553,611	1,128,164	490,405	134,608	157,632*	...
1905-6 ...	...	6,798,934	12,707,982	1,024,045	633,212	123,402	161,498*	...

* Estimated.

NEW
ZEALAND.

LIVE STOCK, WOOL, AND GOLD PRODUCTION, RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Year.	Number of Live Stock.			Production of—				Miles Open.	
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Wool. (000's omitted.)		Gold. (000's omitted.)		Rail- ways.	Tele- graphs. (Poles.)
				Lbs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.		
					£		£		
1860 ...	28,275	193,285	2,761,383	6,666,*	444,	4,*	17,	...	...
1870 ...	81,028	436,592	9,700,629	37,040,*	1,704,	545,*	2,158,	...	1,887
1880 ...	161,736	698,637	12,985,085	66,860,*	3,169,	305,	1,227,	1,258	3,706
1890 ...	211,040	831,831	18,128,186	105,762,	4,348,	193,	773,	1,956	5,060
1900 ...	266,245	1,256,680	20,186,784	144,977,	4,909,	339,†	1,440,	2,300	7,249
1901 ...	279,672	1,361,784	20,233,099	150,299,	3,843,	413,†	1,754,	2,323	7,469
1902 ...	286,955	1,460,663	20,342,727	163,578,	3,513,	460,†	1,951,	2,404	7,749
1903 ...	298,714	1,593,547	18,954,553	159,569,	4,210,	480,†	2,038,	2,441	7,779
1904 ...	314,322	1,736,850	18,280,806	149,693,	4,837,	468,†	1,987,	2,487	7,944
1905 ...	326,537	1,810,936	19,130,875	143,308,	5,511,	493,†	2,094,	2,520	8,355

* Quantity exported.

† Fine ounces.

IV.—GENERAL TABLES.

1.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1905.

GENERAL
TABLES.

State.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population on 31st December, 1905.			Number of—		Estimated Mean Popula- tion, 1905.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.	
Victoria	87,884	609,674	608,897	1,218,571	99·9	13·86	1,212,517
New South Wales ..	310,372	791,949	699,814	1,491,763	88·4	4·80	1,474,313
Queensland	668,497	290,206	237,842	528,048	82·0	·79	525,728
South Australia—Proper	380,070	194,241	180,157	374,398	92·7	·99	370,791
" N. Territory	523,620	3,246	564	3,810	17·4	·01	3,951
Western Australia ..	975,920	150,496	104,284	254,779	69·3	·26	250,207
Tasmania	26,215	93,469	87,636	181,105	93·8	6·91	179,269
Australia	2,972,578	2,133,280	1,919,194	4,052,474	89·9	1·36	4,016,766
New Zealand	104,751	467,366	415,096	882,462	88·8	8·42	870,000

2.—MIGRATION BY SEA, 1905.

GENERAL
TABLES.

State.	Arrivals. (As recorded.)			Departures. (As recorded.)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	38,875	23,923	62,798	39,199	26,205	65,404
New South Wales ..	47,877	26,280	74,157	35,401	23,015	58,416
Queensland.. ..	10,324	4,857	15,181	10,489	4,835	15,324
South Australia —						
Proper	9,610	5,019	14,629	7,710	5,190	12,900
Northern Territory	484	92	576	643	109	752
Western Australia ..	17,345	11,446	28,791	12,610	7,556	20,166
Tasmania	18,858	12,258	31,116	18,042	11,845	29,887
Australia	143,373	83,875	227,248	124,094	78,755	202,849
New Zealand	21,344	11,341	32,685	15,390	7,993	23,383

3.—MIGRATION BY LAND, 1905.

State.	Arrivals. (As recorded.)			Departures. (As recorded.)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	11,758	7,156	18,914	10,630	7,076	17,706
New South Wales ..	57,265	31,948	89,213	56,673	33,043	89,716
Queensland.. ..	17,156	7,895	25,051	17,027	8,073	25,100
South Australia—						
Proper	25,485	13,275	38,760	23,224	15,673	38,897

GENERAL
TABLES.

4.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1905.

State.	Births.		Deaths.	Marriages.	Per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Total.	Illegitimate.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
Victoria	30,107	1,689	14,676	8,774	24·83	12·10	7·24
New South Wales ..	39,501	2,912	14,978	10,970	26·72	10·13	7·42
Queensland	13,626	950	5,503	3,173	25·92	10·47	6·04
South Australia—							
Proper	8,832	386	3,761	2,594	23·82	10·14	7·00
Northern Territory ..	86	..	43	5	9·11	10·88	1·27
Western Australia ..	7,582	318	2,709	2,123	30·30	10·83	8·48
Tasmania	5,256	290	1,844	1,365	29·32	10·29	7·61
Australia	104,940	6,545	43,514	29,004	26·13	10·83	7·22
New Zealand	23,682	1,082	8,061	7,200	27·22	9·27	8·28

State.	Excess of Births over Deaths.		Males to 100 Females.		Deaths of Infants under One Year.		Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births.
	Number.	Per cent.	Born.	Died.	Total.	Per 100 Births.	
Victoria	15,431	105·14	106	129	2,508	8·33	5·61
New South Wales ..	24,523	163·73	105	139	3,182	8·06	7·37
Queensland	8,123	147·61	105	175	1,029	7·55	6·97
South Australia—							
Proper	5,071	134·83	103	114	643	7·28	4·37
Northern Territory ..	— 7	— 16·28	177	760	4	11·11	..
Western Australia ..	4,873	179·88	104	176	790	10·42	4·19
Tasmania	3,412	185·03	115	138	419	7·97	5·52
Australia	61,426	141·16	106	139	8,575	8·17	6·24
New Zealand	15,621	193·78	105	139	1,599	6·75	4·57

5.—DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1905.

GENERAL
TABLES.

State.	Age Groups.					
	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 65 Years.	65 Years and Over.	Unspeci- fied.	Total.
MALES.						
Victoria	1,446	391	3,226	3,209	1	8,273
New South Wales ..	1,783	526	3,964	2,431	5	8,709
Queensland.. ..	592	195	1,954	756	2	3,499
South Australia— Proper	362	98	917	626	..	2,003
Northern Territory	3	1	30	4	..	38
Western Australia ..	450	104	931	227	16	1,728
Tasmania	244	53	450	313	1	1,061
Australia	4,880	1,368	11,472	7,566	25	25,311
New Zealand ..	901	190	1,980	1,618	..	4,689
FEMALES.						
Victoria	1,062	354	2,780	2,207	..	6,403
New South Wales ..	1,399	435	2,854	1,579	2	6,269
Queensland.. ..	437	170	976	421	..	2,004
South Australia— Proper	281	67	801	609	..	1,758
Northern Territory	1	..	4	..	..	5
Western Australia ..	340	97	443	101	..	981
Tasmania	175	36	324	248	..	783
Australia	3,695	1,159	8,182	5,165	2	18,203
New Zealand ..	698	190	1,521	963	..	3,372

GENERAL
TABLES.

6.—DEATHS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1905.

Capital City.	Age Groups.					
	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 65 Years.	65 Years and Over.	Unspecified.	Total.
MALES.						
Melbourne	648	158	1,555	1,160	...	3,521
Sydney	676	186	1,527	713	...	3,102
Brisbane	174	51	447	192	...	864
Adelaide	167	43	532	318	...	1,060
Perth	130	37	247	92	2	508
Hobart	68	9	106	110	...	293
Wellington	85	13	159	74	...	331
FEMALES.						
Melbourne	485	140	1,449	998	...	3,072
Sydney	554	139	1,314	661	...	2,668
Brisbane	152	56	330	148	...	686
Adelaide	140	26	469	318	...	953
Perth	104	31	153	39	...	327
Hobart	50	9	99	81	...	239
Wellington	80	21	110	54	...	265

7.—METEOROLOGY IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1905.

Capital City.	Mean Barometric Pressure.	Temperature in Shade.			Rainfall.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Number of Days.	Amount.
	Inches.	°	°	°		Inches.
Melbourne	29·93	108·5	32·0	56·1	129	25·64
Sydney	30·04	98·1	38·6	62·5	144	35·03
Brisbane	30·00	102·4	37·2	68·8	108	36·76
Adelaide	30·08	109·7	34·8	61·1	131	22·28
Perth	30·08	99·0	39·0	64·0	116	34·61
Hobart (1902) ...	29·85	97·0	28·8	55·1	151	21·85
Wellington	29·94	77·0	30·0	54·5	172	51·17

8.—COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1904-5.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	Transactions on Account of each State.						Total Commonwealth.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
REVENUE—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	2,488,843	3,033,616	1,095,476	678,880	1,172,063	330,651	8,799,529
Posts and Telegraphs...	683,480	980,151	331,774	266,718	257,503	112,924	2,632,550
Defence ...	3,818	1,907	745	5,978	191	672	13,311
Patents ...	2,899	2,036	1,621	1,244	1,129	1,631	10,560
Miscellaneous ...	623	910	176	100	291	192	2,292
New Revenue (proportion of) ...	2,235	2,690	963	688	447	333	7,356
Total ...	3,181,898	4,021,310	1,430,755	953,608	1,431,624	446,403	11,465,598
EXPENDITURE—							
Customs and Excise ...	69,244	69,452	49,823	25,874	34,056	9,882	258,331
Posts and Telegraphs...	665,161	942,905	430,385	254,818	285,850	115,124	2,694,243
Defence ...	291,577	311,230	134,739	78,200	52,546	39,536	907,828
New Expenditure* ...	140,432	169,085	60,527	43,243	28,113	20,910	462,310
Inter-State adjustments ...	4,863	Cr. 3,517	Cr. 424	Cr. 1,822	Cr. 164	1,064	...
Balance paid to State ...	2,017,378	2,529,069	752,532	555,692	1,027,898	259,099	7,141,668
Miscellaneous ...	118	...	...	...	...	...	118
Total ...	3,188,773	4,018,224	1,427,582	956,005	1,428,299	445,615	11,464,498
Per Head of Population -	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue ...	2 12 7	2 15 2	2 14 10	2 11 2	5 18 2	2 9 7	2 17 7
Expenditure (excluding Refunds to State)	0 19 4	1 0 5	1 5 11	1 1 6	1 13 1	1 0 8	1 1 8

* Exclusive of New Works for Transferred Departments.

GENERAL
TABLES.

9.—NET REVENUE COLLECTED BY CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1905.

State.	From Import Duties.	From Excise Duties.	From Other Sources.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	1,873,407	545,356	13,075	2,431,838
New South Wales	2,451,564	660,804	12,124	3,124,492
Queensland	874,905	251,939	4,385	1,131,229
South Australia	508,128	153,105	2,681	663,914
Western Australia	926,806	140,053	4,776	1,071,635
Tasmania	256,606	62,495	2,071	321,172
Australia	6,891,416	1,813,752	39,112	8,744,280
New Zealand	2,656,134	97,452	147,946	2,901,532

10.—STATE REVENUE UNDER LEADING HEADS, 1904-5.

Heads of Revenue.				Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government	...	...	...	2,017,378	2,529,069	752,532	555,692	1,027,898	259,099	7,141,668	...
Taxation	...	...	...	979,029	1,114,408	454,574	442,030	221,738	216,953	3,428,732	3,754,379
Crown Lands	...	...	...	408,836	1,761,027	623,416	192,337	207,905	63,088	3,256,609	260,021
Railways and Tramways	...	...	...	3,609,120	4,527,368	1,409,414	1,279,481	1,629,956	245,049	12,700,388	2,217,767
Other Sources	...	...	...	501,379	1,405,046	355,463	329,309	527,843	68,492	3,187,532	1,115,030
Total	...	...	...	7,515,742	11,336,918	3,595,399	2,798,849	3,615,340	852,681	29,714,929	7,347,197
Per Head of Population				£ s. d. 6 4 2	£ s. d. 7 15 7	£ s. d. 6 17 10	£ s. d. 7 10 2	£ s. d. 14 18 5	£ s. d. 4 14 8	£ s. d. 7 9 2	£ s. d. 8 11 4
				PROPORTIONS PER CENT.							
Federal Government...	...	...	...	26·84	22·31	20·93	19·85	28·43	30·39	24·03	...
Taxation	...	...	...	13·03	9·83	12·64	15·80	6·13	25·44	11·54	51·10
Crown Lands	...	...	...	5·44	15·53	17·34	6·87	5·75	7·40	10·96	3·54
Railways and Tramways	...	...	...	48·02	39·94	39·20	45·71	45·09	28·74	42·74	30·18
Other Sources	...	...	...	6·67	12·39	9·89	11·77	14·60	8·03	10·73	15·18

NOTE.—The figures for New Zealand relate to the year ended 31st March ; and for all the other States to the year ended 30th June.

11.—SOURCES OF STATE REVENUE, 1904-5.

Sources of Revenue.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
From Taxation*—							
Probate and succession duties	265,876	224,526	136,189	{ 109,427 60,893	10,587	16,658	1,373,715
Other stamp duties	199,690	248,757			55,064	46,048	
Land tax	97,840	323,267	...	115,033	...	54,151	590,291
Income tax	316,943	195,252	253,918	136,866	123,733	59,487	1,086,199
Other taxation	98,680	122,606	64,467	19,811	32,354	40,609	378,527
From Services†—							
Railways and Tramways	3,609,120	4,527,368	1,409,414	1,279,481	1,629,956	245,049	12,700,388
Water Supply	49,443	507,999	...	118,740	99,760	...	775,942
Sewerage ... ..	...		...	...	...	...
Other	1,601	320,051	18,512	138,096	225,976	45,584	749,820
From Land—							
Sales (including interest)	294,607	1,026,594	226,642	56,313	21,964	39,704	1,665,824
Occupation	114,229	734,433	396,774	136,024	185,941	23,384	1,590,785
Miscellaneous	450,335	576,996	336,951	72,473	202,107	22,908	1,661,770
Federal refunds	2,017,378	2,529,069	752,532	555,692	1,027,898	259,099	7,141,668
Total	7,515,742	11,336,918	3,595,399	2,798,849	3,615,340	852,681	29,714,929

* Exclusive of Customs and Excise Revenue now collected by the Commonwealth Government.

† " Posts and Telegraphs Revenue

12.—STATE EXPENDITURE (EXCLUSIVE OF LOAN) UNDER LEADING HEADS, 1904-5.

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways	2,004,601	2,912,573	812,931	746,636	1,297,499	171,619	7,945,859	1,471,827
Education	661,794	915,552	322,496	181,583	149,552	67,403	2,298,380	653,272
Interest on Public Debt	1,884,208	2,877,512	1,547,091	1,049,643	578,704	349,090	8,286,248	1,993,729
All other Services	2,793,139	4,489,438	895,885	915,261	1,719,469	252,073	11,068,265	3,117,074
Total	7,343,742	11,195,075	3,581,403	2,893,123	3,745,224	840,185	29,598,752	7,235,902
Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 6 1 4	£ s. d. 7 13 7	£ s. d. 6 17 4	£ s. d. 7 15 3	£ s. d. 15 9 2	£ s. d. 4 13 3	£ s. d. 7 8 7	£ s. d. 8 8 9
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.								
Railways and Tramways	27·30	26·01	22·70	25·81	34·65	20·43	26·84	20·34
Education	9·01	8·18	9·00	6·27	3·99	8·02	7·77	9·03
Interest on Public Debt	25·66	25·71	43·20	36·28	15·45	41·55	28·00	27·55
All Other Services	38·03	40·10	25·10	31·64	45·91	30·00	37·39	43·08

13.—STATE EXPENDITURE—EXCLUSIVE OF LOAN—1904-5.

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest on Public Debt	1,884,208	2,877,512	1,547,091	1,049,643	578,704	349,090	8,286,248
Railways and Tramways	2,004,601	2,912,573	812,931	746,656	1,297,499	171,619	7,945,859
Public Works... ..	567,492	582,329	27,621	102,555	337,927	11,877	1,629,801
Mines	56,355	60,768	27,296	23,346	248,496	5,121	421,382
Police	269,339	435,974	159,465	82,409	123,681	35,786	1,106,654
Harbors, &c.	30,905	102,918	44,895	23,642	14,801	...	217,161
Water Supply and Sewerage	34,607	154,805	1,930	48,004	*	...	239,346
Education	661,794	915,552	322,496	181,583	149,552	67,403	2,298,380
Charitable Institutions	313,670	457,794	135,338	100,620	127,730	44,879	1,180,031
All other Expenditure... ..	1,520,771	2,694,850	502,340	534,685	866,834	154,410	6,273,890
Total	7,343,742	11,195,075	3,581,403	2,893,123	3,745,224	840,185	29,598,752

* Included under "Public Works."

14.—STATE BALANCES ON 30TH JUNE, 1905.

GENERAL
TABLES.

State.	Surplus.	Accumulated Deficiency.		
		Covered by—		Total.
		Treasury Bills.	Cash Overdraft.	
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	50,000	1,959,119	2,009,119
New South Wales	1,727,626	336,891	2,064,517
Queensland	1,130,000	21,710	1,151,710
South Australia	1,215,350	301,926	1,517,276
Western Australia	46,521	46,521
Tasmania	164,515	52,432	216,947
Australia	4,287,491	2,718,599	7,006,090
New Zealand (31.3.05) ...	761,036	...	...	...

15.—STATE AND FEDERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1904-5.

State.	Amount of—			Average per head.		
	Revenue.		Expenditure.	Revenue.		Expenditure.
	Total.	Raised by Taxation.		Total.	Raised by Taxation.	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	8,680,262	3,467,872	8,515,137	7 3 5	2 17 4	7 0 8
New South Wales...	12,829,159	4,148,024	12,684,230	8 16 1	2 16 11	8 14 1
Queensland ...	4,273,622	1,550,050	4,256,453	8 3 10	2 19 5	8 3 2
South Australia ...	3,196,765	1,120,910	3,293,436	8 11 7	3 0 2	8 16 9
Western Australia...	4,019,066	1,393,801	4,145,625	16 11 9	5 15 0	17 2 2
Tasmania ...	1,039,985	547,604	1,026,701	5 15 5	3 0 9	5 13 11
Australia ...	34,038,859	12,228,261	33,921,582	8 10 10	3 1 4	8 10 3

16.—STATE EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1904-5.

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways	44,696	501,710	119,652	101,084	348,327	19,655	1,135,124
Roads and Bridges ... ..	...	59,019	...	...	...	55,303	114,322
Harbors, Rivers, and Lighthouses ... ..	...	465,712	14	101,576	96,296	16,540	680,139
Public Buildings ... ..	...	99,305	35,662	5,180	...	9,380	149,527
Water Supply	95,696	179,352	*	65,666	} 469	...	427,701
Sewerage ... ..	...	63,418	...	23,100			
Immigration ... ..	...	...	1,127	...	...	...	1,127
Other Public Works or Purposes ..	54,090	201,129	69,011	152,608	209,261	50,116	736,215
Total	194,482	1,569,645	225,466	449,214	654,353	150,994	3,244,154

* Included under "Other Public Works or Purposes."

17.—AGGREGATE STATE EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1905.
(Approximate only.)

Hheads of Expenditure.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways ...	38,534,846	49,047,720	23,638,396	13,826,288	9,399,034	4,122,589	138,568,873
Telegraphs and Telephones..	...	1,237,582	1,064,975	991,773	269,308	142,410	3,766,048
Roads and Bridges...	168,078	1,740,779	987,409	1,464,736	142,538	2,297,904	6,801,444
Harbors, Rivers, and Lighthouses	611,059	10,312,791	2,623,332	1,523,716	2,154,074	503,087	17,728,059
Public Buildings ...	752,218	4,504,029	1,496,213	853,439	63,876	848,404	8,518,179
Water Supply ...	8,899,523	6,907,180	†	4,497,009	2,873,710	...	28,399,717
Sewerage ...	...	4,566,412	...	655,883			
Defence Works ...	149,324	1,445,536	286,699	291,544	...	128,179	2,401,282
Immigration ...	...	194,430	2,952,746	...	28,085	235,000	3,410,261
Other Public Works or Purposes	2,432,046*	756,446	5,032,636	3,020,965	1,532,213	957,444	13,731,690
Total ...	51,547,094	80,772,905	38,182,406	27,125,293	16,462,838	9,235,017	223,325,553

* Including £1,141,811 expenditure on School Buildings.

† Included under "Other public works or purposes."

GENERAL
TABLES.18.—SOURCES OF MUNICIPAL REVENUE, 1904-5.
EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS.

State.	From Government.	Raised by Local Taxation.	From Other Sources.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	90,572	986,009	268,640	1,345,221
New South Wales	25,254	622,462	207,692	855,408
Queensland	1,746	555,287	134,685	691,718
South Australia	30,618	170,235	93,870	294,723
Western Australia*	80,938	104,760	73,872	259,570
Tasmania	5,355	71,920	83,187	160,462
Australia	234,483	2,510,673	861,946	3,607,102
New Zealand	166,635	1,017,032	450,491	1,634,158

* The information given for Western Australia is for 1903-4.

19.—STATE FUNDED DEBTS, 30TH JUNE, 1905.

State.	Loans Repayable in—								Total Funded Debt.		Treasury Bills in aid of Revenue.	Accumulated Sinking Fund.
	London.				Australasia.				Amount.	Per Head of Population.		
	Debentures.	Inscribed Stock.	Treasury Bills in aid of Public Works.	Total.	Debentures.	Inscribed Stock.	Treasury Bills in aid of Public Works.	Total.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1,086,200	41,545,629	2,078,400	44,710,229	2,647,764	3,155,774	1,000,000	6,803,538	51,513,767	42.48	250,000	315,554
New South Wales ...	8,491,050	51,512,500	4,000,000	64,003,550	379,900	13,050,922	3,160,000	16,590,822	80,594,372	54.67	1,727,626	439,034
Queensland ...	9,821,100	25,588,247	...	35,409,347	3,659,480	...	...	3,659,480	39,068,827	74.31	1,130,000	...
South Australia ...	9,090,000	13,779,691	53,500	22,923,191	26,400	3,355,554	1,253,200	4,635,154	27,558,345	73.54	1,215,350	133,149
Western Australia ...	192,600	13,349,653	500,000	14,042,253	246,100	2,354,420	...	2,600,520	16,642,773	66.52	...	1,073,844
Tasmania ...	2,923,750	4,906,500	...	7,830,250	94,400	1,382,806	...	1,477,206	9,307,456	51.92	164,515	214,171
Australia ...	31,604,700	150,682,220	6,631,900	188,918,820	7,054,044	23,299,476	5,413,200	35,766,720	224,685,540	55.94	4,487,491	2,175,752
New Zealand (31.3.05)	4,239,514	45,140,105	...	49,379,619	10,056,647	475,734	...	10,532,381	59,912,000	69.26	...	2,508,368

GENERAL
TABLES.

20.—DUE DATES OF STATE LOANS ON 30TH JUNE, 1905.

When Repayable.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand. (31.3.05.)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Overdue	1,000	9,250	..	..	..	..	800
1905 ..	..	836,900	..	13,825	..	168,386	..
1906 ..	2,078,400	1,224,900	..	370,825	153,455 [¹]	236,511	1,450,700
1907 ..	5,025,000	5,450,000	..	1,392,825	..	201,631	2,316,766
1908 ..	2,023,869	3,215,500	..	2,209,750	..	555,119	2,532,900
1909 ..	..	1,200,354	..	3,445,825	500,000	131,074	2,980,888
1910 ..	..	3,266,600	..	82,750	1,112,850	70,625	2,242,384
1911 ..	2,107,000 [¹²]	..	..	68,300	1,876,000 [²⁰]	1,024,661	25,843
1912 ..	63,000 [¹²]	9,373,508	..	85,000	..	2,270	1,207,776
1913 ..	4,746,795 *	..	1,466,500	46,300	605,325 [¹³]	547,650	26,738
1914 ..	..	..	..	35,000	664,530 [¹⁴]	800,000	498,300
1915 ..	..	3,131,100	11,723,800	35,000	4,564,360 [¹]	..	452,900
1916 ..	..	..	..	9,486,045 †	1,100,000 [²⁰]	100	500
1917 ..	3,155,774 ∞	..	..	3,546,200 §	..	..	12,200
1918 ..	..	12,826,200	..	1,474,400	..	100	..
1919 ..	4,000,000	415,050	..	26,000	..	..	..
1920 ..	6,000,000	..	..	336,300	2,380,000 [¹⁵]	300,000	..
1921 ..	{ 1,000,000 [¹] } { 5,000,000 [¹] }	..	..	..	..	232,527	500,000
1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,252	..
1923 ..	7,331,100 †	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924 ..	..	16,698,065	12,973,834	1,651,300	..	..	299,300
1925 ..	..	222,255	..	..	..	5,050	..
1926 ..	..	..	..	..	..	67,600	..
1927 ..	..	..	..	..	2,500,000	..	..
1929 ..	8,524,829 [²⁰]	..	..	200,000	..	..	29,150,302
1930 ..	..	..	3,704,800	..	..	..	..
1933 ..	..	9,686,300	..	..	..	..	..
1934 ..	457,000 [²⁰]	..	..	..	993,653	..	..
1935 ..	..	12,500,000	..	..	..	..	..
1936 ..	..	..	..	332,900	..	..	..
1939 ..	..	..	..	2,719,300	..	..	..
1940 ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,906,500	6,415,958
1945 ..	..	..	2,750,000	..	..	..	9,573,845
1947 ..	..	..	4,498,293	..	..	..	..
1950 ..	..	..	946,600	..	..	..	..
1951 ..	..	..	1,000,000	..	..	..	..
Annual Drawings	..	..	..	..	192,600	..	125,900
Interminable	..	532,890	..	..	..	..	..
Short dated Debentures.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100,000
Total Debt	51,513,767	80,594,372	39,068,827	27,558,345	16,642,773	9,307,456	59,912,000

NOTE.—The earliest date of repayment is given in all cases. When it is optional to continue the loan for a further term of years, such period is shown in brackets after the amount. When the term is indefinite the sign ∞ appears.

* Including £746,795 [¹²].

† Including £331,100 [¹].

‡ Including £1,560,400 [¹³], £329,500 [²⁰] and £5,122,845 ∞.

§ Including £2,182,400 [¹⁵].

|| Including £4,500,000 [²⁰].

21.—RATES OF INTEREST ON OUTSTANDING STATE LOANS, 30TH JUNE, 1905.

State.	Nominal Amount of Loans Bearing Interest at—							Total.
	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	Other Rates.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	...	...	...	24,932,195	16,108,985	10,471,587	1,000*	51,513,767
New South Wales ... ..	...	2,700	...	29,326,694	32,088,656	17,342,072	{ 1,825,000(3¼) 9,250* }	80,594,372
Queensland ... ..	...	...	...	21,384,300	12,286,234	5,398,293		
South Australia	383,900	240,000	...	17,110,100	3,862,000	5,962,345	...	39,068,827
Western Australia ... ..	...	...	66,700	4,765,408	4,460,665	7,350,000	...	27,558,345
Tasmania ... ..	...	...	...	4,125,865	4,222,076	870,415	89,100,3¼)	16,642,773
								9,307,456
Australia	383,900	242,700	66,700	101,644,562	73,028,616	47,394,712	1,924,350	224,685,540
New Zealand (31.3.05)	55,200	446,900	52,900	37,799,302	10,989,339	10,219,059	{ 349,000(3¼) 300* }	59,912,000

* Overdue, not bearing interest.

GENERAL
TABLES22.—HIGHEST OFFICIAL PRICES OF CERTAIN STOCKS RECORDED IN LONDON
DURING THE YEAR 1905.

State.	Nominal Interest.	Due Date of Loan.	Highest Prices quoted.		Interest per cent. yielded to Investor.
			Gross.	Less accrued Interest.	
			£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	4	1920	107	105	3 11 6
	3½	1921-6	100¾	99	3 11 4
	3	1929-49	89¾	88¼	3 10 8
New South Wales	4	1933	109¾	107¾	3 11 3
	3½	1924	102½	100½	3 9 3
	3½	1918	100¾	98½	3 12 8
	3	1935	90½	89	3 12 3
	4	1915	105½	103½	3 11 8
Queensland	4	1924	107¾	105¾	3 11 8
	3½	1930	100¾	99	3 11 2
	3	1922-47	89¾	87¾	3 11 5
South Australia ...	4	1916-17-36	105½	103½	3 12 4
	3½	1939	101	99½	3 10 9
	3	1916-26*	89½	87¾	3 8 5
Western Australia	4	1934	109½	107½	3 11 8
	3½	1915-35	100	98½	3 11 11
	3½	1920-35	100	98½	3 11 11
	3	1927	90¾	89¼	3 14 9
Tasmania	4	1920-40	108	106	3 9 11
	3½	1920-40	101½	99½	3 10 6
	3	1920-40	91	89½	3 10 6

* Or at any time thereafter at option of Government—practically interminable.

23.—TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1905.

State.	State Debts.		Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government).	Grand Total.	
	Funded.	Unfunded.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	51,513,767	2,476,609	13,570,827	67,561,203	55 14 5
New South Wales	80,594,372	3,068,060	3,032,439	86,694,871	58 16 1
Queensland *	39,068,827	1,151,710	772,197	40,992,734	77 19 6
South Australia ...	27,558,345	1,517,276	102,261	29,177,882	77 17 3
Western Australia	16,642,773	46,521	447,300	17,136,594	68 9 10
Tasmania ...	9,307,456	216,947	697,133	10,221,536	57 0 5
Australia ...	224,685,540	8,477,123	18,622,157	251,784,820	62 13 8

NOTE.—The municipal figures for Western Australia and Tasmania are for 1904.

* The State debt in Queensland is exclusive of Government Savings Banks Inscribed Stock, £1,065,640, and debentures issued to Government Savings Banks in exchange for extended deposit receipts, £500,000.

24.—NET BURDEN OF STATE FUNDED DEBTS, 30TH JUNE, 1905.

State.	Total State Funded Debts.		Debts covered by—		Net Burden.	
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Earnings of Reproductive Works (1904-5).	Accumulated Sinking Funds.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	51,513,767	42 9 8	45,765,547	315,554	5,432,666	4 9 7
New South Wales	80,594,372	54 13 4	59,616,340	439,034	20,538,998	13 18 7
Queensland	39,068,827	74 6 3	20,557,303	..	18,511,524	35 4 3
South Australia	27,558,345	73 10 9	18,702,124	133,149	8,723,072	23 5 7
Western Australia	16,642,773	66 10 4	11,856,291	1,073,844	3,712,638	14 16 9
Tasmania	9,307,456	51 18 5	2,274,646	214,171	6,818,639	38 0 9
Australia.. ..	224,685,540	55 18 9	158,772,251	2,175,752	63,737,537	15 17 4
New Zealand (31.3.05)	59,912,000	69 5 3	33,430,060	2,508,368	23,973,572	27 14 3

NOTE.—The Unfunded Debt, which is not taken into account in this table—being wholly of an unproductive character—would, if added, show a corresponding increase in the net burden.

25.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1905.

State.	Number of Post-offices on 31st December.	Letters and Post Cards Despatched and Received.					Newspapers and Parcels Despatched and Received.				
		Inland.	Inter- State.	Inter- national.	Total.	Per Head of Popu- lation.	Inland.	Inter- State.	Inter- national.	Total.	Per Head of Popu- lation.
		(000's omitted.)					(000's omitted.)				
Victoria ...	1 673	101,575,	12,877,	5,237,	119,689,	99	36,791,	15,035,	7,198,	59,024,	49
New South Wales ...	2 266	90,672,	13,972,	7,315,	111,959,	76	47,859,	14,228,	5,589,	67,676,	46
Queensland ...	1,360	20,796,	6,514,		27,310,	52	18,814,	8,034,		26,848,	51
South Australia Proper	696	23,235,	4,739,	968,	28,942,	78	5,664,	3,383,	979,	10,026,	27
" " Northern Territory	17	100,	40,	13,	153,	39	29,	29,	9,	67,	17
Western Australia ...	295	12,869,	7,147,	2,091,	22,107,	88	5,424,	7,156,	2,220,	14,800,	59
Tasmania ...	379	7,375,	3,992,	1,249,	12,616,	70	8,451,	3,137,	690,	12,278,	68
Australia ...	6 686	256,622,	66,154,		322,776,	80	123,032,	67,687,		190,719,	47
New Zealand ...	1,937	64,778,	4,046,	5,943,	74,767,	86	36,268,	3,395,	8,063,	47,726,	55

26.—TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES, 1905.

State.	TELEGRAPHS.								TELEPHONES.		
	Number of Stations at end of Year.	Line (Miles).	Wire (Miles).	Cables (Miles).	Number of Telegrams.				Number of Public Exchanges.	Wire (Miles).	Number of Telephones in use at end of Year.
					Inland (counted once).	Inter-State Received and Despatched.	Cablegrams Received and Despatched.	Total.			
Victoria	969	6,338	16,082	...	1,689,145	508,058*	115,028	...	24	28,638	14,134
New South Wales ...	1,069	14,827	71,086	...	2,293,656	1,118,322	164,067	3,576,045	64	22,111	18,616
Queensland	515	10,154	20,786	...	1,641,275		14,416	1,655,691	19	7,697	4,210
South Australia (including Northern Territory)	295	5,551	15,353	37	687,010	526,596	30,520	1,244,126	11	5,383	2,284
Western Australia ...	188	6,389	9,637	...	1,064,710	544,937	24,950	1,634,597	16	6,494	4,857
Tasmania	327	1,969	3,752	428	301,632	184,970	9,692	496,294	16	1,371	1,441
Australia	3,363	45,228	136,696	...	...	...	358,673	...	150	71,694	45,542
New Zealand (31.3.06) ...	1,312	8,355	25,116	326	5,640,219	...	179,269	5,819,488	101	12,798	15,333

* Despatched only; received not recorded.

GENERAL
TABLES.27.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH
DEPARTMENT, 1905.

State.	Revenue.				Expendi- ture.
	Postal Branch.	Telegraph Branch.	Telephone Branch.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	480,979	124,994	102,396	708,369	627,735
New South Wales ...	743,986	150,830	127,514	1,022,330	970,808
Queensland ...	233,523	88,285	31,765	353,573	415,420
South Australia—Proper ...	159,545	85,028	25,746	270,319	237,133
" N. Territory	2,375	2,129	69	4,573	22,523
Western Australia ...	157,837	71,834	33,995	263,666	302,150
Tasmania ...	89,569	15,455	11,108	116,132	109,389
Australia ...	1,867,814	538,555	332,593	2,738,962	2,685,158
New Zealand (31/3/06) ...	410,967	184,370	89,542	684,879	578,727

28.—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1905.

State.	Money Orders.				Postal Notes.			
	Number.		Amount.		Number.		Amount.	
	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.
			£	£			£	£
Victoria ...	221,732	312,244	759,763	1,102,652	1,743,227	1,828,523	652,704	695,575
N. S. Wales ...	579,310	583,895	2,076,146	2,182,629	2,028,269	1,958,681	723,168	724,669
Queensland ...	148,284	124,280	556,183	466,876	456,479	363,272	171,447	140,098
South Australia								
Proper ...	70,456	80,893	244,354	297,447	372,339	376,757	130,000	141,394
N. Territory	3,543	721	20,254	6,079	6,496	724	2,329	259
Westn. Australia	200,501	118,164	849,492	513,047	285,502	294,218	138,506	145,507
Tasmania ...	88,261	66,079	264,768	190,872	206,309	257,002	72,352	91,419
Australia ...	1,312,087	1,286,276	4,770,960	4,759,602	5,098,621	5,079,177	1,890,506	1,938,921
New Zealand ...	417,441	318,127	1,541,712	1,310,810	875,324	869,392	276,279	274,679

29.—EDUCATION, 1905.

State.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.					
					Net Enrolment.			Average Attendance.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.			
STATE SCHOOLS.										
Victoria	1,930	1,881	2,808	4,689	108,463	101,737	210,200	143,362		
New South Wales	2,901	3,135	2,424	5,559	126,872	111,757	238,629	153,953		
Queensland	1,044	1,142	1,240	2,382	46,255	42,648	88,903	68,780		
South Australia	725	422	1,001	1,423	..	..	59,135	41,868
Western Australia	335	327	561	888	14,616	13,362	27,978	23,703		
Tasmania*	357	249	438	687	12,805	11,277	24,082	14,321		
Australia	7,292	7,156	8,472	15,628	..	..	648,927	445,987
New Zealand	1,806	1,453	2,363	3,816	72,301	66,170	138,471	116,506*		
PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.										
Victoria	771	421	1,868	2,289	20,118	22,896	43,014	..		
New South Wales	868	635	2,932	3,567	26,183	33,092	59,275	47,680		
Queensland	171	136	603	739	6,334	8,557	14,891†	12,649		
South Australia	215	196	531	727	4,433	4,924	9,357	..		
Western Australia	99	38	312	350	3,135	4,218	7,353	6,128		
Tasmania * †	21	..	..	153	..	..	2,315†	1,905
Australia	2,145	..	..	7,825	..	..	136,205	..
New Zealand	318	..	..	1,050	9,228*	11,188*	20,416*	18,704

* Figures for 1904, later information not being available.

† Gross enrolment.

‡ Principal grammar schools and colleges only.

GENERAL
TABLES.30.—COST OF INSTRUCTION.—STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 1905.
(EXCLUDING EXPENDITURE UPON SCHOOL PREMISES).

State.	Contributed by—		Total.	Per Head of Population	Per Head of Scholars in Average Attend- ance.
	State.	Parents, &c., in Fees.			
	£	£	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	670,591	5,647	676,238	11 2	4 14 4
New South Wales*	699,789	81,367	781,156	10 7	5 1 6
Queensland	281,575	..	281,575	10 9	4 1 10
South Australia ..	147,122	682	147,804	7 11	3 10 7
Western Australia ..	131,585	..	131,585	10 10	5 11 0
Tasmania (1904) ..	48,033	12,614	60,647	6 9	4 4 8
Australia	1,978,695	100,310	2,079,005	10 5	4 13 3
New Zealand	466,407	..	466,407	10 9	4 0 1

* Inclusive of State High Schools.

31.—RAILWAYS, 1904-5.

State.	Length in Miles at End of Year.	Miles being Con- structed.	Train Miles Run.	Rolling Stock.	
				Loco- motives.	Vehicles of All Kinds.
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.					
Victoria	3,394	26	9,023,365	520	12,023
New South Wales ..	3,281	170	10,467,886	623	13,735
Queensland (1905) ..	3,113	24	5,123,637	349	7,963
South Australia—Proper ..	1,746	91	3,773,106	333	6,518
" N. Territory ..	146	..	30,703	6	141
Western Australia	1,605	26	4,285,235	327	6,235
Tasmania	463	..	945,852	76	1,557
Australia	13,748	337	33,649,784	2,234	48,172
New Zealand	2,374	188	6,107,079	389	14,749
PRIVATE RAILWAYS.					
New South Wales	81	..	150,679	19	605
Queensland (1905)	268	..	..	..	..
South Australia	34	..	15,266	2	72
Western Australia (1904) ..	655	..	..	47	840
Tasmania (1904)	156	..	156,778	21	353
Australia	1,194	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	84	..	..	20	377
	29	..	..	..	..

32.—RAILWAYS.—CAPITAL COST, REVENUE, AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1904-5.

GENERAL TABLES.

State.	Capital Cost of Lines Open and Equipment at End of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital Cost.
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.					
	£	£	£	£	
Victoria	41,259,387	3,582,266	2,222,279	1,359,987	3·30
New South Wales ..	43,062,550	3,684,016	2,192,147	1,491,869	3·46
Queensland (1905) ..	21,683,355	1,483,535	851,627	631,908	2·91
South Australia— Proper	13,587,406	1,273,321	736,791	536,530	3·95
Northern Territory	1,179,059	15,429	13,069	2,360	0·20
Western Australia ..	9,808,458	1,610,129	1,256,003	354,126	3·61
Tasmania	3,920,508	243,566	171,630	71,936	1·83
Australia	134,500,723	11,892,262	7,443,546	4,448,716	3·31
New Zealand	21,701,572	2,209,222	1,492,900	716,322	3·30
PRIVATE RAILWAYS:					
	£	£	£	£	
New South Wales ..	553,389	113,579	49,251	64,328	11·62
Queensland (1905) ..	764,029	101,664	43,986	57,678	7·55
South Australia ..	80,000	..	..	..	..
Western Australia (1904)	2,417,620	..	..	..	..
Tasmania (1904) ..	1,098,359	74,539	43,392	31,147	2·84
Australia	4,913,397	..	..	..	..
New Zealand*	816,730	127,733	72,616	55,117	6·75

* This information relates to the Wellington and Manawatu Company's line (84 miles).

GENERAL
TABLES.

33.—COMMERCE, 1905.

State.	Countries Imported from or Exported to—				Total Value.	Value per Head.
	Other States of Australia.	The United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions (including New Zealand).	Foreign Countries.		
IMPORTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	9,380,031	7,472,489	2,044,879	3,440,487	22,337,886	18 8 5
New South Wales ..	14,938,885	8,602,288	2,448,226	3,434,609	29,424,008	19 19 2
Queensland	3,535,714	2,102,450	269,530	791,651	6,699,345	12 14 10
South Australia ..	5,207,005	2,033,359	374,297	824,948	8,439,609	22 10 5
Western Australia ..	2,712,479	2,278,933	212,146	1,277,751	6,481,309	25 18 1
Tasmania	1,913,637	586,992	35,259	115,866	2,651,754	14 15 10
Australia	37,687,751	23,076,511	5,384,337	9,885,312	76,033,911	18 18 7
New Zealand	1,815,717	7,795,284	1,098,641	2,119,215	12,828,857	14 14 11
EXPORTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	8,730,187	7,472,462	2,566,347	3,989,832	22,758,828	18 15 5
New South Wales ..	12,263,472	10,222,422	3,508,669	10,762,439	36,757,002	24 18 8
Queensland	8,554,738	1,871,533	668,344	844,979	11,939,594	22 14 3
South Australia ..	4,088,029	2,555,118	1,173,982	1,673,538	9,490,667	25 6 6
Western Australia ..	812,057	4,210,201	4,513,314	335,647	9,871,219	39 9 1
Tasmania	3,239,441	375,604	92,875	3,696	3,711,616	20 14 1
Australia	37,687,924	26,707,340	12,523,531	17,610,131	94,523,926	23 10 8
New Zealand	2,294,971	12,087,818	296,831	976,327	15,655,947	17 19 11
EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC OR HOME PRODUCE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	5,901,347*	4,454,510	1,551,420	2,369,684	14,276,961	11 15 6
New South Wales ..	9,648,845*	7,252,147	2,041,093	9,097,581	28,039,666	19 0 5
Queensland	7,537,489*	1,863,405	612,121	831,772	10,844,787	20 12 7
South Australia ..	2,383,260*	2,335,377	498,226	814,756	6,031,619	16 1 11
Western Australia ..	741,970*	4,198,201	4,510,301	288,311	9,738,783	38 18 5
Tasmania	3,150,000*	343,340*	84,897*	3,379*	3,581,616*	19 19 7
New Zealand	2,233,003	12,059,834	279,528	931,165	15,503,530	17 16 5

* Estimated.

34.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL, 1905.

GENERAL
TABLES.

State.	Quantity.			Value.		
	Washed and Scoured.	Greasy.	Total.	Washed and Scoured.	Greasy.	Total.
IMPORTS.						
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	£
Victoria ..	3,488,255	64,447,578	67,935,833	230,688	2,680,868	2,911,556
New South Wales ..	7,938,565	14,033,556	21,972,121	561,825	670,418	1,132,243
Queensland ..	1,118,682	8,653,288	9,771,970	65,940	245,679	311,619
South Australia ..	17,625	5,729	23,354	796	174	970
Western Australia ..						
Tasmania ..						
Australia ..	12,563,127	87,140,151	99,703,278	859,249	3,497,139	4,356,388
New Zealand ..	4,966	251,245	256,211	293	6,841	7,134
EXPORTS.						
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	£
Victoria ..	7,868,051	117,313,140	125,181,191	535,869	4,884,390	5,420,259
New South Wales ..	41,371,319	244,929,533	286,300,852	3,175,936	10,270,324	13,446,260
Queensland ..	17,096,253	35,976,474	53,072,727	1,218,414	1,431,337	2,649,751
South Australia ..	2,561,775	42,652,991	45,214,766	148,146	1,520,068	1,668,214
Western Australia ..	349,509	17,139,893	17,489,402	23,240	571,632	594,872
Tasmania ..	74,380	9,491,599	9,565,979	4,278	387,679	391,957
Australia ..	69,321,287	467,503,630	536,824,917	5,105,883	19,065,430	24,171,313
New Zealand ..	25,059,613	114,853,124	139,912,737	1,114,327	4,267,006	5,381,333
NET EXPORTS.						
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	£
Victoria ..	4,379,796	52,865,562	57,245,358	305,181	2,203,522	2,508,703
New South Wales ..	33,432,754	230,895,977	264,328,731	2,614,111	9,699,906	12,314,017
Queensland ..	17,096,253	35,976,474	53,072,727	1,218,414	1,431,337	2,649,751
South Australia ..	1,443,093	33,999,703	35,442,796	82,206	1,274,389	1,356,595
Western Australia ..	349,509	17,139,893	17,489,402	23,240	571,632	594,872
Tasmania ..	56,755	9,485,870	9,542,625	3,482	387,505	390,987
Australia ..	56,758,160	380,363,479	437,121,639	4,246,634	15,563,291	19,814,925
New Zealand ..	25,054,647	114,601,879	139,656,526	1,114,034	4,260,165	5,374,199

GENERAL
TABLES.

35.—EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC OR HOME PRODUCE, 1905.

State.	Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria	14,276,961	11 15 6	62·73
New South Wales ..	28,039,666	19 0 5	76·28
Queensland	10,844,787	20 12 7	90·83
South Australia ..	6,031,619	16 1 11	63·55
Western Australia ..	9,738,783	38 18 5	98·66
Tasmania	3,581,616	19 19 7	96·50
New Zealand	15,503,530	17 16 5	99·03

36.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE, 1905.

State.	Gold.		Silver.		Bronze.	Total.
	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Coin.	
IMPORTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	894,237	26,500	676	17,998	2,011	941,422
New South Wales	3,462,143	847,808	13,450	17,101	2,175	4,342,677
Queensland ..	32,861	433,000	56	12,150	290	478,387
South Australia	12,972	436,570	191,637	21,600	1,320	664,099
Western Australia	..	..	..	12,100	440	12,540
Tasmania ..	..	21,825	12	4,500	245	26,582
Australia ..	4,402,243	1,765,703	205,831	85,449	6,481	6,465,707
New Zealand ..	13	330,000	15	17,449	230	347,707
EXPORTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	378,777	1,620,520	2,687	9,550	745	2,012,279
New South Wales	1,704,861	1,348,450	35,012	19,673	6,766	3,114,762
Queensland ..	2,487,645	86,480	26,714	1,565	..	2,602,404
South Australia	89,530	45,746	620,939	2,955	175	759,345
Western Australia	3,300,402	4,246,244	44,278	2,000	..	7,592,924
Tasmania ..	313,051	50,410	103,205	10,400	..	477,066
Australia ..	8,274,266	7,397,850	832,835	46,143	7,686	16,558,780
New Zealand ..	2,093,936	9,378	120,542	4,500	..	2,228,356

NOTE.—Not including Silver-lead, of which large quantities were produced in New South Wales and Tasmania. See Table 50 *post*.

37.—SHIPPING—DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS, 1905.

GENERAL
TABLES.

State.	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
INWARDS.						
Victoria ..	2,082	3,692,007	294	297,896	2,376	3,989,903
New South Wales	2,198	4,051,884	527	645,627	2,725	4,697,511
Queensland ..	682	1,050,098	98	17,643	780	1,067,741
South Australia	1,027	2,374,236	246	251,761	1,273	2,625,997
Western Australia	574	1,748,417	88	90,810	662	1,839,227
Tasmania ..	798	986,225	163	70,031	961	1,056,256
Australia ..	7,361	13,902,867	1,416	1,373,768	8,777	15,276,635
New Zealand ..	406	1,035,830	221	103,580	627	1,139,410
OUTWARDS.						
Victoria ..	2,004	3,605,828	270	253,270	2,274	3,859,098
New South Wales	2,167	4,042,703	527	641,405	2,694	4,684,108
Queensland ..	662	1,040,205	218	22,361	880	1,062,566
South Australia	1,028	2,392,614	236	239,619	1,264	2,632,233
Western Australia	562	1,729,699	94	98,557	656	1,828,256
Tasmania ..	794	993,477	161	69,676	955	1,063,153
Australia ..	7,217	13,804,526	1,506	1,324,888	8,723	15,129,414
New Zealand ..	401	1,035,004	226	106,548	627	1,141,552

GENERAL
TABLES.

TABLE 38.—SHIPPING AND COMMERCE AT PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1905.

Ports.	Shipping.		Commerce.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Imports.	Exports.
	tons.	tons.	£	£
<i>In Victoria—</i>				
Melbourne	3,651,754	3,516,435	18,112,528	...
Geelong	284,743	268,319	291,447	...
Other Ports	25,996	50,565	22,321	...
Border Towns	27,410	23,729	3,911,590	...
Total	3,989,903	3,859,098	22,337,886	22,758,828
<i>In New South Wales—</i>				
Sydney	3,401,013	2,922,461	...	...
Newcastle	1,182,267	1,586,134	...	...
Other Ports, &c.	114,231	175,513	...	...
Total	4,697,511	4,684,108	29,424,008	36,757,002
<i>In Queensland—</i>				
Brisbane	879,795	841,033	4,104,574	3,524,939
Rockhampton	20,157	17,888	437,068	1,708,489
Townsville	29,617	68,705	671,853	1,838,055
Other Ports, &c.	138,172	134,940	1,485,850	4,868,111
Total	1,067,741	1,062,566	6,699,345	11,939,594
<i>In South Australia—</i>				
Port Adelaide	2,106,854	2,024,590	...	...
Port Pirie	226,903	333,604	...	...
Rockhampton	105,228	52,023	...	...
Other Ports, &c.	70,031	105,035	...	...
Port Darwin(Northern Territory)	116,981	116,981	...	...
Total	2,625,997	2,632,233	8,439,609	9,490,667
<i>In Western Australia—</i>				
Fremantle	1,176,982	1,132,835	6,030,415	...
Albany	519,377	506,231	160,305	...
Bunbury	92,281	126,502	59,197	...
Broome	32,191	27,232	48,653	...
Other Ports	18,396	35,456	182,739	...
Total	1,839,227	1,828,256	6,481,309	9,871,219

TABLE 38.—SHIPPING AND COMMERCE AT PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1905—*continued*.GENERAL
TABLES.

Ports.	Shipping.		Commerce.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Imports.	Exports.
	tons.	tons.	£	£
<i>In Tasmania—</i>				
Hobart	645,174	650,412	...	...
Launceston	222,966	199,391	...	...
Other Ports	188,116	213,350	...	...
Total	1,056,256	1,063,153	2,651,754	3,711,616
Total Australia	15,276,635	15,129,414	76,033,911	94,528,926
<i>In New Zealand—</i>				
Auckland	564,421	396,642	3,156,470	2,643,495
Wellington	293,622	406,102	3,837,729	3,035,803
Lyttelton	35,977	28,815	2,095,617	2,459,034
Dunedin	65,801	82,885	2,016,340	1,533,814
Bluff	131,307	140,000	328,976	893,730
Other Ports	48,282	87,108	1,393,725	5,090,071
Total	1,139,410	1,141,552	12,828,857	15,655,947

39.—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

State.	Year.	Number of Branches.	Members.		Funds.	
			Number.	Per 100 of Population.	Amount.	Average per Member.
					£	£ s. d.
Victoria*	1904	1,161	103,364	8·56	1,541,630	14 18 4
New South Wales	1904	1,139	97,518	6·76	884,672	9 1 5
Queensland	1904	398	31,857	6·14	339,364	10 13 1
South Australia ...	1899	474	43,043	12·06	535,198	12 8 8
Western Australia	1904	201	12,889	5·45	78,205	6 1 4
Tasmania	1904	166	16,287	9·11	136,786	8 8 0
Australia ... ..	...	3,539	304,958	7·71	3,515,855	11 10 7
New Zealand	1904	515	47,302	5·60	936,388	19 15 11

* Not including societies for women, of which there were 105 branches with 5,206 members and funds amounting to £8,289.

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40.—DEPOSITS IN BANKS, 1905.

State.	In Banks of Issue.	In Savings Banks.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d
Victoria	35,123,896	10,896,741	46,020,637	37 15 4
New South Wales	37,071,054	13,797,284	50,868,338	34 2 0
Queensland	13,217,084	3,992,758	17,209,842	32 11 10
South Australia	6,565,605	4,398,041	10,963,646	28 19 9
Western Australia	4,999,650	1,788,254*	6,787,904	26 12 10
Tasmania	3,713,795	1,263,684†	4,977,479	27 9 8
Australia	100,691,084	36,136,762	136,827,846	33 15 3
New Zealand	20,545,601	8,662,023	29,207,624	33 1 11

* Exclusive of £419,042 redeposited in banks of issue.

† Figures for 1904.

41.—CAPITAL AND ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1905.

State.	Value of Rateable Property.	
	Capital.	Annual.
	£	£
Victoria	210,920,174	11,743,270
New South Wales *	140,314,600	8,716,360
Queensland	42,358,173	2,647,400†
South Australia	54,796,100	2,739,808
Tasmania	22,427,884	1,121,394
New Zealand	179,159,936	10,538,800†

* In Municipal Districts only, not for whole State.

† Estimated from Capital Value.

42.—LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE.

State.	Year.	Policies.		Amount Assured.	
		Number.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average per Policy.
				£	£
Victoria	1905	227,185	18·6	31,573,252	139·0
New South Wales	1901	177,033	12·8	27,999,828	158·2
Queensland	1901	60,713	11·9	10,109,762	166·5
South Australia	1905	59,413	15·7	8,001,085	134·7
Western Australia	1904	27,812	11·5	5,610,933	201·7
Tasmania	1904	21,980	12·2	3,683,462	167·6
Australia ... ..	...	574,136	14·7	86,978,322	151·5
New Zealand	1905	150,517	17·1	28,965,220	192·4

NOTE.—In Victoria there were also 425 annuities for £21,432; in New South Wales, 335 for £21,070; in Queensland, 52 for £2,737; in South Australia, 119 for £7,233; in Western Australia, 4 for £369; in Tasmania, 89 for £4,629; and in New Zealand 538 for £60,583.

43.—PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1905.

GENERAL
TABLES.

State.	Number of Estates.	Sworn Value of Property.
		£
Victoria	3,853	6,003,478
New South Wales	2,804	7,714,416
Queensland	584	1,016,495
South Australia	902	1,294,968
Western Australia	406	676,920
Tasmania (1904)	295	905,254
Australia	8,844	17,611,531
New Zealand	1,527	3,067,529

44.—INSOLVENCIES, 1905.

State.	Number of Petitions.			Total Liabilities.	Total Assets.
	Compulsory.	Voluntary.	Total.		
				£	£
Victoria	34	536	570	235,773	74,673
New South Wales	106	332	438	289,220	160,123
Queensland	9	250	259	61,827	14,634
South Australia	6	33	39	11,680	6,102
Western Australia	44	63	107	51,418	23,408
Tasmania (1904)	11	91	102	32,862	14,393
Australia	210	1,305	1,515	682,780	293,333
New Zealand	37	267	304	161,356	100,813

45.—AREA AND PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1905.

State.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage.	Land in Fallow.	Other Tillage.	Total.
AREA IN ACRES.												
Victoria ...	2,070,517	312,052	40,938	11,785	14,212	44,670	591,771	26,402	34,041	1,049,915	73,574	4,269,877
New South Wales	1,939,447	38,543	9,519	189,353	9,164	26,374	438,036	8,767	95,058	506,341	85,974	3,346,576
Queensland ...	119,356	533	5,201	113,720	289	7,170	37,425	2,044	66,183	100,239	170,827	622,987
South Australia ...	1,757,036	56,950	26,250	...	6,690	9,540	317,924	23,603	23,842	1,087,057	33,734	3,342,626
Western Australia	195,071	15,713	3,665	43	1,438	2,145	124,906	3,541	1,873	102,418	16,309	467,122
Tasmania ...	41,319	42,776	5,372	...	12,961	28,634	64,350	...	4,882	35,217	29,943	265,454
Australia ...	6,122,746	466,567	90,945	314,901	44,754	118,533	1,574,412	64,357	225,879	2,881,187	410,361	12,314,642
New Zealand ...	222,183	354,291	29,644	10,485	16,662	26,834	80,749	550	238,687	54,080	811,417	1,845,582

45.—AREA AND PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1905—continued.

State.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Wine.
TOTAL PRODUCE.								
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons.
Victoria ...	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	641,216	294,099	115,352	864,177	1,726,444
New South Wales ...	20,737,200	883,081	111,266	5,539,750	118,190	49,889	459,182	831,700
Queensland ...	1,137,321	5,858	61,816	2,164,674	17,150	11,308	56,829	66,926
South Australia ...	20,143,798	869,146	505,916	...	120,340	20,328	435,546	2,845,853
Western Australia ...	2,308,305	283,987	49,497	428	14,402	6,297	139,380	208,911
Tasmania ...	776,478	1,200,024	93,664	...	220,487	64,606	90,077	...
Australia ...	68,520,772	10,474,521	1,884,298	8,346,068	784,668	267,780	2,045,191	5,679,834
New Zealand ...	6,798,934	12,707,982	1,024,045	633,212	526,211	123,402	161,498*	...
AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE.								
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons.
Victoria ...	11·31	23·18	25·95	54·41	20·69	2·58	1·46	65·39
New South Wales ...	10·69	22·91	11·69	29·26	12·90	1·89	1·05	94·87
Queensland ...	9·53	10·99	11·89	19·04	59·34	1·58	1·52	32·74
South Australia ...	11·46	15·26	19·28	...	17·99	2·13	1·37	120·57
Western Australia ...	11·83	18·07	13·51	9·95	10·02	2·94	1·12	59·00
Tasmania ...	18·79	28·05	17·44	...	17·01	2·26	1·40	...
Australia ...	11·19	22·45	20·72	26·50	17·53	2·26	1·30	88·26
New Zealand ...	30·60	35·87	34·54	60·39	31·58	4·60	2·00	...

* Estimated.

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46.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

State.		Year.	Butter.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria	1905	57,606,821	4,297,350	16,433,665
New South Wales ..	..	1905	53,040,250	4,625,980	11,652,440
Queensland .. ..	..	1905	20,319,976	2,682,089	10,500,335
South Australia ..	..	1905	8,226,805	1,174,867	872,418*
Western Australia ..	..	1905	423,270	4,831	401,447
Tasmania .. ..	..	1904	845,378	187,960	574,781
Australia .. ..	..	..	140,462,500	12,973,077	40,435,086

NOTE.—No information relating to dairy products has been compiled in New Zealand since 1900.

* Figures for 1902.

47.—LIVE STOCK, 1905.

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TABLES.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy.	Total.		
Victoria	385,513	649,100	1,737,690	11,455,115	273,682
New South Wales ...	506,884	644,164	2,337,973	39,506,764	310,702
Queensland	430,565	...	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087
South Australia—					
Proper	196,114	93,069	300,721	6,140,600	117,762
Northern Territory	20,231	756	346,910	61,730	1,243
Western Australia ...	97,397	35,011	631,825	3,120,703	74,567
Tasmania	37,101	49,618	206,211	1,583,561	72,810
Australia	1,673,805	...	8,525,025	74,403,704	1,014,853
New Zealand	326,537	517,720	1,810,936	19,130,875	249,727

48.—WOOL PRODUCTION, 1905.

State.	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool used in Manufactures in the State.		Wool Production.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Victoria	67,935,833	2,911,556	125,181,191	5,420,259	4,493,041	196,570	61,738,399	2,705,273
New South Wales ..	21,972,121	1,132,243	286,300,852	13,446,260	372,179	25,000	264,700,910	12,339,017
Queensland .. ..	..	..	53,072,727	2,649,751	112,430	5,600	53,185,157	2,655,351
South Australia ..	9,771,970	311,619	45,214,766	1,668,214	*	*	35,442,796	1,356,595
Western Australia ..	..	..	17,489,402	594,872	..	..	17,489,402	594,872
Tasmania	23,354	970	9,565,979	391,957	*	*	9,542,625	390,987
Australia	99,703,278	4,356,383	536,824,917	24,171,313	4,977,650	227,170	442,099,289	20,042,095
New Zealand ..	256,211	7,134	139,912,737	5,381,333	3,651,343	137,000	143,307,869	5,511,199

* Information not available.

49.—GOLD PRODUCTION.

State.	Prior to 1905.		During 1905.		Total.	
	Quantity in fine ozs.	Value.	Quantity in fine ozs.	Value.	Quantity in fine ozs.	Value.
		£		£		£
Victoria	63,664,729	270,062,756	747,166	3,173,744	64,411,895	273,236,500
New South Wales	12,374,575	52,491,427	274,269	1,165,013	12,648,844	53,656,440
Queensland	14,385,645	61,026,854	592,620	2,517,295	14,978,265	63,544,149
South Australia	651,648	2,764,336	20,530	85,555	672,178	2,849,891
Western Australia	13,026,111	55,288,316	1,955,316	8,305,654	14,981,427	63,593,970
Tasmania	1,356,144	5,762,558	73,541	312,380	1,429,685	6,074,938
Australia	105,458,852	447,396,247	3,663,442	15,559,641	109,122,294	462,955,888
New Zealand	15,355,058	65,136,648	432,957	2,093,936	15,848,015	67,230,584

TABLE 50.—MINERAL PRODUCTION (OTHER THAN GOLD), 1905.

State.	Silver.		Lead and Silver-lead.		Copper.		Tin.		Coal.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	ozs.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£	£	£
Victoria ...	32,600	4,100	...	...	...	...	124	11,159	155,185	79,060	93,592	187,711
New South Wales ...	417,520	52,196	441,447	2,441,856	...	527,403	...	226,110	6,632,138	2,003,461	481,042	5,732,068
Queensland ...	601,712	69,176	2,422	33,212	7,221	503,547	3,945	297,454	529,326	155,477	150,114	1,208,980
South Australia— Proper ...	...	...	52	369	6,985	454,945	...	...	...	...	67,629	522,943
N. Territory ...	14,455	1,626	97	1,115	286	15,379	288	21,972	...	...	3,961	44,053
Western Australia	359,744	44,278	2,730	34,471	...	16,266	1,079	86,840	127,364	55,312	13,020	250,187
Tasmania ...	2,075,432	249,674	14,361	215,420	9,231	672,010	2,728	346,092	51,993	44,194	18,448	1,545,838
Australia ...	3,501,463	421,050	461,109	2,726,443	...	2,189,550	...	989,627	7,496,006	2,337,504	827,606	9,491,780
New Zealand ...	1,179,744	120,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,585,756	838,531	569,777	1,528,850

51.—VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1904-5. (Estimated.)

State.				Agricultural.	Pastoral and Dairying.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Forests.	Miscellaneous.*	Total.
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	...	...	...	6,216,213	10,494,368	3,420,136	9,185,238	610,567	1,725,571	31,652,033
New South Wales	...	...	...	5,414,000	16,126,000	6 220,000	9,900,000	767,000	932,000	39,359,000
Queensland	...	...	...	2,970,000	8,224,000	3,704,241	2,542,000	606,000	640,000	18,686,241
South Australia	...	...	...	3,861,090	3,443,000	652,545	2,600,000	205,000	591,000	11,352,545
Western Australia	...	...	...	1,193,000	2,037,000	8,623,585	2,180,000	950,000	414,000	15,397,585
Tasmania	...	...	...	1,499,085	1,452,989	1,382,848	1,200,000	160,000	179,000	5,873,922
Australia	...	...	...	21,153,298	41,777,297	24,003,355	27,607,238	3,298,567	4,481,571	122,321,326
New Zealand	...	..	...	7,400,000	10,800,000	3,433,000	7,000,000	1,259,000	1,103,000	31,001,000

* Including fisheries, poultry and eggs, &c.

52.—CONDITION OF CROWN LANDS, 1905.

State.	Area in Acres.	During the Year 1905.						At the End of 1905.		
		Sold by Auction, Private Contract, &c.			Selected under System of Deferred Payments.	Granted without Purchase.	Total Extent Wholly or Conditionally Alienated.	Total Granted, Sold, or in Process of Alienation.	Total Leased or Licensed.	Total Unoccupied or Reserved for Public Purposes.
		Area.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Average Price per Acre.						
		acres.	£	£ s. d.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria	56,245,760	8,778	41,146	4 13 9	217,419	126	226,323	26,346,802	17,994,233	11,004,725
New South Wales*	198,634,880	25,423	80,715	3 3 6	496,781	1,547	523,751	49,970,335	123,015,992	25,648,553
Queensland	427,838,080	159,990	96,205	0 12 0	413,230	2,212	575,432	17,659,574	240,152,615	170,025,591
South Australia—Proper ..	243,244,800	93,128	59,669	0 12 10	195,294	87	288,509	13,467,925	89,249,486	140,527,389
„ Northern Territory	335,116,800	..	..	..	520	..	520	475,365	103,278,259	231,363,176
Western Australia	624,588,800	41,172	39,325	0 19 1	1,235,424	14	1,276,610	12,380,035	145,769,592	466,439,173
Tasmania	16,778,000	1,384	5,952	4 6 0	168,749	..	170,133	5,338,953	1,303,383	10,135,664
Australia	1,902,447,120	329,875	323,012	0 19 7	2,727,417	3,986	3,061,278	125,639,289	720,763,560	1,056,044,271
New Zealand	66,861,440	11,172	10,184	0 18 3	..	65,605	76,777	26,030,254	17,340,790	23,490,396

* Figures for year ended 30th June, 1906.

53.—CRIME, 1905.

State.	Number of Offences brought before Magistrates on Arrest or Summons.					Result of Disposal by Magistrates.			In Superior Courts, Number—			Number of Prisoners in Gaols on 31st December.
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.		Committed for trial.	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	
						Drunkenness.	Other Offences.					
Victoria	1,932	4,032	14,458	27,923	48,345	9,360	26,145	801	758	454	304	990
New South Wales ..	3,684	6,553	24,154	32,975	67,366	21,334*	30,304*	1,454*	1,479	819	660	1,678
Queensland	1,737	2,101	6,638	7,467	17,943	6,592	8,138	495	519	288	231	535
South Australia ..	248	463	2,362	2,911	5,984	2,332	2,614	152	111	85	26	281
Western Australia ..	644	1,460	3,509	9,033	14,646	3,425	8,821	253	296	163	133	682†
Tasmania (1904) ..	245	659	580	5,452	6,936	556	5,152	50	40	28	12	100
Australia	8,490	15,268	51,701	85,761	161,220	43,599	81,174	3,205	3,203	1,837	1,366	4,266
New Zealand ‡ ..	1,509	2,943	8,790	17,499	30,741	8,725	16,269	832	576	435	141	810

* Persons only, not offences.

† Including 217 Aborigines and 30 others not under sentence.

‡ Excluding Maoris, of whom 501 were brought before magistrates—377 being summarily convicted, and 28 committed for trial.

V.—SUMMARY FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

State.	Year.	Population on the 31st December.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants by Sea.	Emigrants by Sea.	State Revenue.		State Expenditure.	State Funded Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping Inwards and Outwards.		Miles open at the end of each year.		Agriculture.			
								Total.	Portion raised by State Taxation.					Vessels.	Tons.	Railway.	Telegraph line (miles).	Total Cultivation †	Wheat.		
																			Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
VICTORIA.	1873	772,039	28,100	11,501	4,974	29,460	26,294	£ 644,135	£ 1,784,056	3,504,953	12,445,722	16,533,866	15,302,454	4,413	1,519,015	458	2,295	964,996	349,976	4,752,289	4,850,165
	1874	783,274	26,800	12,222	4,925	30,732	27,365	£ 4,106,790	£ 1,896,842	4,177,338	13,990,553	16,953,985	15,441,109	4,222	1,569,619	605	2,467	1,011,776	332,936	4,850,165	4,978,914
	1875	791,399	26,720	15,287	4,985	32,744	29,342	£ 4,236,423	£ 1,724,822	4,318,121	13,995,093	16,685,874	14,766,974	4,394	1,673,885	617	2,629	1,126,831	321,401	4,978,914	5,279,730
	1876	801,717	26,769	13,561	4,949	35,797	31,977	£ 4,325,156	£ 1,780,392	4,572,844	17,011,382	15,705,354	14,196,487	4,236	1,657,088	719	2,743	1,231,105	401,417	5,279,730	7,018,257
	1877	815,494	26,010	12,776	5,103	41,196	33,943	£ 4,723,877	£ 1,770,685	4,358,096	17,018,913	16,362,304	15,157,687	4,411	1,874,985	950	2,885	1,420,502	564,564	7,018,257	9,398,858
	1878	827,439	26,581	12,702	5,092	42,268	37,492	£ 4,504,413	£ 1,712,953	4,634,349	17,022,065	16,161,880	14,925,707	4,292	1,913,427	1,052	2,970	1,609,278	691,622	6,060,737	9,398,858
	1879	840,620	26,839	12,120	4,986	44,384	39,212	£ 4,621,520	£ 1,730,088	4,833,379	20,050,753	15,035,538	12,454,170	4,167	1,940,222	1,125	3,155	1,688,275	707,188	9,398,858	11,414,377
	1880	860,067	26,148	11,652	5,286	56,955	45,294	£ 4,621,282	£ 1,690,923	4,875,029	22,060,749	14,556,894	15,954,559	4,191	2,179,899	1,199	*	1,997,943	977,285	9,727,366	11,414,377
	1881	879,886	27,145	12,302	5,896	59,066	51,744	£ 5,186,011	£ 2,003,704	5,108,642	22,426,502	16,718,521	16,252,103	4,248	2,411,902	1,247	*	1,821,719	926,729	8,714,377	11,414,377
	1882	899,562	26,747	13,634	6,309	59,404	48,524	£ 5,592,362	£ 2,317,706	5,145,764	22,103,202	18,748,081	16,193,579	4,168	2,690,884	1,355	*	2,040,916	969,362	8,751,454	11,414,377
	1883	920,694	27,541	13,006	6,771	66,592	55,562	£ 5,611,253	£ 2,334,255	5,651,885	24,308,175	17,743,846	16,398,863	4,087	2,964,331	1,562	*	2,215,923	1,104,392	15,570,245	11,414,377
	1884	944,564	28,850	13,505	7,218	72,202	58,001	£ 5,934,687	£ 2,318,520	5,715,293	27,526,667	19,201,633	16,050,465	3,975	3,151,587	1,663	*	2,323,493	1,096,354	10,433,146	11,414,377
	1885	969,202	29,975	14,364	7,395	76,976	61,994	£ 6,290,361	£ 2,548,171	6,140,356	28,628,588	18,044,604	15,551,758	4,273	3,260,158	1,676	*	2,405,157	1,020,082	9,170,538	11,414,377
	1886	1,000,510	30,824	14,952	7,737	93,404	68,102	£ 6,481,021	£ 2,634,560	6,513,540	30,114,203	18,530,575	11,795,321	4,631	3,735,387	1,743	*	2,417,582	1,052,685	12,100,036	11,414,377
	1887	1,032,993	33,043	16,005	7,768	90,147	68,121	£ 6,733,826	£ 2,739,635	6,561,251	33,127,382	19,922,151	11,351,145	4,853	3,858,243	1,880	*	2,576,405	1,232,943	13,328,765	11,414,377
	1888	1,076,966	34,503	16,287	8,946	102,032	60,229	£ 7,607,598	£ 3,071,003	7,287,151	34,627,382	23,972,134	13,853,763	5,354	4,307,883	2,018	*	2,564,742	1,217,191	8,647,700	11,414,377
	1889	1,103,727	36,359	19,392	9,194	84,582	68,418	£ 8,075,990	£ 3,749,670	7,919,902	37,367,027	24,402,760	12,734,734	5,741	4,599,178	2,199	3,967	2,627,262	1,178,735	11,495,720	11,414,377
	1890	1,133,266	37,578	18,012	9,187	79,777	63,820	£ 8,519,159	£ 3,630,814	9,125,737	41,443,216	22,954,015	13,266,222	4,933	4,363,341	2,471	4,628	2,652,768	1,145,163	12,751,295	11,414,377
	1891	1,157,678	38,505	18,631	9,280	62,445	63,172	£ 8,343,583	£ 3,252,638	9,648,699	43,638,597	21,771,608	16,006,743	5,091	4,715,109	2,764	4,640	2,687,575	1,332,683	13,679,268	11,414,377
	1892	1,168,600	37,831	15,851	7,723	62,951	69,214	£ 7,729,572	£ 3,149,310	9,989,517	46,774,125	17,174,545	14,214,546	4,521	4,456,254	2,958	4,762	2,907,115	1,342,504	14,814,645	11,414,377
	1893	1,176,160	36,552	16,508	7,004	74,047	60,460	£ 8,959,229	£ 2,522,779	9,482,957	46,064,004	13,283,814	13,308,551	3,776	4,029,738	3,054	4,755	3,019,009	1,469,359	15,255,200	11,414,377
	1894	1,182,290	34,258	15,430	7,029	84,261	60,110	£ 6,716,814	£ 2,497,567	7,310,246	46,804,382	12,470,599	14,026,546	4,128	4,291,459	3,003	4,773	2,880,299	1,376,685	11,455,877	11,414,377
	1895	1,185,950	33,706	15,636	7,181	81,199	68,886	£ 6,712,152	£ 2,712,313	6,760,439	46,828,517	12,472,344	14,547,732	3,837	4,348,686	3,104	4,731	2,884,514	1,412,736	5,669,177	11,414,377
	1896	1,180,280	32,178	15,714	7,625	84,572	69,419	£ 6,458,682	£ 2,691,009	6,540,182	46,854,311	14,554,837	14,198,513	3,782	4,566,230	3,106	4,447	3,097,998	1,580,613	7,091,022	11,414,377
	1897	1,182,710	31,310	15,126	7,568	90,847	67,301	£ 6,630,217	£ 2,645,187	6,568,932	46,929,321	15,454,482	16,739,670	3,770	4,865,372	3,113	4,418	3,260,312	1,657,450	10,580,217	11,414,377
	1898	1,183,060	30,172	18,095	7,620	94,436	68,225	£ 6,898,240	£ 2,910,237	6,692,444	47,058,088	16,768,904	15,872,246	4,051	4,956,737	3,113	4,431	3,877,922	1,554,163	19,581,304	11,414,377
	1899	1,189,470	31,008	16,578	8,140	85,384	66,947	£ 7,396,944	£ 3,085,505	7,114,706	48,354,277	17,952,894	18,567,780	4,055	5,341,455	3,127	4,579	3,820,505	2,166,693	15,237,948	11,414,377
	1900	1,197,206	30,779	15,215	8,308	82,157	63,664	£ 7,460,655	£ 2,984,592	7,293,136	48,774,885	18,301,811	17,422,552	4,235	5,873,581	3,202	4,645	3,924,898	2,017,321	17,847,332	11,414,377
	1901	1,208,705	31,008	15,904	8,406	93,107	60,126	£ 7,712,099	£ 1,964,629	7,672,780	49,546,275	18,927,340	18,646,097	4,765	6,715,491	3,238	4,668	3,810,413	1,754,417	12,127,382	11,414,377
	1902	1,211,450	30,461	16,177	8,477	87,557	67,933	£ 6,997,792	£ 818,274	7,398,382	50,408,957	18,270,245	18,210,523	4,564	6,739,040	3,303	4,589	3,738,873	1,994,271	12,569,364	11,414,377
	1903	1,208,854	29,569	15,595	7,605	52,756	66,159	£ 6,954,619	£ 950,183	7,759,980	51,097,900	17,859,177	19,707,068	4,467	6,857,354	3,376	4,596	4,021,590	1,968,596	28,525,579	11,414,377
	1904	1,210,304	29,763	14,393	8,210	55,049	65,831	£ 7,319,949	£ 1,012,119	7,339,690	51,519,982	20,096,442	24,404,907	4,998	7,835,541	3,381	4,494	4,175,614	2,277,537	21,092,139	11,414,377
	1905	1,218,571	30,107	14,676	8,774	62,798	65,404	£ 7,515,742	£ 979,029	7,343,742	51,513,767	22,337,886	22,758,828	4,650	7,849,001	3,394	4,388	4,269,877	2,070,517	23,417,670	11,414,377

1873	553,833	21,444	7,611	4,384	24,022	16,770	3,324,713	1,382,752	2,333,166	10,842,415	11,088,388	11,815,829	4,373,176	2,478,397	*	456,825	166,647	2,238,414
1874	574,943	22,178	8,652	4,343	29,756	19,279	3,509,966	1,217,401	2,939,227	10,516,371	11,293,739	12,345,603	4,385,199	2,894,401	*	464,957	166,912	2,148,894
1875	594,297	22,528	10,771	4,605	30,967	20,350	4,121,996	1,138,901	3,341,324	11,470,637	13,490,200	13,671,580	4,670,216	3,187,437	*	451,139	133,610	1,958,640
1876	614,181	23,298	11,193	4,630	32,942	21,923	5,033,828	1,161,406	4,749,018	11,759,519	13,672,776	13,003,941	4,578,212	3,725,554	*	513,840	145,609	2,391,979
1877	643,707	23,851	9,889	4,994	38,628	20,174	5,748,245	1,235,021	4,527,979	11,724,419	14,606,594	13,125,819	4,662,237	3,981,643	*	546,556	176,687	2,445,507
1878	671,888	25,328	10,763	5,317	39,879	22,913	4,983,864	1,309,717	5,130,973	11,688,119	14,768,873	12,965,879	4,856,245	5,504,733	*	600,000	233,253	3,439,326
1879	709,459	26,933	10,200	5,391	44,501	20,695	4,475,059	1,272,721	5,839,150	14,937,419	14,198,847	13,066,819	4,787,254	6,724,736	*	707,078	233,368	3,613,266
1880	747,950	28,162	11,231	5,572	45,870	26,559	4,904,230	1,417,293	5,890,580	16,924,019	17,409,326	16,049,503	4,357,286	5,500,1,041	*	757,617	252,540	3,708,737
1881	782,080	29,993	11,536	6,284	46,113	28,925	7,410,737	1,903,413	6,449,418	18,721,219	21,281,130	16,716,961	4,777,329	6,665,1,313	*	795,509	252,540	3,708,737
1882	815,000	30,702	12,816	6,948	46,537	36,724	6,470,341	1,891,708	7,787,081	21,632,459	20,960,157	19,886,018	5,361,400	6,237,1,365	*	815,645	221,888	3,405,966
1883	861,310	31,281	12,249	7,405	51,336	44,633	7,115,592	2,152,855	8,412,609	30,101,959	22,826,985	18,251,506	5,945,460	9,558,1,665	*	9,013	247,361	4,042,395
1884	904,980	33,946	14,220	7,482	51,336	48,001	7,584,593	2,252,651	8,573,288	35,564,259	23,365,196	16,541,745	5,184,413	10,077,1,777	*	9,315	259,757	4,345,437
1885	949,570	35,043	15,282	7,618	57,854	56,993	7,594,301	2,611,835	9,078,869	41,034,249	20,973,548	15,556,213	5,439,425	8,604,1,935	*	9,755	275,550	4,203,394
1886	989,340	36,284	14,587	7,811	62,361	56,993	8,582,811	2,664,548	9,098,460	40,995,350	18,806,236	18,496,917	5,721,432	7,758,2,081	*	10,351	284,867	4,733,133
1887	1,020,330	37,236	13,448	7,590	67,854	56,993	8,886,360	2,681,883	8,778,851	44,100,149	20,885,557	20,859,715	5,927,476	5,419,2,206	*	10,816	337,730	5,868,849
1888	1,051,080	38,525	14,408	7,844	62,361	56,993	9,063,620	2,677,169	9,250,271	46,646,449	22,863,057	23,294,934	6,483,532	1,179,2,252	*	10,721	380,803	6,495,849
1889	1,081,820	37,295	14,796	7,836	61,151	51,762	9,498,620	2,748,339	9,403,562	46,051,450	22,615,004	22,045,937	5,666,476	1,872,2,263	*	10,690	419,758	6,570,335
1890	1,121,860	38,960	14,218	7,570	62,197	52,687	10,036,186	2,916,844	10,328,673	48,771,549	25,383,397	25,944,020	6,121,569	4,236,2,263	*	10,732	333,233	6,649,216
1891	1,162,190	39,458	16,286	8,457	68,909	53,850	9,499,814	2,782,264	10,377,949	51,957,049	20,776,526	21,972,247	6,027,564	1,784,2,269	*	11,231	356,666	6,963,068
1892	1,191,790	40,041	14,410	8,022	75,588	55,976	9,300,711	2,686,920	9,932,102	56,176,149	18,107,035	22,921,223	5,830,519	3,328,2,435	*	14,282	452,921	6,817,457
1893	1,214,550	40,342	16,022	7,749	76,051	66,334	9,235,156	2,662,867	9,633,303	57,075,519	15,992,415	21,934,785	6,211,586	0,938,2,585	*	14,727	593,810	6,502,715
1894	1,239,250	38,952	15,218	7,666	75,588	55,976	9,063,850	2,496,838	9,524,785	57,493,539	20,561,510	23,010,349	6,432,618	9,760,2,615	*	14,847	647,483	7,041,378
1895	1,262,270	38,775	14,914	8,030	76,051	66,334	9,063,850	2,496,838	9,524,785	57,493,539	20,561,510	23,010,349	6,432,618	9,760,2,615	*	15,058	696,684	5,195,312
1896	1,278,970	36,506	15,839	8,483	62,633	62,516	9,107,205	2,396,512	9,140,350	58,588,264	21,744,350	23,751,072	6,465,674	4,431,2,724	*	15,469	755,226	6,866,112
1897	1,301,780	37,247	14,264	8,813	67,016	60,410	9,107,205	2,396,512	9,069,940	60,777,186	24,453,560	27,648,117	6,579,619	9,928,2,775	*	15,933	866,112	8,853,445
1898	1,323,130	36,222	16,661	8,888	75,526	65,732	9,304,253	2,511,298	9,403,237	61,572,831	25,594,315	28,445,466	6,418,699	5,551,2,791	*	16,354	993,350	10,560,111
1899	1,344,080	36,461	15,901	9,275	77,634	65,817	9,572,912	2,514,488	9,731,982	63,299,859	27,561,071	28,164,516	7,032,801	4,889,2,895	*	16,756	1,319,503	12,677,771
1900	1,364,590	37,146	15,118	9,996	68,783	61,757	9,957,036	2,613,005	10,729,741	65,478,012	26,928,218	27,351,124	6,827,852	1,234,2,928	*	16,963	1,426,166	13,604,166
1901	1,379,700	37,875	16,021	10,538	76,139	61,160	10,612,422	1,980,835	11,909,963	69,109,208	25,974,210	23,544,051	6,166,872	8,144,3,107	*	16,963	1,530,609	16,177,771
1902	1,405,460	37,835	16,646	10,486	81,190	58,249	11,178,214	1,143,942	11,703,397	75,465,361	26,770,169	26,738,111	6,775,9,005	4,013,2,202	*	14,526	1,392,070	14,808,703
1903	1,427,342	35,966	16,497	9,759	70,570	63,626	11,532,231	1,145,232	11,319,887	78,055,955	27,285,958	33,007,835	5,485,879	9,193,3,362	*	14,395	1,279,760	1,585,097
1904	1,457,246	38,667	15,360	10,424	72,948	58,339	11,248,328	1,100,193	11,195,075	80,594,372	29,424,008	36,757,002	5,419,9,381	619,3,362	*	14,491	1,775,955	16,464,415
1905	1,491,763	39,501	14,978	10,970	74,157	58,416	11,336,918	1,114,408	11,195,075	80,594,372	29,424,008	36,757,002	5,419,9,381	619,3,362	*	14,827	1,939,447	20,787,200

1873	16,173	302,600	3,559	66,225	116,141	4,120,112	1,607	25,191	14,212	42,281	70,701	108,945	4,526	575,985	36,399	26,860	334,462	2,794,327	18,990,595	240,680
1874	17,978	293,135	3,984	69,053	118,437	3,618,436	1,351	20,997	13,604	38,564	68,088	93,440	4,308	634,255	40,589	29,711	346,691	2,856,699	22,797,416	21,953
1875	18,856	352,966	4,817	98,576	117,532	3,410,517	1,091	14,349	13,806	41,203	77,125	88,968	4,459	831,749	50,634	29,159	357,696	3,134,086	25,353,924	199,950
1876	21,828	461,916	5,662	134,158	116,365	3,879,537	1,571	29,567	14,171	42,939	111,946	159,661	4,457	799,709	61,516	30,715	366,703	3,131,018	25,369,755	173,604
1877	18,581	358,853	5,055	99,485	105,510	3,551,806	1,465	33,309	13,862	34,958	125,778	154,076	4,184	708,431	65,073	30,360	328,150	2,746,385	21,521,662	191,677
1878	22,129	447,912	6,152	132,072	130,582	4,420,580	1,604	27,621	16,725	53,590	104,096	172,407	4,237	684,733	60,249	34,615	336,468	2,771,583	25,479,484	220,320
1879	23,883	516,937	6,130	131,541	135,034	4,761,856	1,128	18,728	19,271	62,228	112,414	162,763	4,266	733,576	64,644	35,503	360,038	2,914,210	30,062,910	256,026
1880	17,923	356,121	7,890	160,602	125,679	4,483,457	1,365	22,290	18,996	51,936	130,443	173,074	4,800	602,007	102,301	44,561	395,984	2,580,040	35,398,121	308,205
1881	16,348	356,566	6,427	135,218	117,478	4,930,956	1,119	17,298	15,944	44,323	146,610	198,532	4,028	513,688	75,825	39,401	398,577	2,597,348	36,591,946	213,916
1882	24,818	617,465	6,474	133,050	118,180	4,057,635	1,232	20,447	14,462	43,461	179,567	242,921	4,448	543,596	92,606	44,435	323,026	1,859,983	36,114,814	154,815
1883	17,810	376,635	5,081	106,496	123,634	4,538,604	1,425	20,353	14,954	36,977	178,504	229,242	2,660	589,604	107,994	47,263	326,964	1,640,753	37,915,510	189,050
1884	19,472	425,920	7,036	148,869	115,600	2,989,585	1,270	18,932	12,418	31,335	226,646	280,312	4,584	441,612	140,529	49,212	337,172	1,425,130	31,660,321	211,656
1885	14,117	279,107	5,298	85,606	132,709	4,336,163	932	14,531	15,166	38,695	219,886	191,372	5,247	555,470	156,710	53,161	344,697	1,317,315	37,820,906	208,697
1886	23,947	600,892	6,079	132,949	146,957	3,825,146	1,522	22,533	17,322	45,803	223,470	349,888	5,840	601,897	165,820	48,977	361,663	1,367,844	39,169,304	209,576
1887	19,393	394,762	4,402	84,533	171,662	4,953,125	1,291	24,036	20,915	61,455	170,324	230,597	6,715	666,382	212,721	51,462	390,609	1,575,487	46,965,152	264,111
1888	7,984	109,931	3,318	36,760	166,101	4,910,404	985	12,899	15,419	36,839	209,531	134,911	7,072	805,813	223,808	55,183	411,368	1,622,907	46,503,469	248,583
1889	22,358	543,330	5,440	113,109	173,836	5,354,827	1,573	28,057	17,551	50,096	212,106	366,229	7,867	688,685	245,319	58,667	430,777	1,741,592	50,106,768	238,585
1890	14,102	256,659	4,937	81,383	191,152	5,713,205	923	11,546	19,406	52,791	175,242	213,034	8,044	842,181	426,188	68,192	444,163	2,091,229	55,986,431	284,453
1891	12,958	276,259	4,459	93,446	174,577	5,721,706	1,017	16,419	22,560	61,326	163,738	209,322	8,281	913,107	365,501	69,864	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,416	253,189
1892	20,890	466,603	4,618	91,701	167,549	5,037,256	2,258	39,977	18,502	52,105	214,468	302,134	8,264	931,542	405,704	76,833	484,309	2,221,459	58,080,114	249,522
1893	34,148	701,804	6,113	114,272	205,885	7,011,526	2,322	43,778	26,559	83,838	205,424	235,562	7,375	748,948	345,918	81,850	493,231	2,269,852	56,980,688	240,860
1894	30,636	562,725	10,396	179,348	208,308	6,625,538	2,694	46,670	30,089	86,170	245,243	281,873	7,577	731,683	415,607	90,509	518,181	2,65,411	56,977,270	273,359
1895	23,750	374,196	7,590	96,119	211,104	5,687,030	2,275	35,150	24,722	56,179	319,296	229,671	7,519	885,673	367,695	88,827	487,943	2,150,057	46,508,363	221,597
1896	39,530	834,633	6,453	110,340	211,382	5,754,217	2,315	34,037	31,170	84,214	327,209	334,902	8,061	794,256	458,488	93,013	510,636	2,226,163	48,318,790	214,581
1897	28,605	543,946	5,151	99,509	209,588	6,713,060	3,181	46,401	23,816	55,332	401,073	405,353	8,083	864,514	438,203	87,181	498,034	2,085,096	43,952,897	207,738
1898	19,874	278,007	4,459	64,094	193,286	6,064,842	3,379	56,599	27,978	61,900	461,784	334,257	8,078	845,232	429,136	87,852	491,553	2,029,516	11,241,004	247,061
1899	29,125	627,904	7,154	132,476	214,697	5,976,022	5,613	89,374	34,968	61,337	554,048	546,850	8,278	739,668	454,370	84,072	482,200	1,967,081	36,213,514	239,973
1900	29,383	593,548	9,435	114,228	206,051	6,292,745	4,481	67,950	29,408	63,253	466,236	526,260	8,441	891,190	520,885	83,376	481,417	1,983,116	40,020,506	256,577
1901	32,245	687,179	6,023	106,361	167,333	3,844,993	6,862	81,488	26,158	30,146	442,163	472,621	8,606	868,479	580,899	83,850	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,099	265,730
1902	42,992	351,758	4,557	18,233	202,437	3,049,269	6,049	73,329	19,444	39,742	491,918	243,379	8,790	806,140	109,146	637,278	500,125	1,741,226	26,649,424	193,097
1903	51,621	1,252,156	10,057	174,147	226,834	6,836,740	7,918	149,389	20,851	56,743	496,017	816,810	8,940	1,086,820	77,093	586,463	458,014	1,880,578	28,656,501	221,592
1904	40,471	652,466	14,930	266,781	193,614	4,951,132	8,190	77,423	23,855	48,754	435,704	863,293	8,840	828,160	87,718	596,331	482,663	2,167,129	34,526,894	330,666
1905	38,543	883,081	9,519	111,266	189,353	5,539,750	9,164	118,190	26,374	49,889	438,036	459,182	8,787	831,700	95,058	592,315	506,884	2,337,973	39,506,764	310,702

QUEENSLAND AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

State.	Year.	Population on the 31st December.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants by Sea.	Emigrants by Sea.	State Revenue.		State Expenditure.	State Funded Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping Inwards and Outwards.		Miles open at the end of each year.	Agriculture.				
								Total.	Portion raised by State Taxation.					Vessels.	Tons.		Railway.	Telegraph line (poles).	Total Cultivation.†	Wheat.	
																				Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
QUEENSLAND.								£	£	£	£	£	£								
1873	146,690	5,720	2,250	1,354	15,141	5,474	1,120,034	546,732	956,335	4,782,850	2,885,499	3,542,513	1,151	352,524	218	3,059	64,218	3,554	82,381		
1874	163,517	6,388	2,794	1,340	20,951	7,713	1,160,947	552,758	1,121,710	5,249,350	2,962,439	4,106,462	1,370	572,750	249	3,616	70,331	3,592	•		
1875	181,288	6,708	4,104	1,487	24,809	9,640	1,261,464	562,227	1,404,198	6,435,250	3,328,009	3,857,576	1,699	764,182	265	3,956	77,347	4,478	•		
1876	187,100	6,903	3,467	1,394	21,831	9,695	1,263,268	568,776	1,283,520	6,435,250	3,126,559	3,875,581	1,849	874,342	298	4,663	85,569	5,700	•		
1877	203,084	7,169	3,373	1,477	22,596	10,408	1,436,582	609,861	1,382,806	7,685,350	4,068,682	4,361,275	2,104	956,844	357	5,033	105,049	8,744	92,941		
1878	210,510	7,397	4,220	1,444	16,139	11,890	1,569,111	694,062	1,543,820	8,935,350	4,436,077	3,190,419	2,228	1,066,758	428	5,410	117,489	9,618	130,452		
1879	217,851	7,870	3,207	1,604	13,828	11,150	1,461,824	631,259	1,678,631	10,192,150	3,080,889	3,434,034	2,512	1,256,394	503	5,871	106,864	3,607	29,259		
1880	226,077	8,196	3,017	1,547	13,396	10,349	1,612,314	600,236	1,673,695	12,192,150	3,087,296	3,448,160	2,446	1,255,576	633	5,768	120,881	10,944	223,243		
1881	226,968	8,220	3,320	1,703	16,223	9,209	2,023,668	657,753	1,757,654	13,245,150	4,063,625	3,540,366	2,663	1,533,808	800	6,280	128,075	4,708	39,612		
1882	248,255	8,518	4,274	2,034	27,000	9,957	2,102,095	806,719	1,904,201	13,125,350	6,318,463	3,534,452	2,959	1,880,591	867	6,344	158,686	10,494	145,752		
1883	287,475	8,890	5,041	2,392	46,330	11,959	2,583,444	929,430	2,242,971	14,907,850	6,233,351	4,276,608	1,803	882,491	1,038	6,656	167,476	9,879	42,842		
1884	302,090	10,679	6,861	2,661	36,883	18,263	2,673,544	1,090,445	2,751,851	16,419,850	6,381,976	4,673,864	2,103	1,152,112	1,207	6,979	199,580	12,105	195,727		
1885	315,489	11,672	6,235	2,842	34,334	22,768	2,840,960	1,200,111	2,875,609	19,320,850	6,422,490	5,243,404	1,887	1,029,181	1,434	7,533	209,130	10,093	51,598		
1886	333,580	12,582	5,575	2,735	34,101	20,911	2,810,147	1,196,651	3,202,030	20,820,850	6,103,227	4,933,970	1,895	1,120,479	1,555	8,225	221,843	6,787	21,221		
1887	354,510	13,513	5,166	914	32,393	16,414	3,032,463	1,338,838	3,550,049	23,320,850	5,821,611	6,453,945	1,717	1,294,232	1,765	8,772	250,737	8,248	182,308		
1888	367,950	14,247	5,529	2,594	30,392	18,030	3,463,097	1,577,671	3,368,405	25,840,950	6,046,738	6,126,362	1,864	996,229	1,931	9,167	214,002	9,305	8,263		
1889	380,530	14,401	6,132	3,123	27,334	18,778	3,440,249	1,574,607	3,594,626	25,840,950	6,052,562	7,736,309	1,533	1,001,009	2,064	9,456	247,073	8,459	134,335		
1890	399,215	15,407	6,638	3,195	24,464	18,817	3,260,308	1,471,983	3,745,212	28,105,684	5,066,700	8,554,512	1,222	1,017,779	2,112	9,830	239,618	10,390	207,990		
1891	401,094	17,175	7,120	2,905	18,760	16,392	3,405,987	1,502,304	3,675,332	29,457,134	5,079,004	8,305,387	1,170	997,118	2,195	9,973	258,004	19,306	392,309		
1892	410,205	14,903	5,266	2,774	14,646	13,566	3,538,806	1,403,885	3,580,984	30,457,134	4,382,657	9,170,408	1,098	972,428	2,320	9,996	260,828	31,742	462,683		
1893	419,025	13,994	5,695	2,524	15,351	13,628	3,397,785	1,335,554	3,521,666	30,639,534	4,352,783	9,632,062	1,214	945,628	2,373	10,004	252,075	28,993	413,094		
1894	429,843	13,977	5,298	2,502	18,900	14,992	3,343,069	1,346,787	3,351,630	30,639,534	4,337,400	9,795,559	1,278	928,025	2,379	9,986	284,552	28,997	545,185		
1895	442,290	14,874	5,152	2,821	23,591	14,992	3,343,069	1,346,787	3,351,630	31,873,934	5,349,007	8,982,600	1,218	917,905	2,379	9,979	299,278	27,090	123,630		
1896	452,216	14,017	5,645	2,823	19,541	16,066	3,413,171	1,417,491	3,368,405	31,873,934	5,433,271	9,163,726	1,294	1,094,048	2,430	10,026	348,735	35,831	601,254		
1897	463,127	14,313	5,423	2,894	19,615	15,760	3,613,150	1,500,344	3,604,249	33,498,414	5,429,191	9,091,557	1,296	1,128,900	2,515	10,146	401,902	59,875	1,009,293		
1898	474,296	13,933	6,243	2,972	23,713	18,083	3,768,152	1,559,645	3,747,428	33,598,414	6,007,266	10,856,127	1,213	1,198,319	2,636	10,146	421,830	46,219	607,012		
1899	485,378	13,899	6,144	3,449	27,217	21,271	4,174,086	1,750,410	4,024,170	33,598,414	6,764,097	11,842,858	1,292	1,464,063	2,746	10,262	474,849	52,527	614,414		
1900	494,375	14,801	5,747	3,371	27,203	19,849	4,598,207	1,984,713	4,540,418	34,348,414	7,184,112	9,581,562	1,429	1,655,017	2,801	10,221	505,270	79,304	1,194,088		
1901	510,515	14,303	6,007	3,341	22,083	19,807	4,096,298	1,117,472	4,624,479	36,849,314	6,376,239	9,249,366	1,359	1,685,820	2,947	10,246	541,996	87,232	1,692,222		
1902	514,851	14,216	6,204	3,243	17,762	20,837	3,535,062	276,771	3,907,001	38,318,627	7,352,538	9,711,023	1,549	2,067,611	2,974	10,247	478,121	1,880	6,165		
1903	515,530	12,621	6,346	2,933	16,432	18,802	3,526,465	415,688	3,717,806	38,318,627	6,731,207	9,514,974	1,453	1,798,455	2,263	10,180	621,693	138,096	2,436,799		
1904	521,655	14,082	5,250	3,078	14,888	16,622	3,595,440	475,184	3,607,864	39,069,827	7,052,164	11,153,383	1,527	1,908,393	3,360	10,154	577,896	150,958	2,149,663		
1905	523,048	13,626	5,503	3,173	15,181	15,324	3,595,399	454,574	3,561,403	39,068,827	6,699,345	11,939,594	1,660	2,130,307	3,381	10,154	622,987	159,566	1,137,321		

1873	198,075	7,107	2,631	1,562	4,548	3,172	937,648	362,246	839,152	2,174,900	3,841,100	4,587,859	1,531	515,640	202	3,004	1,225,073	784,784	6,178,816
1874	204,623	7,696	3,434	1,611	5,557	3,271	1,003,820	370,440	1,051,622	2,989,750	3,983,290	4,402,855	1,440	534,550	234	3,065	1,330,484	839,638	9,862,693
1875	210,442	7,408	4,036	1,663	5,566	4,019	1,143,312	339,103	1,176,412	3,320,600	4,203,802	4,805,051	1,634	611,381	274	3,069	1,444,586	898,820	10,739,834
1876	225,677	8,224	3,550	1,852	13,841	4,995	1,320,204	445,548	1,323,337	3,837,100	4,576,183	4,816,170	1,771	732,330	328	3,470	1,514,918	1,088,732	5,857,569
1877	236,864	8,640	3,235	2,002	14,061	8,367	1,441,401	499,885	1,443,653	4,737,200	4,625,611	4,626,531	1,707	672,776	328	4,061	1,823,115	1,163,646	8,034,692
1878	248,795	9,282	3,749	2,299	14,572	8,174	1,592,634	519,254	1,620,310	5,329,600	5,719,611	5,355,021	2,061	906,273	454	4,217	2,011,319	1,305,851	9,332,049
1879	259,460	9,902	3,580	2,238	13,480	9,137	1,662,498	526,366	1,847,256	6,605,750	5,014,150	4,762,727	2,131	932,891	559	4,393	2,271,058	1,458,096	14,280,964
1880	267,573	10,262	3,912	2,291	14,765	13,002	2,027,963	529,450	1,923,695	9,865,500	5,581,497	5,574,505	2,156	1,200,994	667	4,754	2,574,489	1,733,542	8,606,510
1881	286,324	10,708	4,012	2,308	19,552	16,800	2,171,988	557,188	2,054,285	11,196,800	5,244,064	4,407,757	2,153	1,269,491	832	4,946	2,613,903	1,768,781	8,087,032
1882	293,509	10,844	4,393	2,530	14,870	14,136	2,087,076	653,864	2,146,599	12,472,600	6,707,788	5,359,890	2,212	1,337,218	945	5,092	2,370,980	1,746,531	7,356,117
1883	304,515	11,173	4,435	2,539	19,830	15,562	2,060,140	637,751	2,330,079	13,891,900	6,310,055	4,883,461	2,136	1,504,765	988	5,161	2,754,560	1,846,151	14,649,230
1884	312,781	11,847	4,789	2,555	17,290	16,082	2,024,922	563,841	2,398,191	15,473,800	5,749,353	6,632,704	2,231	1,834,532	1,059	5,278	2,785,490	1,942,453	14,621,755
1885	318,423	12,046	3,987	2,447	14,500	20,596	2,309,592	749,447	2,454,808	17,020,900	5,548,403	5,636,255	2,163	1,807,042	1,063	5,336	*	*	*
1886	309,086	11,177	4,234	1,976	17,623	25,231	1,975,269	585,123	2,234,395	18,340,200	4,852,750	4,489,008	1,737	1,558,476	1,382	5,459	*	*	*
1887	313,015	10,831	3,944	1,977	15,468	17,667	2,014,102	648,645	2,145,135	19,168,500	5,096,293	5,330,780	1,812	1,677,883	1,450	5,486	*	1,950,000†	19,012,500†
1888	311,491	10,510	3,759	2,084	12,637	12,750	2,494,556	739,353	2,376,399	19,147,700	5,413,638	6,984,098	1,988	1,973,651	1,518	5,509	*	1,605,000†	6,187,000†
1889	316,012	10,318	3,501	2,062	9,230	8,736	2,270,433	711,248	2,355,927	20,435,500	6,804,451	7,259,365	2,082	1,959,342	1,774	5,511	2,864,877	1,842,961	14,577,358
1890	319,145	10,364	3,923	2,235	9,904	7,114	2,557,772	790,177	2,579,258	20,401,500	8,376,808	8,982,386	2,122	2,190,442	1,774	5,526	2,649,098	1,673,573	9,399,389
1891	327,963	10,737	4,211	2,315	16,684	12,807	2,829,453	829,748	2,668,353	21,633,300	10,075,992	10,566,446	2,270	2,576,546	1,830	5,540	2,533,291	1,552,423	6,436,488
1892	336,994	10,570	3,741	2,123	17,906	15,005	2,538,995	782,362	2,707,775	21,230,700	7,517,447	7,998,713	2,170	2,545,076	1,824	5,493	2,625,741	1,520,580	9,240,108
1893	341,968	10,706	4,559	2,114	18,966	19,261	2,576,820	769,706	2,806,929	21,697,000	8,050,739	8,635,995	2,052	2,550,581	1,824	5,546	2,758,304	1,732,711	13,618,062
1894	344,440	10,499	4,041	2,099	34,692	36,993	2,591,271	794,162	2,650,262	22,306,500	6,325,635	7,528,783	2,355	2,911,585	1,826	5,580	*	1,576,950†	7,781,223†
1895	345,556	10,567	3,963	2,053	37,193	40,838	2,497,648	798,347	2,681,934	22,556,025	5,680,880	7,352,742	2,357	3,150,741	1,884	5,620	*	1,410,955†	5,929,300†
1896	345,994	10,048	4,083	2,184	56,963	59,805	2,585,230	838,766	2,640,688	23,367,200	7,263,522	7,743,063	2,716	3,494,966	1,884	5,570	2,584,395	1,599,860	2,804,493
1897	347,960	9,562	4,044	1,953	58,473	59,359	2,698,759	941,075	2,779,110	23,914,000	7,277,086	7,070,750	2,525	3,747,685	1,886	5,862	2,604,122	1,522,668	4,014,852
1898	350,576	8,970	4,732	2,221	55,465	54,636	2,633,727	891,324	2,750,959	24,309,035	6,298,765	6,978,370	2,297	3,667,526	1,890	5,793	2,967,370	1,788,770	8,778,900
1899	356,840	9,422	4,478	2,266	34,095	31,368	2,731,208	942,922	2,777,614	24,916,310	7,016,238	8,547,046	2,190	3,619,251	1,890	5,691	3,081,846	1,821,137	8,453,135
1900	361,451	9,177	3,837	2,313	31,460	30,809	2,853,329	902,362	2,936,619	26,131,780	8,174,218	8,191,376	2,122	3,695,771	1,902	5,508	3,279,406	1,913,247	11,253,148
1901	364,795	9,111	4,065	2,309	34,954	36,566	2,886,854	621,761	3,007,034	26,423,805	7,478,288	8,318,820	2,267	4,129,366	1,902	5,528	3,122,800	1,743,452	8,012,762
1902	365,791	8,947	4,314	2,383	37,162	40,489	2,477,432	267,790	2,823,578	26,423,045	6,181,000	7,890,072	2,163	4,131,276	1,902	5,301	3,113,539	1,746,842	6,354,912
1903	368,823	8,508	3,951	2,272	35,247	34,256	2,530,568	398,941	2,641,789	26,754,420	7,473,872	8,490,359	2,197	4,280,890	1,882	5,517	3,266,965	1,711,174	13,209,465
1904	372,682	9,133	3,778	2,534	14,370	13,813	2,568,101	353,433	2,707,253	27,504,695	7,450,716	8,482,205	2,474	4,883,410	1,882	5,550	3,291,662	1,840,187	12,023,172
1905	378,208	8,868	3,804	2,599	15,205	13,652	2,798,849	442,030	2,893,123	27,558,345	8,439,609	9,490,667	2,537	5,258,230	1,926	5,551	3,342,626	1,757,036	20,143,798

QUEENSLAND AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued.

State.	Year.	Agriculture.														Live Stock.					
		Oats.		Barley.		Maize.		Other Cereals.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Vines.		Green†	Other	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
																Forage.	Tillage.				
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Wine, Gallons.	Acres.	Acres.				
1873	353	7,060	588	11,760	21,140	845,600	178	3,560	3,069	6,138	5,772	11,544	364	41,479	1,894	27,306	99,243	1,343,093	7,268,946	42,884	
1874	178	*	361	*	30,998	*	387	*	3,316	*	5,554	*	413	70,425	3,359	22,173	107,507	1,610,105	7,180,792	44,517	
1875	114	*	613	*	38,711	*	251	*	3,056	*	8,531	*	376	77,404	2,863	18,354	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447	
1876	162	*	688	*	41,705	*	270	*	3,928	*	9,423	*	523	93,841	4,821	18,349	133,625	2,079,979	7,315,074	53,455	
1877	74	748	638	10,758	44,718	1,262,018	419	*	4,693	8,778	9,914	12,919	655	87,051	10,771	24,513	140,174	2,299,582	6,272,766	52,371	
1878	132	1,274	1,065	16,904	53,799	1,539,510	548	*	3,882	9,063	13,904	18,553	605	64,407	6,875	27,061	148,226	2,469,555	5,631,634	50,301	
1879	175	4,330	1,789	44,160	48,365	1,511,006	259	*	4,761	14,404	11,645	22,854	743	104,674	7,585	27,935	163,342	2,805,984	6,083,034	64,686	
1880	116	2,081	1,499	31,433	44,109	1,409,607	313	*	6,111	16,177	12,021	23,440	739	85,455	10,815	34,214	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248	
1881	88	1,121	256	3,207	46,480	1,313,655	272	*	5,086	11,984	16,926	19,640	890	72,121	11,634	41,735	194,217	3,618,513	8,292,883	56,438	
1882	225	3,730	504	8,982	53,323	1,422,648	300	*	5,133	14,861	22,001	36,690	1,092	88,476	10,561	55,053	229,124	4,089,715	12,043,893	50,097	
1883	125	1,112	241	3,190	56,463	1,619,140	*	*	5,468	14,236	17,727	24,627	1,198	119,295	13,233	63,142	236,154	4,246,141	11,507,475	51,009	
1884	143	2,170	636	16,964	61,064	1,312,939	*	*	5,424	15,855	25,307	35,483	1,236	95,358	18,352	76,007	253,116	4,266,172	9,308,911	51,796	
1885	208	1,006	406	9,826	71,741	1,574,294	*	*	6,735	18,989	23,881	30,660	1,483	133,298	13,629	75,954	260,207	4,162,652	8,994,322	55,843	
1886	138	1,438	768	18,483	75,566	1,709,673	887	24,876	7,202	26,967	39,280	75,371	1,517	147,410	17,183	72,515	278,694	4,071,563	9,690,445	61,861	
1887	550	13,343	1,165	31,493	73,139	1,631,890	515	18,856	8,717	30,679	25,734	51,896	1,658	118,672	10,056	75,955	305,865	4,473,716	12,926,158	73,663	
1888	642	3,626	324	7,432	85,966	2,181,681	497	17,507	7,303	20,711	20,978	32,291	1,703	144,239	11,281	76,003	324,326	4,654,932	13,444,005	68,994	
1889	750	14,561	1,254	26,630	97,698	1,743,051	249	4,121	7,185	25,889	45,617	88,172	1,763	164,626	10,120	73,978	352,364	4,872,416	14,470,095	80,730	
1890	411	8,967	584	12,673	99,400	2,373,803	469	13,226	8,994	28,810	31,106	50,116	1,981	189,274	9,546	76,737	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836	
1891	715	16,669	739	21,302	101,598	3,077,915	995	33,895	9,173	25,018	30,655	58,482	1,988	168,526	10,760	82,075	399,364	6,192,759	20,289,633	122,672	
1892	591	12,965	385	6,969	92,172	2,333,553	1,473	41,381	8,493	20,498	25,665	43,933	1,908	193,337	14,690	83,709	422,769	6,591,416	21,708,310	116,930	
1893	606	12,095	495	8,396	93,556	1,824,108	1,285	41,522	8,306	17,165	22,605	42,353	2,000	101,528	13,336	80,993	429,734	6,693,200	18,697,015	68,086	
1894	1,477	30,463	1,418	37,824	103,671	2,684,925	933	30,117	10,523	28,185	28,028	55,696	1,987	176,497	12,029	95,489	444,109	7,012,997	19,587,691	98,677	
1895	922	10,877	721	7,756	100,481	2,391,378	918	23,414	9,240	19,027	26,609	50,965	2,021	238,208	19,552	109,724	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747	
1896	1,881	32,181	1,122	19,340	115,715	3,065,333	945	27,977	7,672	18,451	35,764	69,695	2,020	170,733	31,469	116,316	452,207	6,507,377	19,693,696	97,434	
1897	1,834	31,496	2,077	49,840	109,721	2,803,172	915	21,319	8,197	18,520	48,320	94,339	2,167	207,945	35,546	133,350	479,280	6,089,013	17,797,883	110,855	
1898	714	4,047	2,944	34,865	102,835	2,252,481	1,162	42,007	7,961	16,413	35,263	70,235	2,020	134,334	39,523	183,632	480,469	5,571,292	17,552,608	127,081	
1899	271	4,047	2,944	34,865	102,835	2,252,481	1,162	42,007	7,961	16,413	35,263	70,235	2,020	134,334	39,523	183,632	480,469	5,571,292	17,552,608	127,081	
1899	714	10,712	7,474	118,443	110,489	1,965,598	517	11,666	10,766	22,675	58,399	103,409	2,003	131,045	54,718	176,702	479,127	5,053,836	15,226,479	139,118	
1900	885	7,855	7,533	127,144	127,974	2,456,647	486	15,495	11,060	20,014	42,497	78,758	1,990	145,835	74,472	174,417	462,119	3,772,707	10,030,971	121,641	
1901	1,535	42,208	11,775	277,037	116,983	2,569,118	589	20,956	9,948	22,462	63,055	122,039	1,559	100,852	51,279	309,861	399,122	2,543,471	7,213,985	77,202	
1902	78	520	430	3,595	89,923	1,033,329	144	7,418	2,899	10,422	20,068	23,181	1,559	88,558	26,576	210,675	401,984	2,481,717	8,392,044	117,553	
1903	2,808	70,713	22,881	510,557	133,099	1,923,623	364	7,804	6,732	17,649	78,393	136,117	2,069	38,558	26,576	210,675	401,984	2,481,717	8,392,044	117,553	
1904	643	15,137	17,387	331,772	119,171	2,542,766	359	15,966	9,771	19,231	48,740	80,662	2,194	60,433	35,861	192,812	413,165	2,722,340	10,843,470	185,121	
1905	533	5,858	5,201	61,816	113,720	2,164,674	289	17,150	7,170	11,308	37,425	56,829	2,044	66,926	66,183	271,066	430,565	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087	

1873	2,011	21,337	11,827	126,398	*	*	*	*	3,813	13,014	142,167	145,389	5,217	733,478	27,469	247,785	87,455	174,381	5,617,419	87,336
1874	2,785	40,701	13,724	208,373	*	*	*	*	4,582	17,046	160,931	202,934	5,051	618,186	27,076	276,697	93,122	185,342	6,120,211	78,019
1875	3,640	60,749	13,969	197,315	*	*	*	*	4,854	26,833	161,429	194,794	4,972	727,979	37,261	313,700	107,164	219,240	6,179,395	100,562
1876	2,914	31,043	10,056	107,023	*	*	*	*	4,490	14,463	91,937	178,866	4,554	493,217	35,268	276,874	106,903	219,441	6,133,291	102,295
1877	3,515	42,039	11,991	143,586	*	*	*	*	3,832	46,278	5,367	13,452	223,905	253,374	4,164	339,277	36,265	375,480	110,684	230,679
1878	2,93	35,202	12,039	142,933	*	*	*	*	4,233	48,191	5,398	14,378	218,359	210,974	4,297	458,303	30,033	428,128	121,553	251,802
1879	4,117	61,818	15,107	202,166	*	*	*	*	3,963	53,547	7,320	27,832	265,463	296,437	4,117	459,468	33,996	478,879	130,052	266,217
1880	4,355	50,070	13,074	151,886	*	*	*	*	4,406	58,963	5,587	16,170	272,567	261,371	4,337	500,955	35,763	500,858	150,591	303,035
1881	3,023	32,219	11,953	137,165	*	*	*	*	4,616	57,627	6,136	18,154	333,467	240,827	4,202	313,060	28,891	452,834	159,678	314,918
1882	3,457	38,472	12,186	134,464	*	*	*	*	3,688	42,668	5,288	16,133	138,843	104,370	4,312	347,340	21,747	434,928	162,400	306,046
1883	5,491	80,467	13,475	188,806	*	*	*	*	3,590	52,816	6,083	25,557	366,934	388,719	4,280	358,606	33,172	475,404	164,380	319,620
1884	7,264	88,639	15,697	211,207	*	*	*	*	4,601	64,826	5,666	23,192	308,429	285,839	4,590	473,535	33,296	463,494	168,420	389,726
1885	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1886	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1887	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	170,000+	440,000+	7,254,000+
1888	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	170,000+	430,000+	7,150,000+
1889	10,237	131,449	19,679	246,841	*	*	*	*	4,267	57,800	6,383	23,853	329,643	395,920	7,352	510,674	36,500	607,795	170,515	324,412
1890	12,475	116,229	14,472	175,583	*	*	*	*	4,358	64,068	6,626	23,963	345,150	310,125	9,535	762,776	23,780	554,129	199,605	574,032
1891	12,637	80,876	11,461	107,183	*	*	*	*	4,290	68,655	6,892	27,824	304,171	193,317	12,314	801,835	23,935	605,168	188,587	399,077
1892	15,745	166,489	13,285	175,468	*	*	*	*	4,705	69,922	6,014	20,057	434,116	389,277	15,418	594,038	27,999	587,879	201,045	689,649
1893	13,619	172,605	13,072	205,577	*	*	*	*	4,451	72,744	6,510	22,958	361,145	334,769	17,418	712,845	26,904	582,474	200,481	660,831
1894	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	201,484	675,284	7,335,194
1895	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	88,153
1896	40,215	189,716	14,484	107,798	*	*	*	*	3,519	30,350	6,417	16,139	339,257	170,808	18,333	1,473,216	27,398	534,912	192,458	638,591
1897	31,398	204,444	13,232	162,065	*	*	*	*	2,917	31,936	6,449	9,308	449,167	298,184	18,761	1,283,094	28,801	530,729	179,792	540,149
1898	25,823	304,002	16,962	234,135	*	*	*	*	3,491	51,151	6,653	14,445	316,413	258,518	19,159	1,080,772	31,097	759,002	177,180	613,894
1899	20,229	218,331	15,767	188,917	*	*	*	*	3,842	52,883	8,406	19,716	311,440	229,800	19,438	954,367	34,053	847,534	180,335	526,524
1900	27,988	366,229	15,352	211,102	*	*	*	*	4,454	67,415	6,248	14,566	341,330	353,662	20,158	1,388,847	35,322	914,927	179,352	472,428
1901	34,660	469,254	15,517	243,362	*	*	*	*	4,938	97,577	6,248	15,059	369,796	346,407	20,860	2,077,923	37,205	890,124	178,199	480,777
1902	50,296	620,823	21,493	317,155	*	*	*	*	5,452	89,654	7,763	28,312	325,789	308,825	21,692	2,145,525	14,937	919,275	179,413	519,163
1903	57,558	902,936	28,697	487,920	*	*	*	*	6,461	121,580	8,616	31,415	370,152	479,723	22,617	2,345,270	19,241	1,042,449	192,411	536,580
1904	60,630	555,696	23,904	346,718	*	*	*	*	7,078	93,818	8,315	19,521	269,626	294,252	23,210	2,625,430	20,362	1,048,380	200,241	520,379
1905	56,950	869,146	26,250	505,916	*	*	*	*	6,690	120,340	9,540	20,328	317,924	435,546	23,603	2,845,853	23,842	1,120,791	216,345	647,631

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

State.	Year.	Population on the 31st December.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants by Sea.	Emigrants by Sea.	State Revenue.		State Expenditure.	State Funded Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping Inwards and Outwards.		Miles open at the end of each year.		Agriculture.				
								Total.	Portion raised by State Taxation.					Vessels.	Tons.	Railway.	Telegraph line (poles).	Total Cultivation. ‡	Wheat.			
																			Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	1873	25,761	809	418	161	285	639	£ 134,832	£ 71,625	£ 114,270	£ 35,000			£ 297,328	265,217	237	140,237	30	750	51,724	25,697	345,368
	1874	26,209	876	487	181	660	601	148,073	82,275	143,266	119,000			364,263	428,837	297	132,827	38	763	45,292	23,427	281,124
	1875	26,709	760	473	192	733	520	157,775	80,645	169,230	135,000			349,840	391,217	305	134,161	38	766	47,571	21,561	237,171
	1876	27,321	918	383	191	409	650	162,189	85,177	179,484	135,000			386,037	397,293	330	154,126	38	1,159	45,933	18,769	225,168
	1877	27,833	912	433	176	613	575	165,413	81,286	182,959	161,000			362,707	373,352	290	151,133	68	1,567	50,591	22,834	251,174
	1878	23,166	871	394	182	322	471	163,344	75,849	198,243	184,556			379,050	428,491	316	162,753	68	1,569	51,065	23,008	229,342
	1879	23,663	977	411	215	214	278	196,315	83,329	195,812	361,000			407,299	494,884	324	170,037	102	1,569	65,492	25,762	384,813
	1880	23,019	933	382	214	577	777	180,050	101,257	204,338	361,000			353,669	499,183	333	250,429	102	1,555	63,903	27,687	413,644
	1881	30,013	1,005	412	197	757	690	254,313	109,199	197,386	511,000			404,831	502,770	368	285,046	122	1,585	53,353	21,951	153,657
	1882	30,766	1,039	430	215	932	838	250,372	134,658	205,451	511,000			508,755	583,056	403	344,247	122	1,585	56,691	22,718	249,898
	1883	31,700	1,058	560	217	1,507	1,071	234,364	126,131	240,566	611,000			516,847	447,010	431	389,102	122	1,585	61,449	28,768	373,984
	1834	32,958	1,094	707	230	2,434	1,563	290,319	127,332	291,307	765,000			521,167	405,693	442	442,886	143	1,885	79,669	29,416	382,400
	1885	35,186	1,200	600	256	3,047	1,419	323,213	145,835	303,849	1,288,100			550,391	446,692	461	468,035	192	2,224	76,929	29,511	339,376
	1886	33,584	1,486	808	297	5,615	1,877	388,564	184,999	394,675	1,286,000			758,013	630,393	542	497,505	219	2,385	86,243	24,043	238,516
	1887	42,483	1,557	702	316	4,450	2,400	377,903	188,911	456,897	1,280,700			666,344	604,655	440	464,637	239	2,548	105,592	29,491	269,611
	1888	42,137	1,513	673	301	5,988	2,794	357,003	179,944	385,129	1,275,200			786,250	680,344	529	812,393	272	2,618	106,015	30,739	322,739
	1889	43,698	1,594	611	300	2,850	2,272	382,213	194,243	336,000	1,371,981			818,127	761,312	694	1,004,818	497	2,961	117,833	35,517	497,238
	1890	46,230	1,561	540	278	3,567	1,998	414,314	204,405	401,751	1,397,444			874,447	671,813	548	904,861	524	2,921	122,032	33,820	465,025
	1891	53,279	1,786	369	413	3,346	2,661	497,670	264,055	435,623	1,613,594		1,280,093	799,466	598	1,045,555	566	2,921	131,900	26,866	295,526	
	1892	58,653	1,848	331	412	7,440	2,963	543,889	304,780	550,616	1,720,500			1,391,109	882,148	676	1,124,565	651	3,288	161,466	35,061	429,497
1893	65,037	2,112	345	392	8,928	3,705	570,651	293,336	640,801	2,873,098			1,494,438	918,147	581	1,071,418	827	3,578	124,520	42,872	520,198	
1894	82,014	2,123	1,081	482	25,858	9,892	680,195	354,620	649,362	3,417,339			2,114,414	1,251,406	721	1,329,078	1,142	4,403	145,877	21,433	170,401	
1895	101,143	2,373	1,604	633	25,858	11,129	1,125,941	549,243	936,400	3,990,112			3,774,951	1,332,554	918	1,578,553	1,145	4,537	153,112	23,241	188,076	
1896	137,796	2,782	2,020	1,077	55,215	19,266	1,858,695	853,965	1,823,863	4,736,573			6,493,557	1,650,226	1,451	2,136,378	1,160	5,470	138,343	31,488	243,927	
1897	161,694	4,021	2,643	1,659	49,387	26,787	2,842,751	1,185,022	2,839,453	7,310,815			6,418,563	3,940,098	1,428	2,377,832	1,361	5,858	176,397	38,705	403,595	
1898	167,810	4,963	2,716	1,674	32,709	23,756	2,754,747	1,114,326	2,256,912	9,203,738			5,241,965	4,960,006	1,264	2,389,626	1,487	5,886	215,960	75,032	870,909	
1899	170,651	5,174	2,824	1,671	27,278	20,223	2,478,811	932,967	2,539,358	10,488,363			4,473,532	6,985,642	1,353	2,638,648	1,850	5,941	237,744	84,462	966,601	
1900	179,708	5,454	2,440	1,781	21,921	19,021	2,875,396	1,056,637	2,615,675	11,674,640			5,962,178	6,852,054	1,516	3,232,028	1,978	6,052	256,585	74,308	774,053	
1901	194,889	5,718	2,519	1,821	22,762	20,780	2,964,121	644,948	3,051,331	12,709,430			6,454,171	8,515,623	1,785	3,714,263	1,984	6,173	286,666	94,709	956,886	
1902	215,140	6,232	2,223	2,024	37,860	21,001	3,349,450	173,552	3,151,427	14,942,810			7,218,352	9,051,358	1,524	3,358,074	1,989	6,179	300,717	92,398	985,559	
1903	226,954	6,699	2,788	2,064	30,943	20,216	3,630,238	221,247	3,521,763	15,627,298			6,769,922	10,324,732	1,411	3,335,895	2,145	6,079	366,799	137,946	1,876,252	
1904	242,289	7,176	2,817	2,088	31,517	19,563	3,550,016	235,114	3,698,312	16,090,288			6,672,480	10,271,511	1,306	3,530,818	2,168	6,199	408,832	182,080	2,013,237	
1905	254,779	7,582	2,709	2,123	28,791	20,166	3,615,340	221,738	3,745,224	16,642,783			6,481,309	9,871,219	1,318	3,667,483	2,260	6,389	467,122	195,071	2,308,305	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1873	104,217	3,048	1,504	659	6,787	7,039	324,257	192,229	303,947	1,477,600	1,107,167	893,556	1,342	238,112	45	291	167,931	58,610	947,818
1874	104,176	3,097	1,689	712	6,265	7,714	333,732	207,311	325,195	1,476,700	1,257,785	925,325	1,227	239,507	45	291	326,486	57,633	1,066,861
1875	103,663	3,105	2,078	639	6,535	8,075	342,606	207,851	388,090	1,489,400	1,185,942	1,085,976	1,295	262,209	150	396	332,824	42,745	700,092
1876	105,484	3,149	1,730	746	8,571	8,169	327,017	210,611	341,889	1,620,500	1,133,003	1,130,983	1,255	277,484	172	513	332,558	38,977	752,070
1877	107,104	3,211	2,038	823	9,717	9,270	366,118	230,652	352,461	1,589,705	1,308,671	1,416,975	1,358	319,517	172	553	348,841	46,719	846,420
1878	109,947	3,502	1,700	864	9,568	8,483	385,936	241,732	379,232	1,747,400	1,324,812	1,315,695	1,381	315,854	172	692	355,403	48,392	778,977
1879	112,469	3,564	1,688	804	10,578	9,932	375,570	232,360	481,216	1,786,800	1,267,475	1,301,097	1,428	381,895	172	731	366,407	45,215	1,049,778
1880	114,762	3,739	1,832	839	10,411	10,025	442,158	300,241	415,196	1,943,700	1,369,223	1,511,931	1,309	413,303	172	745	373,299	50,022	750,040
1881	118,113	3,918	1,733	856	12,579	11,163	505,006	344,723	463,684	2,003,000	1,431,144	1,555,576	1,383	383,762	172	795	374,374	51,757	977,865
1882	120,834	4,043	1,906	969	12,822	11,403	550,006	370,856	500,801	2,050,600	1,670,872	1,587,889	1,451	417,418	167	915	377,486	46,721	946,889
1883	123,650	4,259	2,122	1,120	14,240	12,636	562,066	388,406	533,330	2,385,600	1,832,637	1,731,599	1,305	471,722	167	960	393,993	41,301	732,718
1884	127,054	4,578	1,990	1,003	14,257	12,524	549,741	344,192	577,876	3,202,300	1,656,118	1,475,857	1,340	614,198	215	1,000	425,845	34,091	654,638
1885	129,287	4,637	2,030	1,054	14,822	14,173	571,412	366,118	586,598	3,357,000	1,757,486	1,813,693	1,358	677,806	257	1,143	417,777	30,266	524,353
1886	131,616	4,627	1,976	985	15,399	14,630	568,924	371,544	584,756	4,026,720	1,756,567	1,331,540	1,405	692,429	303	1,280	446,391	35,322	632,573
1887	135,988	4,736	2,161	939	14,980	12,288	594,976	375,501	668,759	4,109,370	1,596,817	1,449,371	1,391	735,299	318	1,324	457,436	40,498	675,069
1888	138,346	4,777	2,036	951	18,866	17,936	640,068	405,807	709,486	4,499,470	1,610,664	1,333,865	1,565	776,278	327	1,403	481,533	40,657	819,497
1889	142,177	4,757	2,098	967	23,443	20,771	678,909	422,644	681,674	5,019,050	1,611,035	1,459,857	1,661	912,246	374	1,487	488,354	49,055	756,689
1890	145,290	4,813	2,118	954	29,517	27,070	758,109	454,431	722,746	6,292,800	1,897,512	1,486,992	1,509	951,247	399	1,645	517,174	39,452	642,930
1891	151,719	4,971	2,234	983	27,315	21,233	883,198	502,139	851,559	7,110,290	2,051,964	1,440,818	1,578	1,044,606	425	1,717	516,930	47,584	937,680
1892	150,631	4,971	2,234	983	27,315	21,233	883,198	502,139	851,559	7,110,290	2,051,964	1,440,818	1,578	1,044,606	425	1,717	516,930	47,584	937,680
1893	150,698	5,216	2,071	843	18,089	18,649	706,972	399,700	836,417	7,340,804	1,057,683	1,352,184	1,383	934,439	475	1,821	550,865	55,312	833,771
1894	152,708	4,552	1,938	847	17,009	15,786	696,795	418,870	789,805	7,414,345	979,676	1,489,041	1,423	898,367	475	1,789	575,286	52,028	872,000
1895	154,987	4,700	1,811	847	18,767	17,168	761,971	464,379	748,946	7,782,770	1,094,457	1,373,063	1,453	937,526	475	1,789	558,914	64,652	1,164,855
1896	159,236	4,603	1,901	964	19,076	15,419	797,976	467,054	750,244	7,782,470	1,192,410	1,496,576	1,339	890,761	475	1,813	455,514	74,516	1,286,330
1897	163,839	4,683	1,947	1,052	20,735	16,693	845,020	496,472	785,026	7,782,170	1,367,608	1,744,461	1,416	1,084,168	495	1,884	499,535	85,905	1,668,341
1898	163,194	4,580	2,359	1,097	24,074	19,322	908,223	540,503	830,163	7,776,320	1,650,018	1,803,369	1,525	1,158,993	509	1,927	532,267	85,287	2,303,512
1899	171,990	4,674	2,204	1,147	24,959	20,805	943,970	547,528	871,454	7,721,220	1,769,324	2,577,475	1,554	1,318,703	540	2,000	543,568	64,328	1,101,803
1900	172,377	4,864	1,902	1,332	23,056	22,574	1,054,980	644,510	923,731	8,429,705	2,073,657	2,610,617	1,484	1,232,918	587	2,091	560,151	51,825	1,110,421
1901	174,233	4,930	1,814	1,336	25,084	23,751	826,163	107,415	870,472	8,551,745	1,965,199	2,945,757	1,636	1,432,725	618	2,187	573,684	44,084	963,662
1902	177,077	5,085	1,914	1,313	27,550	24,572	734,663	105,401	850,684	9,009,051	2,442,745	3,244,508	1,908	1,767,215	620	2,187	276,239	40,898	876,971
1903	179,437	5,080	2,480	1,344	25,163	23,205	857,668	150,991	879,356	9,211,076	2,593,810	2,843,108	1,855	1,874,173	620	1,852	297,878	49,414	767,398
1904	180,200	5,292	1,974	1,350	25,432	24,632	842,613	109,874	842,037	9,216,838	2,554,454	2,989,600	1,901	2,093,607	618	1,961	260,864	43,091	792,956
1905	181,105	5,256	1,844	1,365	31,116	29,887	852,081	216,953	840,185	9,307,456	2,651,754	3,711,616	1,916	2,119,409	619	1,969	265,454	41,319	776,478

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA—continued.

State.	Year.	Agriculture.														Live Stock.						
		Oats.		Barley.		Maize.		Other Cereals.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Vines.		Green† Forage.	Other Tillage.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Wine Gallons.	Acres.	Acres.					
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	1873	1,474	23,330	5,033	87,529	113	2,110	1,475	18,243	473	1,263	15,941	31,882	775	*	*	*	693	26,290	47,640	748,536	20,948
	1874	1,067	17,072	4,702	75,232	88	1,320	1,022	10,220	329	987	13,366	20,049	779	*	*	*	512	26,636	46,748	777,861	13,290
	1875	1,256	18,840	5,014	70,196	60	1,200	1,293	8,880	393	1,179	17,319	17,319	675	*	*	*	*	29,379	50,410	881,861	14,420
	1876	1,461	21,915	6,245	93,675	70	1,470	1,378	8,041	370	1,110	16,856	16,856	784	*	*	*	*	33,502	54,058	899,494	18,108
	1877	1,290	18,060	5,948	77,324	46	920	799	8,789	354	703	18,013	18,013	713	*	*	*	594	30,691	52,057	797,156	18,942
	1878	1,568	23,240	5,927	72,498	40	296	817	8,919	341	850	18,750	18,750	614	*	*	*	*	32,801	56,158	869,325	16,762
	1879	1,734	32,946	7,233	130,284	35	490	890	11,888	362	1,269	19,035	23,856	718	*	*	*	9,668	32,411	60,617	1,109,860	20,397
	1880	1,320	21,030	6,364	114,552	32	448	864	11,556	471	1,649	19,563	24,454	660	*	*	*	6,942	34,568	63,719	1,231,717	24,232
	1881	827	8,270	3,679	36,790	36	432	640	5,120	278	556	24,445	18,334	527	*	*	*	9,970	31,755	63,009	1,267,912	22,530
	1882	1,025	15,375	4,766	66,724	25	*	585	5,265	267	667	25,959	25,959	607	*	*	*	739	31,325	65,473	1,259,797	16,898
	1883	1,395	23,715	5,547	88,768	23	812	530	5,830	310	930	20,295	20,295	725	*	*	*	3,851	32,884	64,558	1,315,155	18,512
	1884	1,452	26,140	5,616	92,660	74	1,250	786	11,000	500	1,500	24,054	24,050	687	81,750	208	*	16,876	37,111	71,102	1,547,061	20,039
	1885	1,596	33,142	6,178	89,581	156	1,950	675	*	434	1,053	19,677	19,677	624	59,488	191	*	17,887	34,392	70,408	1,702,719	24,280
	1886	1,766	23,512	5,185	82,816	171	3,933	628	*	356	1,071	25,718	25,718	649	98,350	1,075	*	26,657	38,360	88,256	1,809,071	24,655
	1887	1,639	25,424	5,935	69,710	164	1,762	1,270	25,000	474	1,130	25,807	24,157	672	124,240	866	*	39,234	41,100	93,544	1,909,940	23,627
	1888	1,787	41,852	5,005	73,630	61	1,769	720	14,000	481	1,974	23,914	23,914	894	135,888	268	*	42,142	41,390	93,822	2,112,393	25,083
	1889	2,075	41,500	5,475	93,075	80	1,200	649	12,980	462	1,386	25,694	25,694	1,088	205,632	329	*	46,464	42,806	119,571	2,566,681	27,079
1890	1,934	37,093	5,322	87,813	81	1,023	501	10,020	510	1,655	23,183	26,495	1,023	194,881	161	*	55,497	44,384	130,970	2,324,913	28,985	
1891	1,301	18,214	3,738	48,594	23	483	400	8,000	531	1,595	23,534	23,534	1,004	160,664	238	*	60,265	40,812	133,690	1,962,212	25,930	
1892	1,694	29,645	3,666	56,823	33	775	454	9,030	529	1,586	35,124	43,904	1,218	160,776	214	*	83,473	44,973	162,886	1,685,500	24,417	
1893	2,571	47,597	3,603	48,330	37	573	563	11,360	630	2,309	29,589	33,039	1,643	77,484	359	*	42,848	45,747	173,747	2,220,642	26,233	
1894	1,634	20,246	1,948	14,675	54	756	532	10,640	703	2,545	49,896	38,455	1,864	75,814	254	*	67,559	50,001	187,214	2,132,311	28,396	
1895	1,880	19,326	1,932	18,691	23	596	327	6,450	668	2,290	63,804	53,757	2,217	79,550	430	*	58,590	58,506	200,091	2,295,832	27,015	
1896	1,753	18,871	1,903	12,816	30	504	340	2,483	720	2,088	69,436	50,500	2,294	75,693	4,858	*	25,521	57,527	199,793	2,248,976	31,154	
1897	1,678	29,266	1,694	23,423	243	4,826	423	4,733	1,361	4,270	80,938	75,464	2,654	89,099	4,278	*	44,418	62,222	244,971	2,210,742	31,806	
1898	3,073	55,854	2,186	29,295	110	1,365	700	7,726	1,675	5,698	79,223	77,297	2,961	113,799	3,154	*	47,840	62,442	245,907	2,244,880	39,284	
1899	3,940	73,556	3,885	56,587	133	2,263	921	9,490	2,837	8,373	78,893	70,078	3,245	86,802	2,997	*	56,431	65,920	297,075	2,282,306	55,953	
1900	4,790	86,433	2,536	29,188	91	1,399	844	7,658	1,794	4,836	104,254	103,813	3,325	130,377	12,154	*	52,489	68,253	338,590	2,434,311	61,740	
1901	9,751	163,654	2,669	34,723	513	5,203	718	6,838	1,829	5,739	92,654	89,729	3,629	185,735	13,274	*	66,920	73,710	398,547	2,625,855	61,052	
1902	10,334	167,882	3,783	46,255	109	2,110	868	9,976	2,034	6,488	105,791	94,007	3,528	158,553	636	*	81,186	80,158	437,136	2,704,880	52,883	
1903	14,568	258,033	3,609	53,227	163	2,487	1,038	11,312	1,823	4,542	109,002	121,934	3,324	138,371	672	*	94,654	82,747	497,617	2,600,633	50,209	
1904	13,864	226,318	3,251	37,332	86	896	1,126	13,064	1,906	5,614	105,247	113,794	3,413	185,070	1,631	*	96,222	90,225	461,480	2,853,424	70,299	
1905	15,713	283,987	3,665	49,497	43	428	1,438	14,402	2,145	6,297	124,906	139,380	3,541	208,911	1,873	*	118,727	97,397	631,825	3,120,703	74,567	

1873	26,750	561,247	6,440	124,459	*	*	*	*	7,910	24,970	26,406	28,430	*	*	1,565	40,250	22,612	106,308	1,490,746	59,628
1874	32,704	877,243	5,129	125,469	*	*	5,714	112,342	6,978	26,169	30,486	41,144	*	*	94,234	93,008	23,208	110,450	1,724,953	51,468
1875	32,550	827,043	5,939	165,557	*	*	6,585	137,050	6,906	24,455	34,758	49,217	*	*	103,167	100,168	23,473	118,694	1,731,723	47,664
1876	23,609	571,435	6,258	147,537	*	*	7,263	130,832	7,954	27,290	29,664	35,907	*	*	114,978	103,855	23,622	124,459	1,768,785	60,681
1877	21,883	488,350	4,283	86,840	*	*	5,854	90,104	8,336	27,106	29,440	33,331	*	*	120,376	111,950	22,195	126,882	1,818,125	55,652
1878	28,802	714,987	4,040	97,845	*	*	5,099	92,403	8,079	27,257	33,933	40,499	*	*	118,478	108,580	24,107	126,276	1,838,831	39,595
1879	37,216	1,064,906	6,491	181,178	*	*	6,313	141,063	9,743	30,956	35,538	54,009	*	*	118,690	107,201	24,593	129,317	1,835,970	38,610
1880	19,853	439,446	8,297	169,156	*	*	6,432	106,396	10,421	32,548	31,615	35,883	*	*	134,656	112,003	25,267	127,187	1,783,611	48,029
1881	27,535	783,129	4,597	102,475	*	*	5,906	113,862	9,670	33,565	34,790	44,957	*	*	137,681	102,438	27,805	130,526	1,847,479	49,660
1882	28,849	788,713	3,229	89,739	*	*	5,301	108,608	9,681	37,526	38,043	49,513	*	*	149,571	96,091	25,857	122,504	1,845,455	47,827
1883	23,160	634,354	3,205	81,962	*	*	6,103	115,238	9,601	34,509	41,414	53,421	*	*	153,382	115,827	26,840	130,525	1,831,069	55,774
1884	28,956	829,611	5,646	167,036	*	*	6,827	145,323	9,037	39,503	44,735	55,587	*	*	189,376	107,177	27,188	128,834	1,720,027	67,303
1885	29,247	784,325	6,833	176,466	*	*	7,774	171,800	11,073	53,521	41,693	51,872	*	*	185,434	105,457	28,610	138,642	1,648,627	67,395
1886	21,607	560,622	2,749	61,585	*	*	9,385	164,649	16,084	75,773	47,269	50,158	*	*	198,935	115,040	29,684	148,665	1,609,046	73,118
1887	21,169	385,195	3,766	52,240	*	*	7,546	96,159	16,394	42,526	44,562	50,901	*	*	185,899	137,602	29,528	147,092	1,547,242	52,408
1888	33,834	946,354	4,070	109,979	*	*	7,476	124,954	13,653	66,721	52,521	58,290	37	*	180,350	148,335	29,238	142,019	1,430,065	43,227
1889	40,169	1,148,935	4,446	105,574	*	*	8,055	165,742	17,015	72,275	50,913	73,859	30	800	192,919	125,752	29,778	150,004	1,551,429	58,632
1890	20,740	519,395	4,376	99,842	*	*	10,142	183,471	20,133	73,158	45,381	52,021	30	*	202,557	174,363	31,165	162,440	1,619,256	81,716
1891	28,381	876,573	2,650	71,686	*	*	10,220	240,656	16,393	63,000	45,445	67,164	29	*	209,697	156,552	31,312	167,788	1,664,118	73,520
1892	22,976	631,746	3,929	80,205	*	*	10,898	196,653	16,535	60,245	46,070	53,544	*	*	228,786	147,342	31,976	170,085	1,623,338	59,267
1893	33,735	837,720	4,576	110,174	*	*	10,713	202,797	19,068	76,769	47,500	54,889	32	*	218,726	160,883	31,587	169,141	1,535,047	51,592
1894	34,385	927,875	8,167	202,625	*	*	13,225	225,867	23,415	90,810	61,373	80,227	*	*	222,117	160,576	34,835	177,038	1,727,200	65,620
1895	32,692	903,934	6,178	138,833	*	*	13,649	245,611	19,247	81,423	54,748	62,345	30	*	214,586	53,125	31,580	162,801	1,523,846	70,142
1896	44,768	971,995	3,988	74,790	158	*	13,853	249,354	21,651	72,241	47,798	44,344	*	*	203,306	45,476	29,547	157,730	1,650,567	55,301
1897	33,166	1,102,285	4,097	69,992	68	*	10,378	152,126	22,357	49,124	57,828	78,849	*	*	228,041	52,695	29,898	157,486	1,588,611	43,520
1898	59,509	2,271,070	5,693	184,225	*	*	11,120	237,666	20,241	88,166	49,277	82,448	*	*	240,771	60,369	29,797	148,558	1,493,638	45,274
1899	45,110	1,148,160	7,500	142,721	*	*	13,963	234,411	29,951	101,670	42,492	51,123	*	*	291,868	51,250	31,189	160,204	1,672,068	74,451
1900	45,073	1,406,913	4,602	116,911	*	*	10,553	244,585	23,068	93,862	61,541	94,198	*	*	309,929	53,660	31,607	165,516	1,683,956	68,291
1901	54,039	1,702,659	6,104	167,483	180	*	11,903	280,028	25,444	114,704	61,495	88,125	*	*	318,504	51,881	32,399	168,661	1,792,481	58,716
1902	55,058	1,752,745	8,283	201,433	*	*	12,098	235,165	34,625	163,518	66,038	89,210	*	*	3,355	55,886	33,465	178,388	1,679,518	52,092
1903	60,663	1,621,930	5,084	212,459	*	*	12,745	267,894	29,160	171,298	66,947	115,513	*	*	3,100	67,765	35,541	185,938	1,597,053	56,538
1904	43,690	1,178,819	7,684	163,194	*	*	16,431	340,204	25,948	110,547	55,545	73,457	*	*	4,266	64,247	36,565	202,206	1,556,460	77,943
1905	42,776	1,200,024	5,372	93,664	*	*	12,961	220,487	28,634	64,606	64,350	90,077	*	*	4,882	65,160	37,101	206,211	1,583,561	72,810

NEW ZEALAND.

State.	Year.	Population on the 31st December.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants by Sea.	Emigrants by Sea.	Public Revenue.		Public Expenditure.	Funded Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping Inwards and Outwards.		Miles open at the end of each year.	Agriculture.				
								Total.	Portion raised by Taxation.					Vessels.	Tons.		Railway.	Telegraph line (poles).	Total Cultivation.†		
																			Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
NEW ZEALAND.	1873	295,946	11,222	3,647	2,276	13,572	4,761	£ 2,776,388	£ 1,055,296	£ 2,119,524	£ 10,913,936	£ 6,464,687	£ 5,610,371	1,443	571,144	145	2,389	376,156	132,428	3,391,634	
	1874	341,860	12,844	4,161	2,828	43,965	5,859	£ 3,063,811	£ 1,294,276	£ 3,035,711	£ 13,366,936	£ 8,121,812	£ 5,251,269	1,678	784,829	209	2,632	549,844	105,674	2,974,339	
	1875	375,856	14,438	5,712	3,209	31,737	6,467	£ 3,813,928	£ 1,350,296	£ 3,431,973	£ 17,400,031	£ 8,029,172	£ 5,828,627	1,866	834,547	542	3,156	607,138	90,804	2,863,619	
	1876	399,075	16,168	4,904	3,196	19,414	6,459	£ 3,580,294	£ 1,350,025	£ 3,305,337	£ 18,678,111	£ 9,905,171	£ 5,673,465	1,744	786,514	718	3,170	787,824	141,614	4,054,377	
	1877	417,622	16,856	4,685	3,115	12,987	6,611	£ 3,916,023	£ 1,343,945	£ 3,822,426	£ 20,691,111	£ 9,973,418	£ 6,327,472	1,660	789,177	954	3,307	959,528	243,406	6,336,369	
	1878	432,519	17,770	4,642	3,385	16,263	5,761	£ 4,167,889	£ 1,533,393	£ 3,365,275	£ 22,608,311	£ 8,755,663	£ 6,015,525	1,812	884,983	1,070	3,434	1,134,185	264,577	6,070,599	
	1879	463,729	18,070	5,583	3,404	23,957	5,234	£ 3,134,905	£ 1,441,838	£ 3,845,036	£ 23,958,311	£ 8,374,585	£ 5,743,126	1,802	949,692	1,171	3,605	1,237,501	270,198	7,610,012	
	1880	484,864	19,341	5,437	3,181	15,154	7,923	£ 3,283,396	£ 1,535,700	£ 4,019,850	£ 28,583,231	£ 6,162,011	£ 6,352,892	1,516	819,716	1,258	3,706	1,029,764	324,933	8,147,705	
	1881	500,910	18,732	5,491	3,281	9,688	8,072	£ 3,757,493	£ 1,881,024	£ 3,675,797	£ 29,659,111	£ 7,457,045	£ 6,060,866	1,527	833,621	1,287	3,824	1,319,460	365,715	8,297,590	
	1882	517,707	19,009	5,701	3,602	10,945	7,456	£ 3,917,160	£ 1,999,000	£ 3,824,735	£ 30,235,711	£ 8,609,270	£ 6,658,008	1,564	899,836	1,465	3,974	1,389,747	390,818	10,270,591	
	1883	540,877	19,202	6,061	3,612	19,215	9,186	£ 3,871,267	£ 2,080,084	£ 3,924,005	£ 31,385,411	£ 7,974,038	£ 7,095,999	1,656	1,002,491	1,480	4,074	1,412,300	377,706	9,827,136	
	1884	557,110	19,846	6,740	3,800	20,021	10,700	£ 3,707,488	£ 1,869,496	£ 4,101,318	£ 32,860,982	£ 7,663,883	£ 7,091,667	1,724	1,063,430	1,570	4,264	1,348,235	270,043	8,666,777	
	1885	575,226	19,693	6,081	3,813	16,199	11,695	£ 3,859,996	£ 1,995,012	£ 4,282,901	£ 35,790,422	£ 7,479,921	£ 6,819,939	1,566	1,032,700	1,654	4,463	1,265,975	173,891	4,242,285	
	1886	589,386	19,299	6,135	3,489	16,101	15,037	£ 3,688,016	£ 1,962,162	£ 4,310,875	£ 37,587,776	£ 6,759,013	£ 6,672,791	1,432	990,903	1,809	4,625	1,372,219	253,025	6,297,638	
	1887	603,361	19,135	6,137	3,563	13,689	12,712	£ 3,463,495	£ 1,876,235	£ 3,954,290	£ 38,225,537	£ 6,245,515	£ 6,866,169	1,328	983,337	1,841	4,646	1,440,055	357,359	9,424,059	
	1888	607,380	18,902	6,708	3,617	13,606	22,781	£ 4,109,815	£ 2,031,658	£ 3,962,912	£ 38,325,550	£ 5,941,900	£ 7,767,325	1,384	1,057,913	1,865	4,992	1,465,319	362,153	8,770,246	
	1889	616,052	18,457	5,772	3,632	15,392	15,178	£ 3,991,919	£ 2,086,081	£ 3,981,721	£ 38,483,250	£ 5,297,097	£ 9,339,265	1,543	1,195,886	1,912	4,874	1,560,605	335,861	8,448,506	
	1890	625,508	18,278	5,994	3,797	15,028	16,810	£ 4,208,029	£ 2,173,985	£ 4,081,566	£ 38,832,350	£ 5,260,525	£ 9,811,720	1,489	1,312,474	1,956	5,060	1,636,179	301,460	5,723,610	
	1891	634,058	18,273	6,518	3,805	14,431	17,629	£ 4,146,231	£ 2,179,139	£ 4,135,544	£ 38,713,068	£ 5,503,849	£ 9,566,397	1,481	1,244,322	2,011	5,349	1,565,231	402,273	10,257,738	
	1892	650,433	18,776	6,459	4,002	18,122	13,164	£ 4,389,251	£ 2,392,796	£ 4,044,690	£ 39,257,840	£ 5,943,056	£ 9,534,851	1,375	1,331,323	2,036	5,479	1,543,359	381,245	8,378,217	
	1893	672,265	18,187	6,767	4,115	26,135	15,723	£ 4,407,963	£ 2,353,250	£ 4,170,616	£ 39,826,415	£ 6,911,515	£ 9,895,364	1,252	1,258,070	2,103	5,513	1,455,954	242,737	4,891,695	
	1894	686,126	18,528	6,918	4,178	25,237	22,984	£ 4,288,716	£ 2,296,785	£ 4,398,390	£ 40,386,964	£ 6,788,020	£ 9,231,047	1,223	1,262,350	2,168	6,049	1,386,637	148,575	3,613,037	
	1895	698,706	18,546	6,863	4,110	21,862	20,967	£ 4,453,139	£ 2,393,195	£ 4,408,349	£ 43,050,780	£ 6,400,129	£ 9,550,224	1,208	1,321,897	2,190	6,245	1,547,568	245,441	4,843,768	
	1896	712,801	18,612	6,432	4,843	17,236	15,764	£ 4,725,799	£ 2,521,910	£ 4,633,981	£ 44,362,118	£ 8,055,223	£ 10,016,993	1,187	1,362,232	2,222	6,726	1,684,443	315,801	5,670,017	
	1897	727,695	18,737	6,595	4,928	18,592	15,840	£ 4,987,630	£ 2,678,576	£ 4,542,772	£ 44,963,424	£ 8,230,600	£ 10,517,955	1,242	1,531,048	2,251	7,485	2,015,186	399,034	13,073,416	
	1898	742,102	18,955	7,244	5,091	18,855	16,159	£ 5,258,228	£ 2,707,099	£ 5,283,511	£ 46,937,606	£ 8,739,633	£ 11,938,335	1,213	1,619,049	2,192	7,417	1,811,053	269,749	8,581,898	
	1899	755,144	19,546	7,200	5,860	18,074	16,243	£ 5,699,618	£ 2,891,126	£ 5,590,127	£ 47,873,732	£ 10,646,096	£ 13,246,161	1,229	1,679,907	2,300	7,249	1,710,619	266,465	6,527,154	
	1900	769,321	19,491	7,634	6,095	25,086	18,564	£ 5,906,916	£ 3,042,890	£ 5,979,703	£ 49,590,815	£ 11,817,915	£ 12,881,424	1,379	1,739,180	2,323	7,469	1,664,187	163,462	4,046,589	
	1901	787,657	20,546	7,200	5,860	18,074	16,243	£ 6,152,839	£ 3,113,079	£ 5,595,915	£ 52,966,447	£ 11,326,723	£ 13,644,977	1,249	1,877,949	2,404	7,749	1,773,203	194,355	7,457,915	
	1902	807,929	20,655	8,375	6,388	30,293	22,301	£ 6,447,435	£ 3,277,964	£ 6,414,019	£ 55,899,019	£ 12,788,675	£ 15,010,378	1,225	2,215,229	2,441	7,779	1,786,095	230,346	7,891,654	
	1903	832,505	21,829	8,528	6,748	30,883	19,608	£ 7,130,116	£ 3,649,601	£ 6,784,281	£ 57,522,215	£ 13,291,694	£ 14,748,348	1,249	2,299,333	2,487	7,944	1,805,724	258,015	9,123,673	
	1904	857,539	22,766	8,087	6,983	32,632	22,277	£ 7,347,197	£ 3,754,379	£ 7,235,902	£ 59,912,000	£ 12,828,857	£ 15,655,947	1,254	2,280,962	2,520	8,355	1,845,582	222,183	6,798,934	

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

State	Year.	Agriculture.														Live Stock.						
		Oats.		Barley.		Maize.		Other Cereals.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Vines.		Green† Forage.	Other Tillage.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Wine, Galls.	Acres.	Acres.					
NEW ZEALAND.	1873	110,472	3,292,807	22,124	606,492	1,253	18,795	5,000	75,000	11,617	51,758	43,616	62,187	*	*	*	24,131	*	*	*	*	
	1874	157,545	5,548,729	16,236	477,162	*	*	*	*	12,154	63,685	62,216	52,202	*	*	*	196,019	99,859	494,917	11,704,853	123,921	
	1875	168,252	6,357,431	27,656	993,219	*	*	*	*	14,655	71,599	49,537	72,184	*	*	*	30,883	225,351	*	*	*	
	1876	150,717	4,707,836	27,679	801,379	*	*	*	*	16,204	86,922	49,760	65,060	*	*	*	32,459	369,391	*	*	*	
	1877	190,344	6,029,962	22,713	576,823	*	*	*	*	17,564	94,478	45,090	58,671	*	*	*	440,411	*	*	*	*	
	1878	277,547	8,357,150	28,646	709,465	*	*	*	*	17,299	86,186	53,022	64,520	*	*	*	49,187	443,907	137,768	578,430	13,069,338	207,337
	1879	330,208	12,062,607	57,484	1,751,432	*	*	*	*	21,260	119,523	71,911	108,833	*	*	*	48,584	437,856	*	*	*	
	1880	215,007	6,891,251	46,877	1,221,241	2,321	*	*	*	22,530	111,329	54,028	68,710	*	*	*	51,154	312,914	161,736	698,637	12,985,085	200,083
	1881	243,387	6,924,848	29,808	664,093	*	*	*	*	22,540	121,890	68,423	89,081	*	*	*	61,431	528,156	*	*	*	
	1882	319,858	10,520,428	28,146	737,163	*	*	*	*	20,488	104,581	61,054	75,764	*	*	*	65,466	503,917	*	*	*	
	1883	262,954	9,231,339	32,907	964,456	4,435	*	*	*	21,102	113,198	73,997	102,649	*	*	*	83,020	556,179	*	*	13,384,075	*
	1884	354,794	12,360,449	39,703	1,205,906	3,393	*	*	819	21,348	123,504	56,670	79,868	*	*	*	424,190	177,275	*	*	14,056,266	*
	1885	329,488	8,603,702	34,603	896,816	3,286	*	*	1,507	24,823	113,753	40,304	45,818	*	*	*	399,692	258,381	187,382	895,461	16,677,445	369,992
	1886	387,228	11,973,295	21,535	558,606	4,720	*	*	10,217	27,683	134,965	57,938	79,013	*	*	*	416,682	193,191	*	*	15,503,263	*
	1887	336,474	10,512,119	27,912	760,874	5,732	223,270	11,126	*	25,338	138,000	67,425	100,507	*	*	*	421,719	186,970	*	*	15,122,133	*
	1888	367,225	10,977,065	45,027	1,402,537	4,768	207,275	14,693	357,061	26,331	133,682	50,656	71,296	*	*	*	419,555	174,911	*	*	15,032,263	*
	1889	426,071	13,673,584	42,402	1,342,823	5,253	270,282	15,918	427,160	30,577	159,729	45,889	65,476	*	*	*	474,204	183,430	*	*	18,117,186	*
	1890	346,224	9,947,036	32,740	758,833	5,759	238,864	17,146	330,092	32,691	178,121	44,045	62,901	*	*	*	607,695	248,419	211,040	831,831	18,128,186	308,812
	1891	323,508	11,009,020	24,268	688,683	5,447	238,746	14,282	337,181	27,266	162,046	46,652	67,361	*	*	*	542,517	179,018	*	*	18,570,752	*
	1892	326,531	9,873,989	24,906	654,231	4,491	171,661	15,918	382,517	18,338	104,173	61,811	93,293	*	*	*	513,636	196,483	*	851,351	19,380,369	*
	1893	376,646	12,153,068	28,857	724,653	5,116	244,539	16,494	444,126	21,121	126,540	60,740	86,198	*	*	*	517,747	186,496	*	885,305	20,230,829	*
1894	351,852	10,221,393	36,519	1,000,612	5,525	232,890	17,708	451,350	25,339	139,869	194,765	78,489	*	*	*	417,378	188,976	*	964,034	19,826,604	*	
1895	364,788	12,263,540	35,358	1,035,762	13,834	611,200	15,429	446,040	31,997	207,011	257,301	140,034	*	*	*	467,252	116,168	237,418	1,047,901	19,138,493	239,778	
1896	372,597	11,232,803	29,813	821,506	12,534	503,652	17,352	359,444	29,990	157,529	297,813	161,088	361	*	*	493,744	144,100	249,732	1,138,572	19,687,954	209,853	
1897	354,819	9,738,391	29,920	709,874	14,837	541,550	11,661	188,908	36,402	121,947	268,896	403,344	264	*	*	438,564	212,979	252,834	1,209,165	19,673,725	186,027	
1898	417,320	16,511,888	45,671	1,677,903	18,539	813,379	11,904	340,993	38,604	298,561	75,620	151,240	357	*	*	431,917	576,220	258,115	203,024	19,348,506	193,512	
1899	398,243	16,325,832	48,003	1,585,145	17,429	669,896	12,261	408,792	36,934	222,124	68,234	136,467	445	*	*	608,914	350,791	261,931	1,210,439	19,347,346	249,751	
1900	449,534	19,085,837	30,831	1,027,651	14,232	502,697	10,203	345,344	28,524	169,042	68,023	136,046	522	*	*	595,840	306,445	266,245	1,256,680	20,186,784	250,975	
1901	405,924	15,045,233	26,514	855,993	12,503	571,834	11,836	280,867	31,259	206,815	62,984	125,968	543	*	*	621,867	327,295	279,672	1,361,784	20,233,009	224,024	
1902	483,659	21,766,708	27,921	1,136,232	12,038	607,609	12,916	429,391	31,408	193,267	69,342	138,684	705	*	*	205,357	735,502	286,955	1,480,663	20,842,727	193,740	
1903	391,640	15,107,237	34,681	1,160,504	11,156	530,291	14,150	409,825	31,778	208,787	77,167	154,334	749	*	*	211,408	783,020	298,714	1,593,547	18,954,553	226,591	
1904	342,189	14,553,611	29,484	1,128,164	10,084	490,405	15,100	499,771	26,331	134,608	78,816	157,632	571	*	*	206,749	838,385	314,322	1,736,850	18,280,806	255,320	
1905	354,291	12,707,982	29,644	1,024,045	10,485	633,212	16,662	526,211	26,834	123,402	80,749	161,498	550	*	*	238,687	865,497	326,537	1,810,936	19,130,875	249,727	

* No record.

† Estimated, the statistics not having been collected.

‡ Not including artificial grass since 1901.

§ Half-year ended 30th June, 1904.

|| Including fallow land for the first time.